The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LEVENTH ANNUAL

INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition

OF CHICAGO

WILL OPEN

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5,

And Close Oct. 20, 1883.

Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

Open every day and evening (except Sundays), without intermission.

As a Grand Display of the Products of Industry and Art this Exhibition has

NO RIVAL IN AMERICA.

It is especially rich in WORKING EXHIBITS illustrating novel, interesting, and attractive processes of manufacture.

The finest Orchestra in this country, 32 pieces, including eminent soloists. Musical Director, Prof. H. LIESEGANG. Promenade Concert every evening.

The Art Halls are filled with the choicest examples.

The railroads and transportation lines have reduced fares to visitors to the lowest rates.

Don't fail to come early and often.

AT HOME.

FRED W. CROFT,

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

FALL GOODS AND STYLES.

PARLORS,

157 & 159 Clark-st.,

CHICAGO.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 STATE-ST.

GOODS DAMAGED BY

Fire and Smoke

Through a collision of two freight trains at Mingo Junction.

$200,000 WORTH

Of all kinds of goods, slightly damaged by Smoke and Fire.

Until further notice the house will close at 11:30 a. m. and open again at 12 m. Call early and avoid the rush.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 STATE-ST.

S. SHIREK.

NOTICE.

Valuable Mill Lots, Water Power, and City Lots to be Sold at Auction.

The sale of the property of the Kankakee Company, pursuant to order of the Circuit Court of Will County, Illinois, will be resumed and continued on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at the Stewart House in the City of Wilmington, Illinois, at 2 p. m., on the same terms as previously advertised—viz.: Sales to be made at not less than the valuation apportioned by the Trustees, payable three per cent in cash on day of sale and the balance ninety-seven per cent in bonds and coupons of said Kankakee Company.
EDWARD APPLETON,
CHAS. ADAMS Jr.,
Trustees.
Boston, June 22nd, 1883.

NOTICE.

Kankakee Company Property.

If any of the property advertised to be sold on the 6th day of September next, at the Stewart House, Wilmington, Ill., is not sold according to the terms advertised, said unsold property will then be immediately offered for sale for cash, at not less than minimum prices to be fixed by the Trustees, payable 10 per cent on day of sale and balance in thirty days, pursuant to order of Court June 28th, 1883.
EDWARD APPLETON,
CHAS. ADAMS JR.,
Trustees.
Boston, July 7th, 1883.

NOTICE.

Kankakee Company Property.

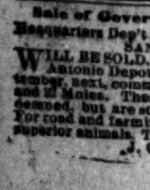
The sale of the property of said Company, advertised for the 6th of September next, is hereby postponed to Thursday, the 4th day of October, next, at the same place and hour.
EDWARD APPLETON,
CHAS. ADAMS JR.,
Trustees.
Boston, Aug. 18, 1883.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, George E. Halsey and Tappen Halsey, doing business under the firm-name of Halsey Bros., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The said Tappen Halsey will continue the Homeopathic Pharmacies at Chicago and Detroit. All debts and demands owing to the said firm must be paid to the said Tappen Halsey, and he will settle and liquidate all debts and demands against said firm. And the said Tappen Halsey, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns shall have the exclusive right to use the name of Halsey Brothers.
GEORGE E. HALSEY,
TAPPEN HALSEY.
Chicago, Aug. 18, 1883.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best.
C. C. OLIN, Manager,
Waukesha, Wis.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

Sale of Government Horses and Mules.

Headquarters Dep't of Texas, Office of Chief Qr. Mr.,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, August 25, 1883.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the San Antonio Depot, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, next, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., 7 Horses and 12 Mules. These Horses and Mules are not condemned, but are sold on account of being surplus. For road and farming purposes they are well broken, superior animals. Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PUTNAM

CLOTHING HOUSE.

COOL NIGHTS

AND

MORNINGS

Remind one of warmer clothing.

WE OPEN THIS DAY

The FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK of JOUR. TAILOR MADE

FALL OVERCOATS

Ever shown in Chicago Market.

Our Mr. Hoynes, in charge of our Jour. Tailor Department, as an artist has no equal on this Continent.

The fact has been thoroughly demonstrated. The most skeptical can be convinced that perfect-fitting, stylish garments are to be obtained at the PUTNAM.

Our styles are correct.

Our prices within the reach of every purse.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark-st. 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & CO., Prop'rs and Manf'rs.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

Copelin Photographer, 75 Madison-st.,

Has entirely refitted his Operating Rooms, and is now prepared to do BETTER WORK THAN EVER.

$4 CABINETS $4 PER DOZEN.

100 CABINETS $12

500 Cabinets $50

Having the LARGEST Workrooms in the city, and a large force of skilled workmen, I will make the FINEST QUALITY of CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

COPELIN, 75 Madison-st.

Pianos TO Rent.

A large assortment of fine-toned Uprights, in elegant cases, from the best factories. Rates reasonable.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted ...

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the higher ground within 13 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agts. for the B. I. Land & Building Co.

Money to Loan

On improved city property at current rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

VILLARD'S GUESTS.

St. Paul Receives Them with an Ovation of the Most Elaborate Character.

A Procession Two Miles Long Reviewed by the Guests at Rice's Park.

President Arthur and Party Meet the Visitors at Minneapolis in the Afternoon.

Grand Parade Illustrative of the City's Industries and the Early Days of Minnesota.

Banquet at Lake Minnetonka in the Evening—Speeches by President Arthur and Mr. Villard.

ST. PAUL.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—It is not impious to say that Heaven itself smiled on St. Paul's gala day. A sky of Minnesota's bluest and brightest, a sun beneficent, and air like wine—what could any one ask more meteorologically? And then the enthusiasm! There was enough of it to have survived the drenches of a thunder-shower or the blending shadows of a storm. It was unique in conception and execution so far as one of the great features, the industrial exhibits, was concerned. The decorations alone were worth a journey from Portland to St. Paul to see. The blaze of color dazzled, the multiplicity of pattern and design bewildered, but the beauty gave the last and lasting impression. The massive buildings had new dignity loaned by their deckings. The ordinary gained the gala air to the fullest extent, while even the rudest fruit or cigar stand effervesced into an excellence no one would have dreamed it possible of acquiring. The procession moved as if by clockwork, not a serious accident marring the miles of route, while not an iota of space was wasted. To the greatness of the display was added the factor of great people, and great crowds gathered in St. Paul were more notable, speaking with a cosmopolitan view, than in any city in the world. To see and do them honor were 100,000 human entities; all enthusiastic, all delighted, and, better still, all pleased with each other as well as themselves. Even the policemen forgot to be dictatorial, and it is credibly stated that a hack-driver said "Thank you."

GORGEOUS DECORATIONS AND INFECTIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Looking up or down Third street the scene was striking, beautiful, and memorable. Above, the oriental arch reared its blaze of bright color and seemed a gateway of greater grandeurs beyond. Down, streamers, banners, mottoes, evergreens, flags, every conceivable article of adornment, swayed to and fro in the cool wind or stood out in picturesque shapes and brightest tints. When from curb to curb the street was packed with moving men and profusely decorated vehicles—the sidewalks had been filled with people from early morning—the whole effect was simply indescribable. What was true of Third street was as much so of Wabash, Jackson, Seventh, Fourth, Fifth, Sibley, Wacouta, and Broadway, and of every street within the amphitheatre of the hills. Clear out on St. Anthony Hill were waving flags and glittering decorations. In short, St. Paul put on such gala garb as she has never even aspired to before and will not wear again for years.

The spontaneity of the whole celebration has been a subject of universal comment. Never before did a city's population devote itself—men, women, and children—so absolutely to securing the success of a defined object. The enthusiasm was infectious and grew apace. Time, trouble, money, loss of sleep, interruption of business, all were as nothing and less than nothing, provided only St. Paul duly welcomed President Villard and his guests and signified proper appreciation of the magnitude of the transcontinental wedding. If there was a place of business open while the celebration proper was in progress it was not discernible, and the abstention from ordinary pursuits was wise on the part of individuals, since it would have fared hard with any one who had failed to give outward and visible sign of joining in the general joy.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS.

At 9:35 o'clock, President Villard and invited guests having arrived at the union depot, were escorted to carriages in waiting, and the people were notified by the booming of cannon at Capitol Square, and the blowing of whistles in the harbor that the celebration proper had at last begun. President Villard, Mrs. Villard, Gen. Grant, and Mayor O'Brien were seated in the first carriage. In the second carriage were Gen. and Mme. von Zylander, Miss Villard, and Col. von Zylander. In the third carriage were the Hon. William M. Evarts, the Hon. H. M. Teller, Masters Harold and Oswald Villard. The Hon. L. Sackville West, British Minister, Miss West and companion occupied the fourth carriage; and Baron von Eiruedecher and Count Lippewiessenfeld occuppied the fifth carriage. Other guests were distributed as follows:

Count de Bildt, Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden and Norway.

August Feigel, German Consul-General, New York.

Ottmar von Mohl, German Consul, Cincinnati, O.

German guests in fifteen carriages.

English guests in ten carriages.

Governors, United States Senators, and Representatives in seven carriages.

Officers of the United States Army in five carriages.

Government officials from Washington in four carriages.

Mayors of other cities in two carriages.

Presidents of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in two carriages.

Directors and officers of the Northern Pacific and other railroad corporations in six carriages.

Members of the press in ten carriages.

THE MARCH TO RICE'S PARK.

The guests were escorted to Rice Park by Gen. Sanborn, Chief Marshal, and aides, a platoon of police, the Great Union Band of twenty pieces and drum corps, the Ames Guard, a Minneapolis company of zouaves, Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, in command, with a vivandière, and Capt. Bean's Company D of the First Regiment. They passed up Third street to Market, and as they moved through the crowded thoroughfare the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Passing under the great triumphal arch at the corner of Third and Cedar streets President Villard, surprised and pleased beyond measure at the enthusiasm everywhere manifested, raised his hat in acknowledgment just as a shower of roses tossed by a score of maidens representing St. Paul and Portland, respectively, fell upon his bared head and into the carriage and were scattered over Gen. Grant, who smiled his acknowledgments, and upon Mrs. Villard, who bowed and smiled and looked the pride she could not speak. Mayor O'Brien was a pleased spectator of the delight of the city's guests.

SYMPHONIES IN COLOR.

More magnificent decorations never graced a city's thoroughfares. Never within the same space has there ever been more lavish use of colors and flowers in mere decoration of streets and buildings. Every one vied with his neighbor in the effort to make known his hearty welcome to the city's guests, and his appreciation of the great event by means of tokens of festivity. The result was that the decorations were too profuse to be specified, and too beautiful for minute description. Indeed, to specify the individual decorators and their efforts would be to publish the entire city directory with endless profusion of decorative material sandwiched in. Probably every business man in town is to be credited with his share of display, and some even decorated their dogs, so hot was the fever of generous emulation and rivalry. The general appearance of the principal streets was like a pathway within a dense forest of colors. Third street especially, because of its narrowness and the hight of the buildings, decorated to the very top, seemed fairly arched with bunting its entire length, and the banners strung across the street seemed to shut out the sky. The wholesale district, whether on Third, Sibley, Fourth, Fifth, or Wacouta, presented a scene of marvelous brilliancy, every building being draped and festooned to the very limits of its frontage. Jackson, Robert, Cedar, Minnesota, Wabash, St. Peter, and Seventh streets were a maze of flags and appropriate decorations, and every residence neighborhood had its quota of patriots who decorated right royally. It was a common comment among visitors that "Never was the city more beautiful."

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was the glory of the day, and was ten miles in length and three hours passing a given point. Every branch of trade and industry in the city was represented. Gen. Grant said: "I have seen many grand processions, civic and military, but such a display as this of a city's industries I have never seen." There were 750 teams in the procession, nearly all four-horse teams, besides a magnificent military display, consisting of the regulars from Fort Snelling, the Twenty-fifth Regiment and Fourth Artillery, commanded by Gen. Terry. The committee had provided refreshments abundant and tempting for the guests. Beneath a canopy near the band-stand and around its parterres of flowers stood a lunch-table laden with good things and garnished with bouquets of bright flowers. To this table all were invited, and after the eye had tired in watching the stream of exhibits that passed around the park—for even the procession became tiresome in its endless array of industrial and commercial displays—there was a general movement towards the centre of the park. The lunch included cold-chicken sandwiches, fruits of all kinds, and wine; and numerous buttonhole-bouquets were provided for such as wished to use them. The lunch was entirely informal, and was eaten standing. Members of the committee assisted the guests in obtaining what they wanted, and everybody appeared to be jolly and in the full enjoyment of the right good time.

SEEING THE CITY.

Eleven-thirty, the time for leaving, came, and still the end of the procession was far away. The guests could not wait to see more, and so several sections of it were turned off down Third street and the carriages were driven up to the park entrance to take the party upon a tour over the city. The guests were speedily in their places, and under escort of the committee were driven to various points of interest and through all the principal streets and under all the arches. The drive ended at the depot, where the party arrived at 12:30 o'clock, immediately taking the train for Minneapolis.

The visit to St. Paul, although brief, was filled with enjoyment, and a notable feature of the complimentary expressions given on all sides was their evident sincerity.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE DECORATIONS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3.—This has been the most eventful day in the history of Minneapolis. When the hour of noon came all business-houses on the principal thoroughfares were lavishly adorned with emblems, flags, and mottoes. At the intersection of Nicollet from the First National Bank across to Harrison Hall was a section of the Northern Pacific bridge over the Missouri River at Bismarck, with a miniature train of cars upon it. Between the Bank Block and the Johnson Block across the alley, facing the Nicollet House, was an accurate representation of Minnehaha Falls, the water falling over and through a mass of evergreen. Across Hennepin, at the intersection of Washington, was a section of the Manitoba viaduct now being built across the river at Minneapolis. All along the avenue were novel mottoes and decorations. One of the prettiest was on the Windom Block, where, among other things, were piled a huge stack of flour barrels with the motto: "Give us the wheat and we will feed the world." In front of the Nicollet House, facing on Washington avenue, the grand stand, with accommodations for 1,000 people, had been erected and elaborately decorated for distinguished visitors.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The news that President Arthur, Gens. Grant and Sheridan, and Secretary Lincoln would be present had spread far and wide, and the trains coming into the city were jammed and crowded to their utmost capacity, and it is estimated that fully 40,000 visitors were in the city today.

At 1:30 carriages containing President Villard and guests were driven up to the Nicollett House, preceded by a company of mounted police and Danz's full band, and as the company alighted they were greeted with prolonged cheers by the thousands who occupied every available inch of space in front of the stand and the windows of adjoining buildings. The appearance of President Arthur on the platform was greeted with round upon round of cheers, and when Gen. Washburn stepped forward and introduced to the audience Robert Lincoln the vast audience gave him a greeting no less demonstrative than that which followed the appearance of Grant and Sheridan a moment later.

The appearance of Mr. Villard was the signal for an outburst of applause and cheering that was renewed long after the gentleman had acknowledged his introduction, and was again taken up when Mrs. Villard came forward and took her seat beside him. President Arthur's special train arrived from the West at the same moment that Mr. Villard's train came, and he received Sheridan and Lincoln at the depot—a royal welcome from the latter and his guests, who greatly regret that they cannot be one of the party until its return from the National Park.

THE PROCESSION.

At a given signal the vast procession, which had been waiting for over an hour, began its march past the grand stand. The first wagons contained reminders of the early days of Minnesota, representative Indians in all their simplicity, some seated in birch-bark canoes, log cabins, early-day stage-coaches, and the inevitable "prairie schooner," containing the emigrant, his family, and possessions. Then came a wagon filled with baggage representing early-day express business, followed by a wagon on which a car was placed marked "Minneapolis to Portland via N. P. R. R." After these came magnificent models complete to the minutest detail of the immense Washburn and Pillsbury mills, and immediately following were wagons containing machinery from the mills, contrasting the earlier days of milling with the present time. The lumber interests were fully represented in a series of wagons, the first containing a large log unhewn and unsawed, and ending with a house in process of erection. Many of the vehicles containing machinery in these divisions were arranged with leather bands attached to the hubs of the wheels so that the machinery was kept running during the entire parade, and wheat was thrashed and ground and lumber sawed and planed along the whole route. It required nearly four hours for the procession to pass a given point. In the line were 14 bands, 15 companies of military, 134 men on horseback, 829 wagons, 2,213 horses, and thousands of men engaged in the various flour and lumber mills of the city. Such a vast industrial procession has probably never been seen in this country, and in it was represented every vocation in life. Not the least attractive object was a wagon containing a band of Indians listening intently to Father Hennepin, the first missionary in Minnesota.

About 4 o'clock Mr. Villard and his guests were driven to the Lyndale Hotel, on the banks of Lake Calhoun, and banqueted, after which they returned to their train and were taken to the Hotel Lafayette, where they are tendered a banquet tonight by the City Council of St. Paul.

THE BANQUET.

MANY PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.

LAKE MINNETONKA, Minn., Sept. 4—1 a. m.—[Special.]—St. Paul gave a magnificent banquet here last evening to the 400 or 500 prominent guests now in President Villard's keeping. The banquet was a sumptuous affair—all that money could make it—and it was graced by the presence of President Arthur, Gen. Grant, President Villard, Gen. Sheridan, Secretaries Evarts and Lincoln, and foreign officials too numerous to mention, from Secretaries to Ministers from abroad, and Governors to Senators at home. The magnificent dining-room was profusely decorated with flowers, streamers, and the shields and mottoes of the various States and nations from which the city's guests are gathered.

MAYOR O'BRIEN.

In welcoming the guests to the city Mayor O'Brien said:

There has devolved upon me the high and valued privilege of extending to you and each of you the sincere and cordial welcome of the City of St. Paul. If to the pleasure your presence gives us there could be added another element, it is the occasion which has assembled you. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway is an event of most profound importance to us as well as the whole Northwest, and is a fitting opening of our history that as yet has scarcely passed beyond its title page; and still in the brief period that has elapsed since the founding of our city some work has been done to which we feel we may point with pardonable pride, and which first has made our beloved city the eastern gateway of this new highway for the commerce of the Pacific slope, and which next enables us to receive you tonight in a manner befitting your deserts and our desires in that regard.

We are proud—proud of our country, that so well deserves our devotion; proud of our State, that shines the brightest star in the westward course of empire; proud of our beautiful and beloved city, our home that we have built with our own hands—and still more proud than all for her to greet you here tonight, her honored guests, and for the City of St. Paul to bid you a thousand hearty welcomes.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

After the guests had well partaken of the banquet, the Chairman called on all present to rise to drink the health of President Arthur. This was done with enthusiasm. The President spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank you cordially for your kind greeting. I am glad to take part in these festivities. The great work accomplished, which they commemorate, may well be celebrated, and, Mr. Mayor, well may the residents of your city, which stands at the gateway of that highway stretching far out to the Western sea, congratulate themselves as they are about to enter upon a career of renewed prosperity. Coming to you from that wonderland of America, I have traveled a thousand miles by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Nothing I have read, nothing I have ever heard, has equaled what I have seen, which convinces me of the importance of this great enterprise, and that it has not been overestimated by its most sanguine friends. All honor, then, to the zeal and energy which has given to that enterprise such tremendous success. [Loud cheers, followed by three cheers for President Arthur.]

RESPONSE BY MR. VILLARD.

At the conclusion of President Arthur's speech Mr. Villard, in reply, said:

I am almost staggered by the weight of the expressions of gratitude you have heaped upon me during the last few days. Already once before today (at Minneapolis) I have been compelled to protest that honor was being showered upon me beyond my merit. It was my good fortune to conduct this enterprise, that started thirteen years ago, to a successful conclusion. But there are others who are entitled to a great deal of credit for this success besides myself.

I am fairly oppressed with the consciousness that more honor has been rendered to me than I have deserved. [Cries of "No, No."] "Gentlemen, I know what I have done better than you do. If you will, therefore, permit me to dissent from you on this occasion, I know I have done my duty, but I am but one person, but one mind, and that one mind would not have been adequate to the accomplishment of the gigantic task represented by the undertaking that we have been prosecuting during the last two years. I feel it my duty on this and every other occasion to own my obligation, the obligation of the Northern Pacific corporation, to the founder of the enterprise, the pioneers of the enterprise, that I am glad is now most fully performed. [Applause.] Twenty-five years ago, I believe it is twenty-six years ago, I walked over the site of the City of Minneapolis. I found then a single building where the great and prosperous city stands today. Allow me to say that the city of today is as much beyond the small beginning that I then saw as the honors that have been showered upon me today are beyond what I really deserve. As it is, I can only say that my heart is overflowing with most grateful emotions towards the inhabitants of this city; not only on my personal account, but on account of the corporation that I represent, and on account of the guests from at home and abroad that have honored us with their presence in the opening excursion. [Applause.] I know I speak the sentiments of all my friends, and of all present today, when I say that what we have seen has far surpassed all our expectations. We have known that there is a great centre of commerce and industry here; the tangible evidence that an enormous industry, an enormous commerce, is centred here was paraded before us this afternoon. I sincerely regret that the extraordinary preparations that had been made by the citizens of Minneapolis for our reception was not made known to me. If they had been known most certainly I should have made every endeavor to spend at least one entire day in the city. I do not believe that we shall any of us ever see another such occasion; but the next time that the people of Minneapolis propose to be kind to us I hope they will give us due notice, so that we can come prepared and in proper state of mind, and with a sufficient allowance of time."

EX-GOV. RAMSEY.

In response to the toast, "The New Northwest—Its boundless resources, now thrown open for development, will revolutionize the commerce of the world," the Hon. Alexander Ramsey spoke as follows:

In March, 1849, it pleased Gen. Zachary Taylor, then President of the United States, to appoint me Governor of what was left of the old Northwest Territory, under the ordinance of 1787, which was situated between the Rivers St. Croix and Mississippi. After accepting the appointment of Governor of Minnesota, I found that there were but few white men residing in that portion belonging to the old Northwest, while the rest of the Territory, between the Mississippi and Missouri, was in possession of the warlike Sioux. To our friends in the States of the Atlantic slope those of us who were living within the sound of the roaring waters of the Falls of St. Anthony were supposed to have reached the "ultima thule," or, in less classic phrase, the "jumping-off place" of the continent; but there each settler was big with hope, and insisted that he was just stepping into a wonderland, which sentiment designates as the New Northwest, a region destined to exercise a more potent influence upon civilization than the old Northwest, which has developed into the mighty States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The seal of the Territory of Minnesota indicated the attitude of expectation of our pioneers by the representation of a farmer following a plow near the Falls of St. Anthony, and watching an Indian on horseback moving toward the setting sun, with the motto above, of the house of Dunraven, "Quo sursum volo videre"—I wish to behold what is beyond.

In thirty years civilization has crossed the Mississippi, and at Fargo and Moorhead on the Red River of the North, Bismarck on the Missouri, Helena at the gates of the Rocky Mountains, and Portland on the Pacific coast are busy centres, with those factors of prosperity, the factory, the church, the schoolhouse, and the daily newspaper. These and numerous other important points are connected by the steel rails of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the completion of which we celebrate tonight, because of its importance, and the grand part it will play in revolutionizing the commerce of the world. While ships found their way to Virginia and New England by a long route by way of the West Indies immigration was slow, but when Gosnold discovered a new, short, northern route there was a complete change, and population poured from the old to the new world. The northern route to the Pacific opens a short way for the German, Scandinavian, and other nationalities of Europe to the heart of the Rocky Mountains through a healthful and picturesque region, and transports to the doors of our merchants the fruit of California, the teas and silks of Japan. To it an immense fertile Northwest is tributary. By it, the wheat of the valley of the Saskatchewan, and the wool from the northern branches of the Columbia, and "cattle from a thousand hills" will find a market. People will hereafter not be grouped together by States or natural boundaries, but as those who travel by the same road, and the Northern Pacific will subdue Indian depredations, and link together the dwellers upon each side of the international boundary, the 49th parallel of north latitude. Hereafter it will be easier for explorers and pleasure-seekers by way of the Yellowstone Park to visit the ancient countries of Japan, China, and India than to go by way of the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and Suez Canal. As the train with its luxurious accommodations and distinguished guests from many lands hastens along, let

The dwellers in the vales and in the rocks
Shout to each other, and the mountain-tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy.

LIONEL SACKVILLE WEST.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the British Minister to the United States, replying to the toast, "Our Foreign Guests," spoke in high terms of the usefulness of so great a highway as the Northern Pacific in absorbing into one nationality the different people that are seeking homes in America.

OTHER TOASTS.

Other toasts were as follows:

"The United States Government—by Encouraging the Transcontinental Lines Strengthens the Union"—response by the Hon. H. M. Teller.

"The State of Minnesota." Response by Gov. L. F. Hubbard.

"The Army—Holding the Savage in Check while the Shores of a Continent Were United." Response by Maj.-Gen. Terry.

"The City of Minneapolis." Response by the Hon. A. A. Ames.

"The Railroad System of Minnesota—The Cause of the Wonderful Development of the State." Response by James J. Hill, Esq.

"The Press." Response by the Hon. Carl Schurz.

At midnight the banquet was ended, and the Villard party went on its way to drive the golden spike, while the President's party departed for Chicago, all agreeing that the two demonstrations by St. Paul and Minneapolis exceeded any effort of the kind in the whole history of the West.

BISMARCK.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAM.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—President Villard and party will reach here tomorrow evening, and Wednesday the corner stone of the Capitol will be laid with appropriate ceremony. Indian-Agent McLaughlin, of Standing Rock Agency, with Sitting-Bull, Running Antelope, Gall Crow, King, and other representative Chiefs of the Sioux Nation, together with twenty-five warriors and squaws, are now en route and will reach here tomorrow, and will form an interesting feature in the procession. The city is being handsomely decorated and the day will be an interesting one in the history of the new Capital.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Negroes and the Proposed Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Last April, when preparations were making for the celebration of the emancipation proclamation among the colored people of the district, a suggestion was made that it would be well to call a National convention of colored people to discuss the political status of the negro. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted. Some of the thinking colored men, however, concluded that the best interests of the colored race would not be subserved by such a policy, and they declined to have anything to do with it. In spite of their counsels a caucus was held and the convention called to meet in this city in September. Delegates were elected. It was openly charged that friends of Fred Douglass falsified the returns in his interest, and a split resulted. The place for holding the convention was changed to Louisville, and the date fixed for Sept. 25. Some of the interested persons have since charged that the sole object of the proposed convention was to endeavor to pledge the colored people to the support of the present Administration and to perpetuate the tenure of office of the Douglass element. As the prime movers were and still are officeholders under the Government, this view seems plausible. The younger element of the colored population have generally repudiated the convention. It is announced that Fred Douglass, who was to be the principal delegate from this District, and probably Chairman of the convention, is ill and will not attend. It is the general belief of the colored people here that no convention will be held in Louisville.

The Indiana Campaign in Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—When the grand jury met today Judge Norton, of the Criminal Court, laid before it a letter received from J. H. Woodard, the well-known correspondent, together with slips of paper bearing the Dorsey and Brady interviews, more particularly with reference to the alleged disbursement of $400,000 in this State during the last Presidential campaign. The court laid particular stress upon the bearing which the statute of limitation might have upon this alleged offense, and handed over the matter to receive such consideration as they may deem advisable. The names of several witnesses accompanied the letter, but neither the one nor the other was made public.

Woman Suffrage in Michigan.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The first trial of female suffrage occurred here today. Under the new State law empowering women to vote at school elections who either own property or have children above 5 years over 100 women voted almost unanimously for the temperance candidate, Prof. L. H. Stone, who received 289 out of 976 votes, Charles H. Peters and Frank M. Hathbun being elected.

Gov. Knott's Inaugural Today.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—J. Proctor Knott, Governor-elect of Kentucky, will be inaugurated with imposing ceremonies at Frankfort tomorrow. The entire active military force of the State, consisting of twenty-four companies, under command of Col. John B. Castleman, is encamped at the Capital and will take part in the affair. Advices from Frankfort announce the largest crowd in attendance ever seen before at a similar event.

A NEW COMET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of Warner Observatory, tonight found a new comet. Mr. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., notified Dr. Swift to look for the stranger Sunday evening. Last evening clouds intervened. Tonight, however, at 10:30 Mr. Swift verified Mr. Brooks' discovery. The comet is round, faint, moving towards the west, and has no tail. It is right ascension sixteen hours thirty-five minutes declination north 64 degrees fifty minutes. It is an interesting object seen through the great glass of the Warner telescope, but is quite faint. This discovery entitles Mr. Brooks to the Warner prize of $200 in gold, making the second prize he has won this year, one special of $250 and this regular reward.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—William H. White, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Hartford, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison today. He was suffering from a derangement superinduced by domestic bereavements. About a year ago Mr. White lost a little son, Walter, a bright boy of 13. He had been sent to pay a gas-bill and dropped unconscious on the street, and before aid could reach him he was dead. Mr. White was much affected at his boy's fate and was given to fits of despondency. The death of his brother-in-law, the Hon. John S. Dobson, of Vernon, last December, added to his melancholy, and his fits of depression became more frequent lately.

WHITE RULE AT MARSHALL, TEX.

MARSHALL, Tex., Sept. 3.—The place is now devoid of excitement. The negroes have made no demonstration since Saturday night. The colored man who did the first shooting was wounded in the shoulder, but not badly. He went home, carrying his gun, and left again before daylight. The officers and white citizens have looked for him and for several other negroes, including Col. Gregory, whose attempt to organize the military colored men occasioned the difficulty, but none of them have been found. Jones, colored, voluntarily states the meeting of negroes was held at his house without his knowledge and while he was away. No further trouble is anticipated. Adjutant-General King will be in Marshall tomorrow.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—J. Ira Hall, a highly-respected citizen of Rock Hill, S. C., died today from an overdose of morphine. It is not known whether the medicine was taken with suicidal intent, but the circumstances are suspicious.

TRAGIC DEATH.

A Young Woman in Philadelphia Fatally Shoots Her Reputed Husband.

The Act Deliberately Planned and Executed with the Utmost Coolness.

Developments at the Hearing—"He Drove Me to It!" She Passionately Exclaimed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Two sharp reports of a pistol rang out of the parlor window of No. 1055 North Front street this morning, and a young man attired in dark clothes and swinging a dinner pail, who was passing under the window, threw up his arms, staggered about twenty feet, and fell on his face. A woman leaned far out of the second-story window and fired again at the prostrate figure on the pavement below.

THE PRINCIPALS IN THE TRAGEDY.

The woman was Emma Bickel, and the man who lay dead on his face with a bullet in his heart was William J. Menow, her supposed husband. The murderess, clad in a rather faded black dress and wearing a sunbonnet as if to conceal her features, emerged from the house and stopped at the side of the prostrate man looking seemingly curios only to know if the shots were fatal. "Yes, I killed him," she had said to Mrs. Horner, the mistress of the house from which the shot was fired. John McLees, of Front and Otter streets, seized the woman by the arm and she burst out crying. "I am not crying because I shot him," she exclaimed between sobs. "I'm not sure my aim was good." The aim proved true. The young man was borne across the street to Lesage's drug-store, but died without speaking. His slayer found opportunity before being taken in charge by Officer Mulvey, of the Tenth District police, to take another look at her victim, which spectators say was devoid of sympathy or regret.

FACTS DEVELOPED AT THE HEARING.

She was taken to the Tenth District Police Station, where Magistrate Becker at once gave her a hearing. Mrs. Horner, of 1055 North Front street, told what she knew of her visitor, who used her house as an ambush. She said that one evening late in July last Mrs. Able, of Front and Otter streets, introduced her to a decent-appearing young woman as Mrs. Will Menow, and asked for her the privilege of waiting in her parlor for her husband, who worked in Disston's sawmill. This privilege was granted, but the young woman went away after a long wait, seemingly disappointed. Early yesterday morning as Mrs. Horner was reëntering her home with the morning marketing, young Mrs. Menow again asked the privilege of her parlor to await her husband's passing by. Permission again accorded, the young woman established herself at the front window, while Mrs. Horner busied herself about her household duties. She thinks a half-hour had passed and the young woman had almost faded from her memory when the pistol shots were heard, and Mrs. Horner, hurrying to the door, encountered Mrs. Menow in the hall.

"Were those pistol-shots?" Mrs. Horner asked.

"Yes; I killed him," the young woman replied, without a nervous tremor.

THE MURDERESS.

When first arraigned before Magistrate Becker the prisoner gave her name as Emma Menow.

"Are you not known by another name?" Lieut. Beale asked.

"Well, Emma Bickel," she replied, coolly, and by that name she stands committed. Pending the arrival of the Moyamensing van the prisoner was accommodated with a seat in the officers' waiting-room. It seemed as though half of Kensington had heard of the tragedy and were besieging the police station to get a view of the prisoner. She became very nervous, and Officer McGuckin was detailed to sit by her.

"He drove me to it by tantalizing me about other women," she said, with a passionate outburst. A few minutes afterward she remarked, "He borrowed money from me and would not pay it back, that's why I came to see him so much lately."

These were about all the words she let fall that bore on the tragedy. Both the actors in the tragedy were well known in the section of the city in which it occurred. William J. Menow was 25 years old. The murderess is the daughter of William Sperry, who came from England twenty years ago. Emma Sperry grew up among the colony of Disston's employés, and was regarded as quite the prettiest and most engaging of the younger generation. Being an only child she had every luxury and advantage that her humble parents could give her. At 18 she married William Bickel, but within three years eloped with Menow, a friend of her husband, and the latter afterward obtained a divorce.

A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT.

March 16 last Mrs. Bickel, who then claimed to be Menow's wife, caused his arrest on the charges of assault and battery and desertion. At the hearing which ensued he was held in $1,000 to appear in court, and bail was promptly furnished. As he was leaving court a dramatic scene occurred. There was a crash heard and sounds of a scuffle. The constable and magistrate rushed to the door. They found Menow clutching the uplifted right hand of his wife, who grasped a keen double-edged knife with a blade about four inches long. Blood was streaming from a small wound in her left hand, the blade having penetrated one of her fingers. The weapon was taken from her and she was dragged into an adjoining room, where she said she was glad that she had done as she did. The impression of everybody who had witnessed the scene was that Mrs. Menow had made an abortive effort to kill her husband. Her second effort today was more successful.

SPORTING MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—John Bagley, a man well known among New York sporting men, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded tonight at the Marble Hall saloon by a bartender named Julius Hooks. Bagley was reciting a soliloquy from Richard III., when Hooks pulled his revolver and told him in a playful spirit to stop. The revolver was discharged while Hooks held it pointed toward Bagley, the ball entering at the navel and coming out near the lower end of the spine. He cannot recover. Bagley acted as second for Clarence Whistler in several contests here, and is well known in Kansas City sporting circles. His relatives reside in New York.

LORD CARNARVON.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Lord Carnarvon, who arrived in Quebec by mail steamer, will be the guest of the Governor-General while here. His visit to America will be a hurried one. He will visit Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. After remaining a short time in Canada he will proceed to the United States, visiting Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston, sailing for England from the latter place. Lord Carnarvon was Chief Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and conducted the passage of the act of the Imperial Parliament which united the provinces through the House of Lords. His visit to Canada will be unofficial.

LORD COLERIDGE IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—Judge Webb, of the United States District Court, this morning invited Lord Coleridge and party to sit in court. The invitation was accepted, and upon recess of the court Lord Coleridge was presented to about twenty-five members of the bar. This afternoon the members of the Cumberland bar took the party to a drive about the city and its environs, and on their return at 5 o'clock this evening a dinner was given by the Cumberland bar.

A FATAL FIRE.

Terrible Havoc Played by the Flames at Cincinnati Yesterday Afternoon.

Rapid Spread of a Blaze Originating in a Five-Story Rag Warehouse.

Narrow Escape of the Employes in the "Times-Star" Newspaper Office.

Five People Either Burned to Death or Killed by the Falling Walls.

The Loss to the Firms Involved Placed at $100,000—The Record Elsewhere.

Five Lives Lost and $100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A stubborn fire this afternoon resulted in the loss of five lives and injuries to others. The flames first appeared in the rag-house of Henry Dreman & Co., No. 230 Walnut street. Before an alarm could be turned in the whole building was ablaze and doomed. Adjoining this building was the *Times-Star* establishment with a thin intervening wall. By the time the firemen were on the ground the flames had broken through this wall and the press-room of the *Times-Star* was also ablaze. Shooting up the elevator shafts to the composing-room, the flames hardly gave the printers time for escape. One compositor avers that within fifteen minutes after the first shout of fire was heard from Dreman & Co.'s building the composing-room floor of the *Times-Star* Building went down. Dense crowds were soon on the ground, and there were many thrilling scenes. A sudden bulge in the wall of Dreman & Co.'s caused the firemen to tremble. Dan Malone, at the top of the ladder, started to slide down, and when half down struck John O'Keefe, throwing him from the ladder to the ground, about twenty feet. He was picked up almost insensible. He is severely cut about the head and back, and it is feared internally injured. He was carried to Levi's store opposit, and the first words the brave fellow uttered were: "Don't tell my wife, as she will soon become a mother." The moment the two firemen fell from the ladder a groan went up from a thousand throats. A woman was leaning from a window across the street, and the moment the men fell she exclaimed: "O, my God, they are killed. Look at the blood on the poor man's face," and fell back in the arms of her companion in a dead faint. Almost at the same time the entire front wall bulged, and Jack Schuler, who was on the other ladder, started to come down, when with an awful crash the wall fell, but crumbled at the bottom and did not fall out very far into the street. Schuler hung on with a death-like grip, and by a miracle the ladder caught on the extreme end of a joist and Schuler slid to the ground amid the cheers of 10,000 people. A reporter at once asked Schuler what he thought the chances of escape were when the wall fell. He said, "I thought my days were numbered, but I made up my mind to live as long as I could."

When the fire started Gus Huber, a packer at Dreman & Co.'s, was on the third floor. The flames had gained such headway that he was almost cut off from escape. He made the perilous venture down the burning stairway, and succeeded in reaching the ground floor, where he fell unconscious. He was burned horribly about the head and body, his face being almost a crisp. He was taken to Keeshan's, and then to the hospital. He can't recover. He lives at No. 4 New street.

Fireman O'Neil was standing near the ladder when the wall fell in, and was struck by a falling brick and knocked to the ground. He was carried to Keeshan's drug-store.

Mary Flynn, living at No. 26 McMicken avenue, jumped out of the third floor of Dreman's Building and broke her right leg, also receiving internal injuries.

Two girls named Dora Memken and Stella Meiers when the blaze started were in the second floor of the Dreman Building, and seeing that they could not get down the stairway jumped out of the window. They were not dangerously hurt.

Four others employed in Dreman & Co.'s building are missing, and undoubtedly perished. They are Mary Burke, Annie Lynch, Rose Liddle, and Mrs. O'Connell.

The buildings damaged by the fire are the large five-story building at Sixth and Walnut streets, owned by Robert Crawford Heins; No. 234 Walnut street, belonging to Robert Smith; No. 236 Walnut street and No. 31 West Sixth, belonging to Mrs. Clinton Kirby; Nos. 29 and 31 West Sixth, belonging to Mrs. Burney, of Saginaw, Mich.; and the Dreman and *Times-Star* buildings. The estimated damage to the Dreman building is $35,000; insurance unknown. Dreman's loss on stock is $30,000, partly insured. A. Strauss, Son & Co., rectifiers and distillers at No. 236 Walnut street and No. 33 West Sixth street, lose on stock $10,000; insured. The *Times-Star* Building, No. 230 Walnut street, belongs to G. B. Hollister's heirs, and was damaged $10,000; insurance $10,000. The *Times-Star* lost $10,000 at least, and if their presses are damaged their loss will be much more; insurance $28,000. The other buildings mentioned were but slightly damaged. The *Enquirer* has offered the *Times-Star* Company facilities for setting their paper up, and the *Volksblatt* will give them the use of their presses. The offers were made when the fire was at its hight.

Nellie Kelly is also supposed to have perished in the burning building.

Chicago.

The alarm at 9 a. m. yesterday from Box No. 274 was caused by a small blaze in some loose shavings under the sidewalk at the southeast corner of Canal and Twelfth streets, in front of Frost's planing-mill, supposed to have been caused by some person throwing a lighted match into the rubbish. No damage.

The boards in a dry-kiln in the Vulcan Iron-Works at No. 359 West Randolph street caught fire last night, but were extinguished by Engine No. 17 and Chemical No. 1.

The alarm from Box No. 843 at 7:09 o'clock last night was caused by a fire at No. 66 Elm street, occupied as a residence by Henry Meyer, who loses $500 on furniture and clothing. The damage to the building is $100. Insured. Cause unknown.

Blazes at Other Points in Various Parts of the Country.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 3.—Brown, Maxwell & Henry's cold blast fruit-preserving house was burned early this morning. The house and contents are a total loss. It was built in 1880 at a cost of $10,000. The total loss is $20,000; insured for $12,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to be incendiary.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3.—Daniel F. Tillotson's farm buildings, with contents, were burned at Orford, N. H., Saturday. Loss, $20,000.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Sept. 3.—One block of buildings burned Sunday. Loss, $30,000.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The road-scraper manufactory of Pape & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire late this afternoon with all its contents. Cause unknown. Loss, $4,000, insured for about $800.

MACOMB, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—News was received in this city this morning of the burning of the large stock barns of John and Charles Huston last Friday night on their farm in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, twenty-four miles northwest of Macomb. Huston Brothers are among the largest importers of horses in the State, and lost twelve fine imported English horses by the fire. Their loss is fully $20,000, with no insurance.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The residence of E. Woodman was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss on house, about $2,500; insured for $1,000. Loss on furniture, about $400; insured for $800. The fire originated from the kitchen stove.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The business portion of the Town of Wayland, Steuben County, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, making a loss of upwards of $25,000. The fire originated in the Hess Block, occupied as a law office by C. C. Bell. The whole building was soon in flames, which spread to adjoining structures until all the business places were swept away. Losses and insurance: Kummel, Morris & Co., hardware, $8,000, insured for $5,300; W. W. Clark, attorney, $1,500, insured; E. S. Arnold, furniture, $500, insured; George Wold, $2,000, insurance $1,000; Mark H. Hess, on buildings $18,000, insured for $9,000; C. C. Bell, attorney, loss $500, no insurance.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The burning at Shawhan's station yesterday morning of Keller & Bowen's grocery entailed a loss of $11,000, insurance $1,500 in the Union and $1,000 in the North American on building; on stock, $2,000 in the North American and $2,500 in the Commercial Union of London.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Trip from Bismarck to St. Paul Made Without Incident—Departure for Lake Minnetonka.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—From Bismarck to Fargo the Presidential party passed through one vast wheatfield already shocked. There were sufficient streaks of dawn for the early bird to raise the curtain and peer at the Dalrymple farm. Fargo was reached shortly after 4 this morning. From this point the train entered the lake country, with its vast quota of small lakes and woodlands. Paint began to appear on the houses in more abundance, while here and there a tender streak was noticeable in the beefsteak. A stop of twenty minutes was made at Brainerd to change engines. This point was made shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. There were no demonstrations along the route, no one being aware of the approach of the party. Many decorated signs were observable along the line, however, reading "Welcome Henry Villard and Jay Cooke."

The party arrived at St. Paul about 2 o'clock.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—President Arthur and party arrived from the West shortly after noon, and after remaining an hour or so at Minneapolis went on to St. Paul, where he arrived at 3 o'clock, and was lunched at the State Capitol. There he made a brief congratulatory address to the assembled multitude, in the course of which he expressed great surprise at the general progress of development in the Northwest and the unbounded resources of the country. He predicts for the twin cities unparalleled growth and prosperity. After the speech the President received the people for a half-hour, and then departed by special train for the Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, stationary or slight fall in temperature, winds shifting to northeast and southeast, rising followed in the northern portions by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, fair weather, local rains in Texas, east to south winds, slight change in temperature.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, fair weather, winds shifting to east and south, rising temperature and lower barometer.

For the Lake region slightly warmer, fair weather, winds generally from south to west, lower barometer in eastern and southern portions.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys slightly warmer, generally fair weather, variable winds, generally from southeast to southwest, lower barometer in the southern portions.

For the Pacific coast fair weather.

For Colorado fair and slightly warmer weather during the day.

Bulletin—Clear weather prevailed in all districts, with cooler northerly winds in the Ohio Valley. Warm south to west winds continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and temperature rising slightly in northwest, with southerly winds. The temperature will rise slowly in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and Lake region, with fair weather Tuesday. Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, with occasional rain in the Mississippi Valley.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	77	62	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	58	52	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	80	73	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	81	67	N	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	65	63	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	74	..	....	....	0	.....
Davenport	76	68	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Deadwood	70	57	W	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	78	65	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	86	69	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	75	65	W	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	75	68	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	66	50	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Fort Buford	76	60	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	68	52	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	62	58	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	78	69	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	72	65	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	79	70	....	....	0	Clear.
Louisville	76	68	N	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	90	78	N.E.	Light	0	Hazy.
Milwaukee	65	59	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	85	73	N	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	82	73	S.E.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Omaha	75	69	S	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	75	67	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	75	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	72	64	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	66	60	W	Light	0	Clear.
Toronto	..	48	....	....	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	94	81	S	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	79	71	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	63	57	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	84	79	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.245	60.5	53	N. E.	8	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.279	64.3	68	N. E.	8	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.211	65.0	43	S. E.	4	......	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.146	64.5	54	S. E.	5	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.099	63.0	52	S. E.	4	......	Clear.

THE LAST CENSUS OF JAPAN.

[London *Times*.]—The returns of the census taken Jan. 1, 1883, for the Empire of Japan have just been published, and show that the whole country contains a total of 36,700,110, made up of 18,598,998 males and 18,101,112 females. The number of inhabited houses is 7,611,770, being an average of about five persons to a house. The populations of a few of the best-known cities are as follows: Osaka, 1,772,333, living in 365,960 houses; Hiogo, 1,418,521, living in 319,910 houses; Nagasaki, 1,204,629, living in 257,915 houses; Tokio, 987,887, living in 277,655 houses; Kioto, 835,215, living in 196,620 houses. The rate of population to houses, however, seems uncertain in the various towns, as, for instance, in Niigata, where a population of 1,561,168 inhabit 305,989 houses. It is unusual to find in the census of different countries such an equality in numbers of the sexes, though there are a few towns in Japan where the women outnumber the men, such as Saitama, where there are 484,058 women to 478,659 men; Aitchi, 669,235 to 662,815; Yamanashi, 205,534 to 204,315; Yamagata, 349,505 to 252,855. A return published at the same date states that the Japanese army consists of 39 Generals, 2,335 officers of all ranks, 109,496 non-commissioned officers and men, 253 officers of administration, 62 military workmen, and 617 apprentices, of whom 12 are studying military routine in foreign countries.

WATTERSON DESPAIRING.

[Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.).]—At the present moment we are almost at the mercy of the enemy. But what of the future? The misrepresentations to which we were subjected in 1880 were bad enough. But they will fade into nothing by comparison with those which are lying in wait for us and which will assail us in 1884 if we fail to improve the six or seven months intervening between the meeting of Congress and convention period. Nor are the misrepresentations of the enemy our sole danger. There are equally menacing misconceptions among our own people. Every mail brings us proof of this. A writer from Alabama says: "I wish to ask if you are in favor of immediately abolishing the tariff? Please answer to decide a bet." Another from Iowa writes: "I see you are for burning down the custom-houses. Bully for you! I'm with you. Down with those thieving institutions." Still another from Virginia: "Let up a little on free trade. Go slow." And so on. Can any one wonder that, in the presence of such misinformation, the Republicans make it the business of the time to saddle upon us and upon the party opinions and purposes the bare entertainment of which would prove the utterer to be a lunatic?

WASHINGTON.

The Law Not Complied With in the Building of the New Cruisers.

Small Attention Paid the Directions to Make Them Chiefly Sailing Vessels.

Judge Gresham at Work "Shaking Things Up" in the Post-Office Department.

A Prominent G. A. R. Official Discharged for Repeatedly Neglecting His Duty.

How Clerks Secure Extra Holidays—Inspecting Steam Vessels—Mr. New's Probable Retirement.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

CHARGES THAT THE LAW IS VIOLATED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The criticism is made by experts as to the new cruisers that the plans of the Advisory Board violate the spirit of the law in that it was the purpose of Congress to provide for ships that would do all their ordinary cruising under sail, and would use steam only when there was reason for haste, and thus save large outlays for coal. The committee, that is, wanted sailing-vessels with auxiliary steam-power, while the board have made their plans for steamships with auxiliary sails. The Chicago is planned for a bark-rig, and the Boston and Atlanta for brig rigs, and the spars are short at that. The charge that the board have not carried out the intent of the law will be made on the opening of Congress unless a satisfactory explanation be given. At the department the reply made to the foregoing criticisms is that the law contemplated steam vessels of a certain speed, and not a class that could go at that rate either under sail or steam separately. It is further claimed that it would be difficult and expensive to build ships of war which would be able to steam at a high rate of speed and also be heavily sparred.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

THE GRAND ARMY COULDN'T SAVE HIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Gresham has removed a postal official who is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic on the ground of inattention to official duty. It is understood that the dereliction of this clerk had been several time brought to the notice of his superior officers in the last two or three years; but his influence or supposed influence as a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic has prevented his dismissal heretofore. Gen. Gresham is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but at the same time he means that the employés of the Post-Office Department shall attend to their official duties, whether they do or do not belong to a soldiers' organization.

IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED.

The retirement of the Chief of Special Agents of the Post-Office Department from his position is considered by insiders as an indication of a purpose on the part of Postmaster-General Gresham to make important changes in all those branches of the service which, naturally have relations to the star-route cases. Many of the older and more experienced Special Postal Agents or Inspectors must by virtue of their positions have had some knowledge of what was going on, or could not have been as quick-witted as they should have been. There are no reflections of any kind intended upon Mr. Parker by Postmaster-General Gresham, as the fact that Mr. Parker was tendered the position of Postmaster at Washington would show; but, inasmuch as new star-route trials are to come on, it is believed to be Judge Gresham's purpose to infuse some new blood into the service, and to put in important positions, such as that of Post-Office Inspector, men who have not had in the past any relations to any of the cases which are likely to be prosecuted.

FREE DELIVERY.

The free delivery system was established in forty-two cities and towns during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. But four post-offices have been added to the list since that date. Although many urgent applications have been received for the establishment of the system, the department has been unable to accord the privilege except in rare instances, because of the meagre appropriation which has been absorbed to a considerable extent by the operations of the law providing for the yearly promotion of letter-carriers.

THE SERVICE.

David P. Dunathon has been appointed Postmaster at Van Wert, O., vice Harrison H. Updegrave, suspended for mismanagement of the office. James D. Stacy has been transferred from Peoria, Ill., to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Chief Clerk Vanderwort of the Omaha office railway mail service.

THE CLERKS.

HOW THEY SECURE EXTRA HOLIDAYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Some sensational stories are told as to the tricks resorted to by some unscrupulous department clerks to obtain protracted leaves of absence by evading the Civil-Service law. That law permits only thirty days' leave in a year with pay, but authorizes sick leave of sixty days with pay. If it should happen that a clerk should be sick sixty days he would be entitled with his vacation leave to three months' absence. Some of the division chiefs think that the law is abused; that a greater number of clerks generally healthy have been sick for short periods since the Civil-Service law took effect. Recently the head of a bureau was informed by a lady clerk that she was unable to get more than her thirty days' leave, as, unfortunately, she was not sick and had a conscience, while others working beside her got physicians' certificates. The head of a division in another department, suspicious of a surgeon's certificate, searched the city directory in vain to discover the surgeon. The case was placed in charge of an officer, who reported that the person who signed the certificate had formerly practiced medicine in a distant State, but that he was now a broker.

STEAM VESSELS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The following circular letter, which embodies the recommendations of the Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, to which emphasis has been given by the recent explosion of the Riverdale, was issued today to Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—*To United States Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels*—GENTLEMEN: In view of well-grounded complaints of the impropriety of local inspectors investigating disasters to hulls and boilers of steam vessels, after certification by themselves that such hulls or boilers are safe, you are hereby directed, whenever accidents occur to steam vessels through alleged defects to the hull or boiler, to conduct such investigation personally under the authority conferred by Sec. 4,400 of the Revised Statutes, as follows: "Each Supervising Inspector shall have full power—in any district where, from distance or other cause it is inconvenient to resort to a local board, to inspect any steam vessel or boilers of such steamer and to grant certificates of approval and to perform all the duties imposed upon local boards." Sec. 4,407, Revised Statutes, requires that "If the Supervising Inspector has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence or other cause, a failure of the board which inspected the vessel to do its duty he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury." The question of Supervising Inspectors assuming original jurisdiction in investigating the conduct of licensed officers of steam vessels and revoking and suspending the licenses of such officers, independent of the provisions of Secs. 4,450 and 4,452, Revised Statutes, were submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury by the Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, and the Solicitor rendered an opinion in writing approving the proposition. You will be governed by the terms of this circular letter in case of accidents to steamers, such as referred to herein, in all cases where such accidents are to be investigated within the jurisdiction of the local board Inspector who inspected and certificated the steamer.

JOHN C. NEW, Acting Secretary.

JOHN C. NEW.

TIRED OF WAITING FOR SOMETHING BETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—It is the opinion of those who are most intimate with Assistant-Secretary New that he intends to resign his position within a short time. The reason will be pressure of private business. Mr. New has never been satisfied with the subordinate position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He took the office, it is well known, under assurances that he would be expected to hold it but a short time, and that he would be called upon to fill a much higher position. At different times this has seemed probable, but as time has passed there does not appear to be any disposition on the part of the Administration to fulfill the promises, or suggestions, which it is believed by New's friends were made in Mr. New's behalf. The friends of the latter say that he is tired of waiting, and prefers to return to his extensive private business, which needs his attention, rather than to wait indefinitly in the hope of the fulfillment of the supposed promise for which he may wait in vain.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

CHOLERA IN SHANGHAI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—O. N. Denny, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, has made a report to the State Department under date of Shanghai, July 23, in reference to the cholera at Port Swatow. A number of foreigners composing the crews of foreign vessels have died. Hong Kong has declared Swatow an infected port. Denny was requested by the Consular body to communicate with the Chinese officials to secure their coöperation in the enforcement of the regulations of 1874.

MEXICAN TREATY WITH GERMANY.

The State Department has received a copy of the text of the treaty concluded between Germany and Mexico Dec. 5, 1882. It is in the usual form of treaties of commerce, and as Mexico has recently abrogated all her old commercial treaties with a view of placing her relations with foreign Powers on a uniform basis, this treaty, which is the first of her new treaties, may be considered as indicating the character of those which are to follow.

NOT AN AGENT OF HAYTI.

Prof. Langston, Minister to Hayti, says that he has no knowledge of the New York reports as to his mission to negotiate a loan for the Haytian Government; that he has never heard of such a proposition before, and that he has not undertaken to be diplomatic agent of more than one Government at a time. He declares the report without proper foundation, and for obvious reasons is not disposed to speak of the financial troubles of the Government to which he is accredited.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The standard dollars issued during the week ending Sept. 1, 1883, aggregate $327,497, against $424,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from San Francisco stating that the body of a man, supposed to be that of Master Putnam, of the Rodgers, was found by natives at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, when the ice broke up in August, 1882.

It is thought at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the claims for rebate of taxes on tobacco, snuff, and cigars growing out of the recent Internal Revenue act have nearly all been presented, and it is estimated that these will aggregate about $3,500,000. The total annual reduction in the revenue on tobacco, snuff, and cigars is now computed at $36,000,000.

Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land-Office, is in constant receipt of reports from the special agents sent to the Northwest to investigate land and timber frauds. Mr. McFarland says that these agents have been very successful, and that they have already unearthed numerous frauds and schemes to defraud, but at present he deems it for the best interest of the public to give no particulars.

Commissioner-of-Internal-Revenue Evans has received a letter from Collector Brayton, of the Columbus (S. C.) Internal Revenue Collection District, denying the charge that revenue officers had been imposing on the Government by the seizure and destruction of sham stills. In a few instances the officers have been imposed upon, but there has been no collusion or bargain with any person to defraud the Government.

Supervising-Special-Agent Martin, of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, said that it was not probable that any official notice would be taken of the recent publication alleging that extensive smuggling was being carried on between Canada and this country in the lake districts, at Sault Ste. Marie, and on the St. Lawrence River line. He thought the reports mere revivals of old stories, which had been investigated a year ago and found to be without foundation.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

First Session of the Meeting Held at Buffalo Yesterday Afternoon—Report of Superintendent Sparrow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the board for the examination of plans, devices, and inventions designed for use in the United States Life-Saving Services opened this afternoon. The following were present: S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent; Frank R. Baby, President of the board; Capt. James H. Merriman, United States Marine Inspector of Life-Saving Stations; Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department United States Army; Lieut. Thomas D. Walker, United States Marine Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations; Recorder or Secretary Benjamin C. Sparrow, Superintendent Second District Life-Saving Service; and John C. Patterson, keeper of the station in the Fourth District Life-Saving Service.

There was not much of general interest accomplished. Superintendent Sparrow submitted a long report on smoothing rough and broken water with oil. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Board through Commodore Forbes, of Boston, shortly after the press took up the subject. After experiments had been made by John Shields at Perth, Scotland, Superintendent Sparrow was detailed to the work, and since February, 1882, has devoted all his time to experiments. His report consisted of detailed discussion of the nature and cause of a rough sea, accounts of benefits derived from the use of oil at sea, a summing up of the verbal information gathered from fishermen and whalemen, and a description of the inventions for distributing oil. Whatever diminished friction would prevent water from taking up motion. Where a vessel was going directly before the wind oil was an effective means of safety, since the craft kept in the calm surface over which the sea was prevented from breaking, but when lying under ranging sail no benefit was derived, since the craft would continually range ahead of the oiled surface. It was contrary to general rules to make dead drift, and most able seamen would continue to risk the chances of shipping a sea and hold their course as best they might. Probably no more oil would be used in the future than in the past unless some invention was perfected that would distribute it in advance of a vessel's course in such a manner that she would range into it. The experiments showed that oil produced no effect in calming a sea as it broke upon the shore. With a sea in deep water the evidence of the calming effect of oil was conclusive. The report was adopted.

A plan of James Larsen, of Foster Bay, Wis., for the construction of a self-sailing lifeboat was examined. Larsen is a poor fisherman, and his drawings were not accompanied by a model. The boat is similar to the one now in use, except as to the delivery of water.

The board adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 3.—There was a bloody encounter a few days ago in Manchester, Clay County, in a mountainous part of the State. Marshal Marcum, assisted by ex-Marshal A. J. Hacker, attempted to arrest Jud Links, when A. Stivers interfered and mortally wounded Hacker. Links fatally stabbed Marcum. As soon as they heard of Hacker's death his brothers armed themselves and shot and killed Stivers. Links also has been shot and slightly wounded. He has since been arrested.

THE FAR NORTHWEST.

From Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains by the Manitoba Route.

An Intelligent Pleasure-Seeker's Description of a Promising Country and Thrifty People.

CALGARY, Canadian Northwest Territory, Aug. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—The first and perhaps the most important requisit in a journey through a new country, where one has to cross lakes, rivers, and deserts, is sniffed at by foxes, glared at by wolves, and exposed to the wiles of the crafty red men of the plains," is an intelligent, pleasant traveling companion. Such it was my good fortune to have in Prof. John W. Langley, of the Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. In our journey of more than 3,000 miles in British North America he proved himself all that could be desired.

Leaving the attractions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis, where everything in Nature from the generation of the oyster to the wonders and the glories of the solar system and all things between were discussed, after a most delightful ride over the St. Paul & Duluth Railway we found ourselves on the morning of Aug. 20 at Duluth. Here we took a steamer for Prince Arthur's Landing, on Thunder Bay, some 185 miles to the eastward. All of this distance, except perhaps some forty-five miles, is along the shore of Minnesota. To us it was one of the most enchanting trips possible. Thunder Bay is nearly land-locked by a great number of beautiful islands, which will be utilized as delightful summer resorts at no distant day. As a hint to our American transportation lines it is here stated that the steamer's cargo—her line plies between Duluth and Sarnia—was composed of 14,000 bushels of corn and fifty car-loads of flour for foreign shipment from Minneapolis by the Grand Trunk Railway, and four car-loads of wool for Boston. But if the Canadians can carry the products of the Northwest cheaper than our own people, the difference adds just so much to the profits of our producers.

LAKE SUPERIOR TO WINNIPEG.

Port Arthur is some five miles from Fort William at the mouth of the Kiministiquia River, once the shipping point of the Hudson Bay Company, up that river and through Rainy Lake, the Lake of the Woods, and various watercourses to the Far Northwest. Fifty years ago it was a place of much importance. The old fort and other buildings are falling into decay. It was at first proposed as the Lake Superior terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, but Port Arthur, directly on the bay, was wisely selected. Forty miles of it eastward along the shore are already completed.

Port Arthur is pleasantly situated on a plateau sloping gently down to the lake. We saw some gardens filled with vegetables and a field of oats, showing that the climate did not forbid successful grain culture.

The railway for 430 miles to Winnipeg winds around among an endless succession of knobs and ridges, underlaid mostly by primeval rocks. The ridges, valleys, and swamps are still densely covered by pine and larch (tamarack) trees; though hundreds of thousands of them have been used by the builders of the road for ties and timbers west of Winnipeg, where the treeless country extends for more than 800 miles to the Rocky Mountains. The only place of any considerable importance between the lake and Winnipeg is Rat Portage, at the foot of the Lake of the Woods. Vast and valuable timber districts on both sides of that lake, Rainy Lake and river, and other watercourses find an outlet here and give the town a large and profitable business. The lakes are about countless, for one is scarcely for half an hour out of sight of them. This part of the Dominion can hardly ever become a prosperous agricultural country, but its timber will always be wanted.

WINNIPEG.

Here we are at the Capital of the prosperous, pushing Province of Manitoba. Our short stay was made most pleasant by the very polite attentions of our excellent Consul, Col. James W. Taylor, and N. F. Hagel, Esq., barrister, of Winnipeg. Since 1871 and and 1879, when it was our good fortune to visit it, the city has grown immensely. Where then was open prairie are now large stores filled with all kinds of goods; there are elegant residences and all the evidences of wealth and prosperity. Bridges span the Red and Assinaboine Rivers—then only to be crossed by rickety old scows—and scores of railway trains arrive and depart daily east, west, and south. The followers of Lord Selkirk through Hudson's Bay in 1811 and the denizens of old Fort Garry, could they wake up, would stand aghast, confounded at the sight.

Starting west from Winnipeg the morning of the 23d, by the introduction of United States Consul Col. James W. Taylor we were invited to the hospitalities of his private car by Senator R. B. Langdon, of Minneapolis. He and his associates were the contractors who built most of the road west of Winnipeg. They gave our Canadian neighbors a splendid specimen of Yankee enterprise. Starting at Oak Lake, 165 miles west of Winnipeg, the 1st of May, 1882, they had completed 420 miles by the close of the year; and this year the 15th of August they had added 260 miles more—making in all, with sidings, 720 miles—thus opening the road 845 miles west of Winnipeg and 1,250 west of Lake Superior. They also put in all the bridges, that over the South Saskatchewan being 1,000 feet long and forty feet high.

THE COUNTRY

for this long stretch of 845 miles to Calgary is treeless, and very similar in appearance to our own between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception that the rolling ridges are shorter, and often lie across the pathway of the road. While the grades are more uneven than on our roads they seldom exceed thirty or forty feet to the mile. Hence, the road can be operated with great success. The soil appears to be about the same as that of our own country west of the Missouri. For 356 miles west of Winnipeg to Regina, the Capital of the Northwest Territory, all the lands seemed capable of successful and profitable cultivation. Within this distance are the thriving, prosperous towns of Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Moosomin, and others, and fields of excellent wheat, oats, and potatoes were frequently in sight. During a halt at Brandon, 132 miles west of Winnipeg, we were driven for several miles through the surrounding country, and better fields of wheat and oats our party agreed they had never seen anywhere. The wheat we were told by W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., of Montreal, one of the most extensive millers on the continent, is hard, similar to that raised in Minnesota, and worth a considerable percentage more than the soft or ordinary variety for milling purposes. Brandon is only two years old, and contains some 3,500 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated at the crossing of of the Assinobine River, and is the centre of a rich and prosperous section of country.

West of Regina the country is better adapted to grazing, and as yet is sparsely populated. The question of climate is a most important one. Certainly it is not so cold as the latitude would suggest. It should be remembered that the Japan current in the Pacific Ocean flows north along the Western coast of America; that the Rocky Mountains trend westward and are much lower than further south; that these warm winds flow over them, and as our gulf stream warms the west coast of Europe, so these warm winds from the Pacific flow over the mountains, thus carrying moisture and warmth much farther north than the latitude would indicate. It certainly became warmer as we approached the mountains. The winters are long, to be sure, but the dry climate at that season renders them much more comfortable than they are often found many degrees to the south.

CALGANY.

The town nearest the present terminus of the track is 1,711 miles northwest of Chicago. It is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bow and the Elbow Rivers, sufficiently high above them, and is surrounded by gracefully rounded hills some 3,500 feet above the sea. There was the usual bustle and activity of frontier towns; trains of wagons constantly starting and arriving from the front. The tenements are of every variety, from the tent to the more pretentious log and frame structure. It is only forty miles from the mountains, and we hoped for a sight of the old Rockies, but the envious smoke from the forest-fires prevented. Beyond this the road is being pushed forward through the mountains with great energy. Here is the headquarters of Capt. McIlree, the commander of the mounted police. From him and others we learned the secret of the perfect good order that prevails along the Canada Pacific Railway. After the line passes the boundary of Manitoba not one drop of liquor is allowed to resident or railway passenger. Baggage of all kinds is searched for it, and all that is found is incontinently confiscated. Let thirsty souls take warning and avoid the scrutiny and the unflinching energy of the "red-coats," for they do their duty with impartial severity. Gambling in any form and cognate vices are equally under the ban. Hence the contrast between the quiet and the good order of these border towns and what we have seen at Laramie, Promontory Point, and other places while our continental railways were building, shows what a burning curse whisky is to mankind. Where its sale is strictly forbidden by law, and that law is enforced, quiet, peace, and thrift prevail; gambling, drunkenness, and debauchery are unknown, the laborer is protected from the wiles of the wicked, and saves his hard earnings for those he loves. If this be praise and admiration for Canadian "red-coats," let the "best Mayor Chicago ever had" and his Council confederates make the most of it. If the example of Canada cannot be strictly followed, high license with $1,000,000 in the City Treasury would be a big step in the right direction.

HOMEWARD.

Leaving Calgany the evening of the 25th, the prospect of a ride of some 200 miles to Medicine Hat in a caboose with a dozen mountaineers spitting and smoking profusely was decidedly discouraging. We retreated to the lookout at the top of the caboose, where beautiful views of the rolling prairies and clean air could be had without stint; when as the shades of evening were falling, a good angel in the shape of E. H. Talbott, Esq., of the *Railway Age*, invited us to the hospitalities of his splendid car, a kindness for which we shall never cease to be grateful. He and his associate, Mr. H. R. Hobart and their excellent wives, proved themselves hosts whose highest pleasure was shown in contributing to the happiness and the comfort of their guests. This car is really a palace on wheels. It took the premium at our great railway exposition. Though costing $25,000, it was presented to Mr. Talbott by his railway friends. It is the best car up to this date ever put on the rail. Mr. Talbott left us at Glyndon for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast over the Northern Pacific Railway.

COAL.

The first morning after leaving Calgany found us at Medicine Hat, at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River. This is sure to be a place of very considerable importance. Steamers with barges bring down the coal from the mines 140 miles above on the Bow River, the north confluent of the Saskatchewan. It is of good quality, but not quite so heavy as our Ohio bituminous coal. Mines also are found a few miles from Medicine Hat. Of another mine a Winnipeg paper says:

"Work is being carried on vigorously in the Lethbrigde coal mines on the Belly River near Whoop Up and six miles below the junction of the St. Mary and Belly Rivers. The output averages sixty tons per day, and 200 men are at present employed in the mines. The steamer Baroness and the tug Minnow have been completed, together with seventeen barges to be employed in the tranportation of coal to Medicine Hat. More barges, too, are in course of construction."

There can be no doubt that an abundance of coal will be found in a belt of country north and south some 200 miles east of the mountains to supply all the wants of the railway, and of the people in Manitoba, and the Canadian Northwest. At Maple Creek, some 100 miles east, we saw some specimens of excellent lignite which Prof. Langley pronounced good for culinary purposes. It was found in the Cypress Hills, about fifteen miles to the south.

THE SASKATCHAWAN

is a great navigable stream. At Medicine Flat we had the good fortune to meet Capt. J. B. Davis, formerly of Rock Island, the Superintendent of the Winnipeg & Northwestern Transportation Company. His steamer, the Lily, lay at the bridge—the first boat that ever reached that point from below. He had come up the south branch, 670 miles from its confluence with the north or main river, up which it is only thirty-five miles more to Prince Albert. This is a prosperous town, and it is soon to become a large exporter of wheat. It is the intention to bring goods for Prince Albert, Edmonton, and other places on the North Saskatchewan by rail to Medicine Flat, and take them thence by steamer around to the towns on the North Saskatchawan. The river navigation opens about April 10, while the Cedar and Winnipeg Lakes, into which the Saskatchawan enters, remain closed till after the 1st of June. Thus about two months' time will be gained by this route, and Medicine Flat will become a large shipping point as well as depot for coal and merchandise.

WHEAT.

The Northwest has an immense crop of wheat. We saw great fields waving in all their golden luxuriance in Manitoba just ready for the reaper. That province, we were told, would harvest 2,500,000 bushels. As we came south through Minnesota harvesters were busy, till, in the southern part of the State and in Western Wisconsin, the wheat was in shock or stack ready for the thrasher. Of course the few farmers about the depots looked cheerful and happy. Transportation lines will have all they can do to carry the crops to market.

WHY THE ROAD WAS BUILT.

The necessity for this great Pacific Railway was imperative, and the Government of Canada, with Sir John A. Macdonald at its head, knew that perfectly well. Hence, the great inducements they made to the syndicate to build it. They were given $25,000,000 in cash, 25,000,000 acres of land, 222 miles of completed road on the west end from Port Moody to Hamloops, and 438 miles from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. Nationality was the controlling idea in the minds of the statesmen of Canada, and at whatever cost the road must be built to bind the nation together. Without it disintegration, and that at an early day, would have been inevitable. Even now the financial and commercial interests of the Eastern and Western provinces are antagonistic, and it is difficult to see how they can be reconciled. The country is largely in debt; the Eastern provinces have adopted the protective system, which for agricultural machinery and goods of all kinds will bear heavily on the Central and Western districts. Already we have heard ominous threatenings, and whether the people west of the lakes have patriotism and sentiment enough to stand the pressure of high taxes and dear machinery and goods of all kinds time alone can determine. To all this vast Northwest we have free access by our railways, and it will be difficult for Canada to hold down its own people to a mere sentiment. Among Anglo-Saxons that is apt to explode if strong self-interest applies the torch. National comity and our good-fellowship require that we should keep "hands off."

Two years more and this other great highway across the continent will be completed. It is in the best of hands. Its General Manager, Van Horne, and Mr. Superintendent Egan were taken from our own Chicago roads, and hence the push and the indomitable energy everywhere manifest. To us the great Canadian Northwest is no longer a country of myth and mystery. It is a vast land of rich prairies and hard fact, where the unflinching enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race is building up a great and ere long to become a rich and prosperous empire. Let us bid them God-speed in their every laudible effort to plant our Christian civilization there for the benefit and the welfare of mankind. W. B.

AMATEUR CHEMISTS.

[Boston *Globe*.]—"Give me a quarter's worth of bichromate of potassium," said a 12-year-old boy, walking into a large chemical establishment.

"And what are you going to do with bichromate of potassium?" asked a reporter after the purchase had been effected.

"I am going to make a solution and take photographs."

"Make photographs?"

"Yes. You just wash a piece of white paper with the solution," replied the youngster, delighted to have a listener, "and lay on a fern leaf, or anything of that kind, and put it under the glass in the sun and where the light reaches it, it will turn dark," and he disappeared with his paper of potash in his hand.

"You have really no idea how many youngsters experiment on their own account," remarked the clerk, as he watched the young chemist disappear through the door. "And some of them are very ingenious; they read a great deal and hear lectures at school. Electric batteries are their especial delight. One of our most constant customers, a youth of 11, caused great consternation in his neighborhood by exploding a pickle-jar with hydrogen gas, which he had generated with sulphuric acid and zinc filings. I understand his chemical experiments have been indefinitly suspended by his stern parent.

"You would be surprised to see the amount of explosives we sell just before the Fourth of July to boys. They are mostly used to make caps for toy pistols or to sprinkle on door-steps. They are not powerful or dangerous, but give a good report, which is the main thing. One enterprising young chemist succeeded in manufacturing about a pint of nitro-glycerine, which is very inexpensive and easy to make. But what to do with it after it was made was a question that agitated that household for some time. The youngster had made it for the purpose of verifying a statement he had read in a chemistry book that a lighted match could be dropped into it with impunity. Fortunately he was prevented from carrying out his experiment.

"Yes," concluded the clerk, "chemistry lectures are a very good thing, but the subject of explosives should be treated very carefully. The youthful mind is too fond of verifying for itself."

BISMARCK'S THREAT.

Comments of the European Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The strong article against France appearing today in Prince Bismarck's organ, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, has taken every one here by surprise. Even official circles were unprepared for such language, though they regard it rather as the outcome of a fit of ill humor than as foreshadowing any real danger. The *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Vienna Foreign Office, speaks of the article as alarming, and, in fact, as even more drastic than the celebrated "Krieg in Sicht" article of the Berlin *Post* a few years back.

"If, as we hope," says the *Fremdenblatt*, "the article is merely intended as a warning against utterances encouraging plans of revenge, such as are now frequently appearing in the more provocative of the French papers, and if its object is to break the gentlemen beyond the Vosges of their habit of speaking in their usual most offensive and provocative manner, then there is every prospect that peace will not be disturbed. We place reliance, moreover, on the sound common sense of the French and on the wisdom and prudence of the man who directs the policy of Germany. He will not permit the provocations of certain French papers and the impetuosity of a few ridiculous rather than dangerous preachers of revenge to be regarded as a sufficient reason for so prodigious a calamity as a universal war, the consequences and issue of which are incalculable."

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, in commenting on the article, puts the question:

Have we, then, a war in prospect? And are people in Berlin going to anticipate the enemy, who is constantly on the lookout for an opportunity of revenge? Or is the Berlin threat, on the other hand, only a note of warning to the Orleans heirs of the dying Comte de Chambord?

The *Neue Freie Presse* says:

We can understand that in Berlin people have lost patience at the irritating Germanophobia of the *Evenement*, *La Presse*, *France*, and other Paris papers, but it is, we think, doing these organs too much honor to lead them to imagine that their utterances are putting peace in danger. The foreign policy of France is not shaped in French editorial offices, and the Berlin article only proves how unwise and thoughtless is the continual abuse of Germany, from which many of the journalists of Paris appear unable to refrain.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* cannot reconcile the threatening language now used by the *Norddeutsche* with the ultra-pacific tone of the *Provincial Correspondence* only last week, when it assured us that the peace of the world was so secure that there was no occasion for any interview at Ischl for the discussion of political questions. The *Tagblatt* proceeds:

After such a threat France can only choose between preparing for war to save her reputation or humbly capitulating in order to purchase peace. France has, in fact, no other choice. Whether Prince Bismarck is aiming at the removal of some of the men at present in office in Paris, or whether he desires the overthrow of the entire Cabinet, the result will be a Government crisis in France. Prince Bismarck has hitherto favored the French Republic, but he may have changed his opinion, and be now paving the way for a constitutional change more reconcilable with the Conservative system now predominant in Europe. Assaults like that of the Berlin article shake the very foundations of the Republic in France.

The *Wiener Allgemeine* professes to detect the reason for the alarm article in the result of the new French elections, which have strengthened the Gambettist party.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The article in today's *North German Gazette* denouncing France as a permanent danger for the peace of Europe has fallen here like a thunderbolt. The *France* says:

After Russia it is now our turn. The provocations of the German press always come in obedience to a semi-official word of command. M. de Bismarck, satisfied with having collected round the Empire the train of Monarchical States, is trying to group them round the two peoples whose independence he cannot succeed in destroying. It does not suit us to reply to the threats which are made with a view to make us lose our sang froid, nor to answer arguments which are founded neither on facts nor on reasons. If we only know how to remain pacific and strong we have nothing to fear from German rhodomontades. But it is time for the country to intervene, to impose on Government the adoption of a less hazardous policy, and one less open to unexpected complications.

The *Soir* says:

Our readers will not be less astonished than we are at the violence of the recriminations of the semi-official paper. They will inquire, as we do, what in the recent attitude of the Parisian press can have caused this language to be used against us. They will, therefore, be led to suppose that at Berlin there exist at the present moment certain particular reasons, unknown on this side of the Vosges, for seeking, or for appearing to seek, a quarrel with us. As for a tempest of insults indulged in by the French press, nobody in France had perceived it. Either every one in France must be deaf and blind, or people in Berlin must have singularly sensitive ears and strangely good eyes. In any case, for violence the *North German Gazette* must be awarded the prize.

The *Soir* believes that the secret of the whole affair lies in Prince Bismarck having some fresh sacrifice in favor of the army to impose on the German Parliament.

Germans here seem alarmed at the prospects the *North German Gazette* opens to them. They take very seriously the menacing article. I have conversed with one who wishes for nothing more than peace with France, and who is in a position to know the sources of the irritation at Berlin. He thinks there has been more than an informal *entente* between the Spanish and German Governments, and that Señor Canovas' dismissal and Señor Sagasta's appointment were in virtue of a secret understanding. The official press of Madrid has endeavored to fasten on M. Challemel-Lacour the blame of the risings in Spain. Why? To induce Germany to assume a menacing tone, which as a virtual ally she is bound to take. Coinciding with the Spanish risings there have been Chauvinist and anti-German articles in the Paris journals whose editors are supposed to be in relations with Ministers. The *Evenement* and *Intransigeant* would not be minded, they being eccentric and Opposition. I have been reminded that this week no less than four eulogistic articles have appeared in the *Temps* on the military engineers who built the line of forts on the Eastern frontier. These articles are read in Berlin by the light of others commenting on Gen. Gourko's speech. They also remember Gen. Skobeleff's visit to Paris, Gen. Ignatieff's intrigues, and combine them with such facts as M. Waddington's appointment to London after he had had opportunities personally to communicate with the Czar and his political and military advisers in Germany. They have never got over the effect of Gen. Skobeleff's visits to M. Gambetta and his subsequent speeches. This fear may be ridiculous, but it is a fact. The Alsatian Deputy, Antoine, has also added fuel to the fire. I may observe that the Ministers have very little power in the newspaper offices. If they had more, less would be written against the Germans.

NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

[Philadelphia *Press*.]—The public domain is being taken up by settlers at a rate which will soon exhaust it. The number of homestead timber-culture entries and cash sales for the year ending June 30, 1883, were 43,591 in Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The entries for the same States and Territories in 1882 were 29,080. In Dakota alone 3,267,227 acres were taken up last year. This evidently cannot be continued many years in succession. There will soon be no desirable land left in Dakota. The only other fertile and promising territory is Washington, which is also having a boom, and will have a greater one with the completion of the Northern Pacific. Vast quantities of valuable agricultural and timber lands remain unclaimed in the Southern States. Texas is rapidly filling up, and as the North ceases to attract immigration by the gradual occupation of its best land, the restless spirits always looking for cheap land and virgin soil will be drawn irresistibly southward.

FISHING IN GEYSERS.

[Brooklyn *Eagle*.]—"Speaking of fish, if the President wants to have some genuine fun he wants to cast a line in some o' them geysers. That's where you get fish. I got in there once about a year ago, and I ketched 1,000 smelts in an hour and a quarter! And trout! Well, I should whisper in an undertone! I'm shooting, gentlemen, when I say a man can take trout out o' one o' them geysers that'll weigh half a ton. I've done it."

"I thought the water in those geysers was warm," chipped in an unbelieving listener.

"Hot, stranger, hot," protested the unabashed Wyoming man.

"And you pretend to say those fish live in hot water?"

"I never alluded to the possibility, stranger. I didn't even think of it. Them fish I ketched was dead, every fish of 'em dead and cooked. There's where you get the bulge on all other kind o' fishing. You get the fish all ready for the table!"

NEW YORK.

A Prize-Fight Stopped by the Police and the Combatants Arrested.

Dink Davis' Faro Bank at Coney Island Doing a Losing Business.

Suspicion that Rosa Burns Was a Victim of Criminal Malpractice.

Movement to Secure Payment of Georgia Bonds from the General Government.

Suicide of James M. Tuthill, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue—Sunday's Collision.

THE PRIZE RING.

A "MILL" BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A prize-fight in front of Elliott's Theatre, on Coney Island, was broken up by the police this forenoon. The principals in the encounter were John Dempsey, of the Fourteenth Ward, eastern district of Brooklyn, and Henry Joyce, of New York. Dempsey has recently obtained notoriety as a hard hitter by his fight with "Cockey" Turnbull in the ring at Harry Hill's hotel on Flushing Bay. He knocked out his man on that occasion, and his friends have since been trying to make a match for him with several aspiring New York and Brooklyn pugilists. They succeeded a little over a week ago in arranging the present fight with Joyce, who is not unknown to fame in sporting circles in the metropolis. The fight was to have taken place last night at Simon Flaherty's, on Laurel Hill, and a crowd of roughs from the eastern district and New York collected there at a very early hour this morning. All the preliminaries had been arranged for the fight, and the men were stripped and in the ring when the Long Island City police made their appearance. The second and backers of the pugilists protested against the interruption, but to no purpose. Mr. Dempsey's principal backers, Mr. John Stanley and Mr. John C. Egan, expressed their determination that the fight should go on if it took them all day to find a place in which to pitch the ring. The heavy men of the party—the men with the money—put their heads together and selected Coney Island as the safest spot for the "mill" to take place. Quite a large crowd of sports reached the island between 7 and half-past 9 o'clock. A tent had been pitched and all the preliminaries arranged by half-past 9 o'clock. William E. Harding was selected as referee and Dan McAlpine and Jack Ford were seconds for Dempsey and Joyce respectively.

EIGHT ROUNDS FOUGHT AND THE PRINCIPALS ARRESTED.

At 10 o'clock the men entered the ring. They then began sparring. Dempsey got in a left-hander on Joyce's proboscis and drew the claret. First blood was claimed for Dempsey. Joyce got in a right-hander on his opponent's ribs, and his friends were delighted. The round was a hard-fought one, neither man having much advantage over the other.

The men came up smiling in the second round. They did considerable sparring, despite the fact that they were urged to go in for each other and follow up supposed advantages. This round wound up with some hard hitting amid the suppressed applause of the spectators.

When the men walked to the centre of the ring in the third round they looked fresh, although their faces were somewhat battered. After a little sparring Joyce planted his right hand on Dempsey's nose, drawing the claret, and the latter countered with a left-hander on Joyce's neck, which, for a moment, unbalanced him.

The fourth and fifth rounds were well fought, and hard hitting was the rule. Both men were pretty badly used up and their faces showed traces of the pounding each had received.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds were severely contested, and the men showed visible signs of exhaustion. Their faces were badly battered and their necks were swollen, but they came up to the scratch pluckily. At the close of the eighth round they were carefully sponged and the blood washed from their faces.

When time was called for the ninth round the men advanced toward each other slowly and cautiously. Dempsey was urged by his backers to force the fighting, while Joyce was told to "Do the duffer up in this round, Harry." The men had exchanged a few blows when the cry of "police" was raised.

The crowd took to their heels, leaving the fighters and their seconds and backers alone in the ring. The principals, too, tried to evade arrest. Dempsey and Force were arrested and placed in jail. Late in the day Mr. Harding was arrested in this city. Richard K. Fox became his bondsman. Mr. Harding's trial will take place tomorrow, the charge against him being aiding and abetting a prize-fight.

THE MITCHELL-SLADE MATCH.

Harry Hill tonight received a dispatch from Billy Madden, in Kansas City, saying: "Mitchell will fight Slade in Mexico. Will you order them. Authorities all right." Mr. Hill said that he had further information that the Mexican authorities were not only willing, but anxious to have the fight take place there. He sent a telegram of inquiry to Jem Mace regarding the proposed selection of the fighting-ground, and wired Madden that an answer to his question would be sent as soon as Mace was heard from on behalf of Slade. Mace was last heard of in Chicago, and, if he is still there, may be expected to promptly reply to Mr. Hill's telegrams. The latter as referee has no doubt that he has the authority to order the men to fight in Mexico, and is heartily in favor of that plan of settling the present difficulty. At midnight Jem Mace's reply to Mr. Hill was received. It was: "Do nothing until I get there (New York) with Mr. Rice."

DINK DAVIS.

HEAVY LOSSES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Dink Davis, the notorious gambler, whose winnings at faro have been made the subject of a number of newspaper articles, is now running a faro bank at Coney Island. He doesn't seem to have been so lucky since he established himself on the island as he had previously been, according to current reports. Sunday he is said to have lost $9,000 in his bank during the day, one of the sports who played against him having won $7,000, and another having taken $2,400 out of the house as his share of the winnings. The heavy winnings made against Davis were gossiped about considerably from one end of the island to the other today, and it was remarked by the old heads that Davis saved his life in Arkansas only to lose his money at Coney Island.

ROSA BURNS.

SUSPICIONS OF MALPRACTICE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Coroner Martin to the Bureau of Vital Statistics today and consulted with Dr. Nagle in reference to a charge of malpractice which had been made in the case of Rosa B. Burns, aged 27, who died at No. 313 East Fourteenth street Aug. 19. The certificate of death sent to the health department by Dr. Mark H. Williams, of No. 257 West Eleventh street, stated that Rosa B. Burns died from cancer, after long illness. The body was placed in a vault in the cemetery attached to the Church of the Nativity in Second avenue. The dead woman's mother, whose name was given in the certificate as Mary Burns, told Coroner Martin last week that she believed that her daughter had been a victim of malpractice. She also asserted that her daughter had improper relations with Mr. De Martine, the Secretary of the Spanish Consulate in the city, who lives at No. 313 East Fourteenth street. During the investigation which followed it was learned that Mrs. Burns has been known for years as Mrs. Dr. Parr, a clairvoyant, and that she is a sister of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin.

ROSA'S PARENTS.

The woman was married early in life to Ross Burns, a lawyer, in Topeka, Kas. They had two daughters, one of whom died several years ago. Mrs. Burns separated from her husband and began an intimacy with a man named Sparr, whose name she adopted. She told Rosa that the girl's father had been killed by Indians. About six years ago Rosa became a warm friend of Rosalie de Martine, the daughter of the Secretary to the Spanish Consulate. Rosa's mother then lived at Second avenue and Twelfth street. To Miss De Martine Rosa said that she was compelled to leave her home frequently for days at a time in order to escape ill-treatment. She was made welcome at the house of Mr. De Martine, who took an interest in her. At a late hour one night in 18[illegible], while Rosa was staying with Rosalie De Martine, her mother moved away from the house at Second avenue and Twelfth street, taking property which belonged to the daughter. Rosa became a foster-sister of her friend, and lived afterwards in the De Martine household.

Subsequently Rosa discovered that her father was alive, but had married a second wife. Rosa fell ill about a year ago. In June, 1882, her father died, leaving $20,000 worth of property, but its possession was contested by the second wife, and the case is in court still unsettled.

In December, 1882, Dr. Williams was called; found Rosa suffering from an advanced cancer, and decided that there was no relief. Knowing she must die, Rosa willed all her property to Miss De Martine. Mr. De Martine said tonight that the charges of Mrs. Sparr were instigated by spite, because he had helped her daughter to escape from hardships. He thought, also, that the woman wanted to get the property of Rosa Burns, and that she expected to break the daughter's will by the means of false accusations. He expressed surprise that Coroner Martin would listen to a charge so ridiculous and coming from a woman whose character made her statements unworthy of belief.

GEORGIA BONDS.

PAYMENT TO BE ASKED FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A large number of bankers and capitalists of this city are interested in a movement to secure the payment by the United States Government of about $8,500,000 7 per cent gold bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia in 1869, but repudiated by the authorities of that State in 1872. Capitalists in Germany who had about $3,000,000 of Georgia's repudiated bonds, for which they paid 94 cents on the dollar, have retained ex-Chief-Justice Lochrane, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and other able lawyers, as their counsel. The New York holders have joined their interests as far as possible with those of the foreign holders. Judge Lochrane is now in Chicago. From one of the Judge's legal associates who is himself a Georgian it was ascertained today that the German bondholders intend to invoke the intervention of international law in making their demand through the German Minister upon the Government of the United States. This demand is now being formulated, and will be made within a few weeks. The grounds upon which it will be made are as follows:

First—That the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, was in force in Georgia in 1869, by which it was declared that there was no legal government in "the Rebel States."

Second—In 1869 Gov. Bullock was acting under an appointment by the Government of the United States as Provisional Governor.

Third—That the Legislature in existence when these bonds were issued was provisional. It was called together by a military order, presided over by United States Maj.-Gen. Meade, sworn in by Judge John Erskine, a United States Judge, and the qualifications of its members were passed upon by a military commission.

Fourth—A State is exempted from suit by the United States Constitution by amendment by reason of her State sovereignty. As Georgia, it is urged, was not a sovereign when the contract was made, she cannot plead sovereignty to defeat the contract implied in the bonds, for the United States Constitution declares that "No State can pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract," and to destroy the remedy by a suit is to impair it; consequently Georgia can be sued. Her subsequent sovereignty, it is alleged, cannot give her immunity from suit on a contract made when she was not a sovereign, for the constitutional provision is subordinate to the other which prohibits a State from impairing her contracts.

The first proposition involves the idea that Georgia had territorial recognition only, and that the United States acted for her and created the obligations.

THE PARTIES IN INTEREST.

Over $5,000,000 of these bonds are held in New York City, and among the holders are the following:

Broadway National Bank of New York	$ 190,000
Metropolitan Savings Bank	100,000
Marine Bank	55,000
Fulton Bank of Brooklyn	50,000
Union Trust Company	100,000
Commercial Warehouse Company	185,000
New York Warehouse & Security Co.	94,000
J. Boarman, Johnson & Co	120,000
Richard Irvin & Co	133,000
Brooklyn Trust Company	133,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	200,000
Henry Clews & Co. (old firm), judgment	500,000
Henry Clews & Co. (old estate)	1,765,000
A. F. Smith	43,000
Charles H. Marshall	40,000
D. Willis James	49,000
B. H. Hutton	39,000
Frederick Schuchardt & Sons	460,000
Henry W. Poor	286,000

Some of these bonds were bought for 94 cents on the dollar, others for 95 and 97, and for others even more than par was paid. Some of these same bonds have brought as high as 70 cents on the dollar in the German market during the last few weeks.

Judge Lochrane's associate said: "The question now is, Has repudiation become an accepted principle of Southern legislation under Democratic leadership? Can it be reasonably supposed that millions of money belonging to other people can be thus forged and held, and those holding such unjustly dishonored securities driven from a maintenance of the immutable principles of justice established by the Omnipotence for the government of mankind, whether as nations, States, or individuals?"

Several of the New York holders of these securities express confidence in their case, now being made up, and say that they think the United States Government will recognize the justice of their claims without recourse to long litigation.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

JAMES M. TUTHILL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—James M. Tuthill, ago 63 years, who, up to about two months ago and previous to that time for about twenty years, was Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head. He committed the act in the private office of James Pyle, soap manufacturer, at No. 351 Washington street. Since his removal from the position of Revenue Collector, Mr. Tuthill has been exceedingly despondent, which evidently resulted in the species of insanity termed melancholia and drove him to take his life. He had hopes of being reinstated in the position which he lost, but finally, it seems, he gave up hope. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters. Both the latter are married and the wives of well-to-do gentlemen.

DR. S. M. HUNTER'S REMAINS TAKEN TO DETROIT.

The parents of Dr. S. M. Hunter, the unfortunate man who killed himself when he heard of his wife's death, arrived in this city and applied to Coroner Martin for a permit to remove the body to Detroit. When Capt. Hunter and his wife visited Undertaker Clark's in West Twenty-third street they were much distressed, and declined to look at the remains lest the sight would unnerve them. The grief-stricken parents left the city by the 6 p. m. train, taking with them the remains of their son.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—This morning there was opened at the fair grounds an exhibition which promises to be equal to any State fair ever held in this city. A visit to the grounds today reveals the fact that while the show is now opened in full many of the entries are on the ground and the work of placing them in position is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Nearly all the departments are already full and in some cases applications have been made for more space than can be given. The list of exhibitors shows that the exhibits came not only from this State but surrounding States as well. The show of all kinds of stock is the best ever seen here. The only thing that can prevent the fair from being a success in all particulars is rainy weather.

ROTTEN-EGGED.

A Couple of Mormon Elders Attempted to Hold a Meeting in Georgia, but Were Rotten-Egged and Chased Several Miles by the Indignant Audience.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Mormon elders are still popping up in various parts of the State. Tuesday night two elders held a meeting at Emory Chapel, in the Fourth District of Coweta County. The meeting was attended by a good many young men, some of whom went through curiosity, but there were others who went from other motives. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer. Afterward one of them got up to deliver a discourse on the beauties of Mormonism. When he had made a few remarks there came a voice from the audience, saying: "Take him out." The elder paused a moment, and said he was there for religious worship, and hoped he would not to be disturbed. These words had not more than escaped his lips when they were both pelted with a shower of rotten eggs. They saw at once that they had met with the wrong crowd, and, grabbing their gripsacks, darted out of the nearest door, pursued by the entire audience, who chased them as long as they could see them. The young men, seeing their inability to keep up with the Mormons, sent after several hounds and put them on the lost trail, and chased them several miles, when all track of them was lost. When last heard from they were making a bee-line westward.

LOST FISHERMEN.

Experience of the Sole Survivor of a Crew Caught in the Nova Scotian Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The first reliable information of loss of life in the recent terrible storm on the coast of Nova Scotia comes to hand today, the saddest news being of the drowning of nineteen Lunenburg fishermen by the wrecking of two vessels, and the probable death also of the entire crew of another. Benjamin Himmelman, of Lunenburg, owner of the schooner Welcome, received intelligence of the swamping of his vessel near East Cape, Prince Edward's Island, during the gale, with the loss of ten of her men, but one member of her crew surviving. The Welcome hove to off the cape at the beginning of the storm, lowered both her anchors, and for several hours rode safely on the sea. Late at night, however, when the gale became more furious, the vessel began to strain seriously and the mountainous waves struck her violently and swept over her decks, carrying everything movable before them. The eleven fishermen on board were at last compelled to take to the rigging for safety, unable to move a hand for the control of the schooner. About 3 o'clock in the morning a wave of great size struck her with disastrous violence, as the next moment she sank, carrying with her all on board. One of the crew, a young man named Spindle, rose to the surface and fortunately fell in with a floating spar from the wreck, which he seized, and fifteen minutes later he was carried high and dry on East Cape. Spindle states that after the schooner went down he saw nothing of his comrades, and all, undoubtedly, were drowned.

DROWNED.

Two Pleasure-Seekers Find a Watery Grave Off the Connecticut Coast.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A boat carrying a pleasure party for a sail on the sound was upset and two men drowned. The boat was managed by an old seaman, but a squall developed so suddenly that he was gived no warning of its approach. A high sea was rolling when the party embarked. There were six people in the boat. On leaving the harbor she began to ship water, and when off Hawthorne Beach, one mile from shore, capsized, precipitating the six men into the sea. Some of them swam around in a circle, while others kept near the boat and tried to cling to her keel. Homer Gilbert and James Lockwood were drowned, their bodies not being seen after they first sank. James Lockwood was aged 22, and resided near here. Homer Gilbert, aged 28 years, resided in Port Chester, and was a stock-broker doing business in Wall street, New York. Fortunately for the other four Capt. W. P. Lyon, of the yacht Eva, saw the situation, and, reaching the spot, rescued the struggling men. Fishermen began grappling at once for the lost men, continuing all night, and this morning the body of Lockwood was recovered near the place where it went down, but at a late hour tonight the body of Mr. Gilbert had not been found.

A DARING TRAIN-ROBBER.

Eight People Despoiled of Their Valuables by a Single Desperado Armed with a Revolver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Sunday morning, between Smithfield and Richmond, Utah, a robber who was a passenger on a Utah & Northern freight train took possession of the caboose, held up the conductor and eight passengers and robbed them of watches and money. He had them all in range of his revolver and not one attempted to resist him. After going through the passengers and conductor he stopped the train, walked out of the car, and disappeared in the darkness. The same robber Saturday night went into the store of Goodwin Bros. at Logan, examined some clothing, retired to a back room on the pretext of trying them on, and returning covered the proprietor and two clerks with two revolvers and told them to hold up their hands. The proprietor escaped to the street and gave the alarm, while the robber escaped to the railroad. It is presumed he took passage on the same freight train which he robbed so successfully.

LORD HEADLEY HURT.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyo. T., Sept. 3.—Lord Headley, of England, who left the Hatch excursionists to hunt for deer and elk in these regions, was reported by one of two hunters who accompanied him to have been injured by falling down a precipice while pursuing game. He was brought back last evening, through Rufus Hatch sending a party for him. A bruise on the left leg is his only injury. Capt. Hayes' command has returned to Fort Washakie, and Prof. Passey, of Paris, has undertaken to overtake them, starting on foot to make up thirty miles. Mr. Cole, Hatch's secretary, fell into an extinct geyser and dislocated an ankle yesterday. Ten of the Hatch party go to Oregon and California before returning East.

LATE MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Up—Propellers V. S. Ketcham, H. P. Ranney and consort, Iron Age and consort, Jennie and barges, Isaac May and barges, City of Concord and consort, Conemaugh and Annie Sherwood, Argonaut and schooner T. L. Parker, Republic and consort; schooners Gen. Franz Siegel, F. W. Gifford, M. M. Drake and consort, Oceanica. Down—Propellers Vanderbilt, St. Louis, Oconto, Buffalo, Tacoma, Kate Williams and barges, Cowle and barges, Continental and consort, Abe Ricom and barges; schooners Gerrit Smith, John Kelderhouse, Sunrise, F. L. Danforth, J. G. Mixer, George B. Sloan, Grantham, Genoa, J. G. Wortz. Wind east, light. Weather cloudy.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3.—A private letter received here states that Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, at the instance of the United States Minister, has granted permission to a steamer to run up the Peipo River, between Tientsin and Tongchow. The concession is regarded as important. Hitherto all attempts on the part of foreign cruisers to approach Tientsin, the habitation of the Emperor, have been strongly opposed.

A VESSEL OVERDUE.

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 3.—The weather is cold, rough, and fall-like. The steamship Canada, due today with Prince George on board, has not yet arrived.

FRANK JAMES.

GALLATIN, Mo., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The time today in the Frank James trial was devoted to hearing arguments.

RAILROADS.

The Freight-Diversion Question to Come Up Today Before the Southwestern Pool.

Important Changes and Additions to the Joint Western Classification.

Completion of the Pool Between All the Transcontinental Railroads.

Fink Replies to Armour's Protest Against Advancing Dressed-Beef Rates.

The Meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association Today to Discuss the Question of Diverting Freight to Equalize Pool Percentages.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association today is looked forward to with considerable interest. As already announced, the meeting is for the purpose of considering what should be done regarding the injunction suit brought by the Continental Sugar Refinery of Boston to prevent Commissioner Midgley from diverting the goods of that refinery from the Rock Island to other roads in the association. The managers of the various roads differ greatly in opinion as to the best course to be pursued in the matter. Some are of the opinion that the association has a right to divert freight, and that shippers have no redress except when they can show that they have received actual damage by the diversion of freight, and these managers are in favor of defending the suit in order to have the matter tested in the courts. Others are of the opinion, however, that the diversion of freight is illegal, and feel confident that the courts would decide the case against the association. A majority of the managers are opposed to making a defense, and claim that no good could result from having the matter brought to an issue in the courts. It is therefore safe to predict that it will be decided at today's meeting that the injunction suit of the Boston Sugar Refinery be not defended.

It is claimed that there is no necessity of fighting the case, as ways and means can be readily found to equalize the percentages in some way which cannot be intefered with by the courts. The managers of nearly all the roads are in favor of continuing the pool, being of the opinion that in no other way will they be able to secure the maintenance of rates. The proposition to abandon the present pooling arrangement and instead form an association similar to the Northwestern Traffic Association, by which each road is allowed to secure all the traffic it can at agreed rates, and heavy penalties are provided for the violation of rates, the Commissioner being empowered to examine boooks and papers in investigating charges against any of the roads, finds but little favor. It is contended that such an arrangement would not prevent the cutting of rates, as it would be impossible in most cases to prove that the rates were cut, because railroads cutting rates or giving special inducements to shippers are not in the habit of making a regular record of such transactions. Some of the roads are in favor of changing the agreement from a gross to a net money pool. In favor of this proposition it is argued that such an agreement would not necessitate the division of freight, and all the evening up could be done by monthly money settlements. The fact that the roads would be allowed operating expenses on all the business they carried would keep up an active competition between the roads, and to pay over the net receipts only from the excess business carried would prove no great hardship to any of the roads. The successful working of the Iowa pool for many years under this plan, without coming into conflict with the shippers, and without the necessity of employing a Commissioner and a large force of men to keep the records is cited as proof that such a pool would prove far more satisfactory than the present gross-money pool. If it was found, it is claimed, that under the net pool some roads were getting more than their share of the business the matter could easily be rectified by reducing the amount allowed for operating expenses, so as to prevent roads from making a profit on the excess business they carry.

The action to be taken at today's meeting will have an important bearing on all Western and also the Eastern pools, for whatever action the Southwestern Association takes in the matter is likely to guide the other pooling associations in their action hereafter.

The Joint Executive Committee (Eastern pool) will have to solve the same problem regarding the diversion of freight at its meeting in New York next Thursday, and whatever action the Southwestern Association takes tomorrow will necessarily have a great influence in fixing up the complications between the Eastern roads.

Important Changes In and Additions To the Joint Western Classification to Go Into Effect Sept. 24, 1883.

William S. Mellen, Chairman of the Joint Western Classification Committee, has issued a circular that the committee has adopted a number of amendments and changes to joint Western classification to take effect Sept. 24, 1883. The most important changes are: Barrels, casks, and kegs of any description, empty, minimum weight 10,000 pounds, Class A; blankets, comfortables, and quilts, in bales, O. R. chafing, Class 1; boiler-flues, copper or brass, L. C. L. 2; C. L. 4; same, iron, L. C. L. 4; brick, fire, and fire-clay, mixed car-loads, Class C; canned meats, fish, fruit, and vegetables, N. O. S, L. C. L. 4, C. L. 5 (fruit, butter, preserves, or jellies in tin cans, boxed, may be loaded in same car, at same rate, with canned meats, fish, fruit, and vegetables); feather beds and pillows, in bales, bags, or bundles, O. R., D. 1; same in bales compressed O. R. 1; furniture, released, except common bedsteads, common tables, school furniture, and common wood seat chairs, K. D., minimum weight, 12,000 pounds, 3, any excess to be charged proportionate rate (mixed car-loads of furniture made up of articles part of which takes minimum weight of 12,000 pounds, and part 20,000 pounds in straight car-loads will be classed at minimum weight of 12,000 pounds; glass, plate or mirrors, in packages, exceeding either six feet in width or nine feet in length, external measurement, O. R., released three times first-class, provided that the charge for a car-load, not exceeding 20,000 pounds, shall not exceed the charge for 20,000 pounds, at third-class rate, and that minimum charge shall not be less on a shipment loaded on a flat-car than for 20,000 pounds at Class D rate; bulls, stallions, or jacks, 4,000 pounds each, Class 1; preserves, jelly, or fruit butter in tin cans, boxed O. R., L. C. L. 4, C. L. 5; tile drain, O. R. breakage L. C. L. 3, same in crates or hogsheads, O. R., 4; tile drain, C. L. Class D; wooden kegs or firkins, in straight or mixed car-loads, minimum weight 10,000 pounds, Class A. A large number of additions to the classification have also been made.

The following new rules were adopted:

When the classification makes an article "released" or "owner's risk," the same at carrier's risk will be the next rate higher, unless otherwise provided in the classification. Articles rated first-class, released, or owner's risk, if taken at company's risk will be charged 1½ t 1 unless otherwise provided in the classification.

When the minimum car-load weight or more of one article is shipped in one day by one consignor to one consignee the established rate for a car-load shall apply to the entire lot, although it may be less than two full car-lots. This is intended to cover purchases of supplies by merchants and other like dealers, but is not intended to and does not apply to shipments of agricultural implements, wagons, etc., nor to shipments of live stock. In such cases excess lots will be charged less than car-load rates, but the amount charged for less than a car-load should not exceed the charges on a minimum car-load weight of the article.

Pacific Coast Consignees North of San Francisco Having Contracts with Old Pacific Roads May Ship Over Northern Pacific.

The Traffic Managers of the Northern Pacific, Central and Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Missouri Pacific Railways have issued the following joint circular:

The line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company now being completed and forming with that of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company a through and direct route from the East to all points in Oregon and Washington Territory, Pacific Coast consignees north of San Francisco now holding contracts with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific, and Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, are at liberty to order and ship freight via the Northern route. Such an act will not be construed or treated by the railroad companies named as a violation of existing contracts with them. Until other contracts between the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Companies and such consignees are signed, the latter companies will, upon proper evidence, either by rebate or in any other manner at their option, duplicate to Portland, Ore., via their Northern route, the rates to San Francisco in any existing contracts between such consignees and the other overland routes.

The following extract copy of telegram from the Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific to John Muir, Superintendent of Traffic of the Northern Pacific, shows that the Union Pacific has joined the other roads in that action: "I will issue a circular bearing date of Sept. 1, notifying all Oregon and Washington Territory dealers with whom we have contracts, that they may if they wish ship via your line without prejudice to their contracts to us, releasing them from said contracts to that extent."

The Dressed-Beef Rates—Fink Replies to Armour—The Exact Truth of the Situation.

About two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE printed a complete abstract of the reply of Armour & Co. to the argument promulgated by Commissioner Fink why the freight-rate of 64 cents on dressed beef should be advanced to 77 cents. It will be remembered that the Armours in their reply conclusively showed by an array of statistics, which cannot be successfully controverted, that even at the present rate of 64 cents the railroads were discriminating against dressed beef, and in favor of the animal on the hoof, and that an advance of 13 cents would be tantamount to a confiscation to that extent, which if persisted in would result in a complete strangling of a rapidly growing industry. In Mr. Fink's reply he neither denies nor admits the correctness of the Armour statistics, and the logical deductions therefrom, but begs the question by pleading that there are grave commercial factors involved, and that these should have due weight. He pleads that the drying up of the live-stock traffic which he foresees is bound to come, if the dressed-beef traffic be carried at absolutely even rates, would naturally leave on the hands of the railroads a large number of cars, for which there would be no use, and from which no income could be derived. This plea is puerile. The cost of a freight-car, box or live-stock, is below the platform. The running-gear of all freight-cars costs about the same, and the cost of converting a stock into a box-car would be comparatively a slight matter. Most of the roads are now engaged in building new box-cars, and their own shops do not turn them out fast enough.

The real truth of the matter is to be found in the fact that the railroad magnates are the heavy stockholders in the live-stock yards at Pittsburg, Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia, and New York. In these institutions they have invested large sums of money, and the dividends they have obtained therefrom were enormous. These dividends have accrued from the exorbitant charges made for yardage, corn, and hay, and the business has been so run as to be the closest kind of a corporation, and a better-paying investment than any bonanza mine. These railroad magnates see that if the dressed-beef trade is allowed to pursue its way their occupation as owners of stock-yards will soon come to a termination. The claim that it requires a 77-cent rate for dressed beef to equalize the 40-cent rate on live stock, so that the Eastern butchers can be put on an even footing with the dressed-beef dealers, is the thinnest of the thin. It is not that the railroad magnates love the Eastern butchers, but as owners of stock-yards they love their own pocketbooks the more. It is there that the pinch comes, and any other reason assigned for advancing the dressed-beef rate may at once be stamped with the word "counterfeit." The railroad managers claim that because the cattle are dressed in Chicago, and hence they do not secure the return freight on the hides, therefore the dressed beef should be charged with enough extra freight to make good the loss. This is the California system. Goods shipped from the East to a point within 500 miles of San Francisco are charged the through rate to San Francisco and the local rate back to the point of destination. Such a system of robbery is considerably worse than "charging all the freight will bear," and is only a shade removed from the manner in which the other "road agents" collect toll at the muzzle of a revolver.

The Grand Trunk Road, it is understood, is decidedly opposed to the Fink proposition for a raise to 77 cents on dressed beef, and will fight it as long as it is possible. This road, however, is not invincible. For the sake of the dressed-beef shippers it cannot put itself in the position of inviting or forcing a general railroad war. Its Directors are not stock speculators, and the American system of the managers recouping out of the other stockholders the losses sustained in a war of rates finds no favor in London. An attempt to do so would consign the speculator to an everlasting social and commercial ostracism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Pool-Commissioner Albert Fink writes to the New York *Tribune* on the subject of freight pools and rates and the division of freights. The selection of routes beyond that of any particular company over which to forward freight involves great responsibility on the part of the original contracting company. The latter in giving a thorough bill of lading naturally becomes responsible for the connecting roads over which such bill is issued. This is so because damage may occur, and the responsibility must be fixed. The connecting roads become the agents of the roads issuing the bill of lading. Referring to the injunction taken out by the Continental Sugar Refinery Company against the diversion of freight at Chicago, as directed by Commissioner Midgely, Mr. Fink says it is perfectly plain that if the bill of lading did not contain a condition by which the railroad companies reserved the right of diversion, upon objection being made by the shipper to such diversion his request should be complied with. There can be no defense in this case on the part of the railroad companies. But in order to furnish no ground for future injunctions it is only necessary to notify the complainant at Boston that the railroads west of Chicago will not be parties to any through bills of lading except under the condition that they may select the routes west of Chicago by which the freight shall be forwarded, and if this condition is not accepted by the Continental Sugar-Refining Company they have a right to ship to Chicago locally and to reship from there by any route they may select. This of course would put the shipper to considerable inconvenience. He would not receive a through bill of lading from Boston to Kansas City, which is of some value to him, but then he is free from any interference on the part of the railroads in selecting the route.

SPECIAL RATES.

Mr. Fink says that for months it has been known, and complaints have been made by competing roads, that the Continental Sugar-Refining Company was receiving special rates on sugar from Boston. The method usually adopted in such cases by the pool organization in order to break up this unjust favoritism is to divert the freight that is supposed to be carried at lower rates from the routes carrying it to other routes over which full tariff is charged. The fact that the consigners in this case insisted so strenuously on shipping over a particular route, when all the routes west of Chicago are considered to be alike in point of accommodation and time, is presumptive evidence that the charges made in this case were well founded. The object of diverting freight is simply to secure means to maintain the established tariff rates and to put all shippers upon a footing of equality.

Wisconsin Railroads.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Railroad-Commissioner Haugen today received the annual reports of the several railway companies operating in this State for the year ending June 30 last. The Praire du Chien & McGregor is two miles in length, operating the pontoon across the Mississippi between these points. Its capital stock is $100,000. Its total income last year was $56,251, operating expenses and taxes $28,699, leaving a net income of $27,552.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western reports a mileage of 337 miles, all in Wisconsin. Its total income was $963,367, operating expenses $610,947, taxes $8,812, interest $226,337, dividends on income bonds $30,000. The net income was $87,272. The capital stock is $6,000,000. The total earnings per mile operated were $3,034; earnings per train per mile $1.36; operating expenses per train per mile 67 cents. The passenger rate per mile was three and one-fifth cents. The earnings from passengers as compared with freight was as thirty-two to sixty-eight. During the year fifty-four miles were built. The total cost of the road to date, including equipment, has been $34,091 per mile. One employé was killed, and six injured, and five outsiders were injured. Employés are strictly prohibited from the use of intoxicating liquors.

The Chicago & Northwestern reports a total length of 3,584 miles, of which 908 are in Wisconsin. The total income on the whole line for the year was $24,251,840; operating expenses, $10,568,563. The net income, allowing for taxes, rental, interest, dividends, and sinking fund, was $1,031,458. The stock now outstanding is $61,633,321. The total of stock and debt per mile is $46,771. During the year $152,832 was spent in salaries for general officers and clerks. Personal injuries in Wisconsin alone cost the company $30,000. Construction during the year cost $758,092. The cost of the road per mile up to date, including equipment, has been $44,791. The passenger rate per mile in Wisconsin is two and seventy-one hundreths cents. The ratio of passenger earnings to freight is as 100 to 278. During the year 1,567,484 passengers were carried in Wisconsin an average of thirty-seven and one-half miles each. Sixteen employés were killed and fifty-four injured. Seventeen others were killed and seventy-four injured.

The Denver & Rio Grande Opposing the Entrance of the Union Pacific into Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific people are having all sorts of trouble getting into Leadville, as their enemy, the Denver & Rio Grande, seem to be exhaustless in their filibustering resources. Injunctions and every device known to railroad men are adopted to retard the construction of the line on the Cummings & Finn switch in East Leadville. At a point where the Union Pacific expects to cross the Rio Grande a locomotive has been stationed for a week past, rendering it impossible for the construction force to complete the connection. At regular intervals the stationary locomotive is supplied with coal and water, and there it stands day and night, snorting defiance at Jay Gould and his great railroad.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. W. W. King has been appointed Theatrical Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at 59 Clark street, Chicago.

Mr. William Meyer, for the last ten years Depot Passenger Agent for the Rock Island, died yesterday at the Alexian Hospital after a sickness of about ten days.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk from Aug. 22 to Sept. 1 has brought here forty-three car-loads of European emigrants, nearly all of whom were destined for points in the West and Northwest.

Mr. William B. Keep, late Assistant Attorney for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has been appointed Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern in place of Gus Herrington, deceased.

The Chicago & Northwestern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis have issued a joint freight tariff between Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine or Kenosha, and stations on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway (Cannon Valley Branch).

O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, has instructed agents to sell excursion tickets to the Michigan State Fair at Detroit Sept. 17 to 21, inclusive, from all Michigan stations at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return inclusive Sept 22.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Commissioner of the Colorado Pool Association, announces the following new rates for land tickets: Council Bluffs to Columbus, Neb., and return, $5.60; Council Bluffs to the same point, from foreign roads, should be $3.75.

C. E. Grovesner, a well-known conductor on the Michigan Central, left Detroit Saturday night on his train in apparently good health. When Jackson was reached he felt so sick that he had to return to Detroit. Shortly after his arrival there he commenced to vomit and burst a blood vessel, which caused his death. He was 43 years of age. He will be interred at Detroit today.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Stage Robbers Hanged at Florence, Ari.—The Daily Calendar.

FLORENCE, Ari., Sept. 3.—Redfield and Tuttle, who robbed the Riverside stage and killed the express messenger the night of Aug. 11, were hanged this morning. The cowboys assembled in force, protesting against the hanging, and fears are entertained they may create trouble.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A man named Yellowhammer, a drunken loafer, who was drunk and swinging a pistol around in the air, shot two men named James Madden and George Beattie, the first through the arm and the latter in the abdomen. The latter can't live. Yellowhammer was arrested.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 3.—As the time for the trial of James Nutt for killing Nicholas Dukes approaches there is considerable speculation as to what the line of defense will be. The prosecution are evidently expecting it to be insanity, and they are shaping their case accordingly. The trial will come up Thursday, but as great difficulty in selecting a jury is expected, it is not thought that any evidence will be taken before next Monday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—An attempt was made by an unknown party to wreck the south-bound passenger-train near Dobson Station, on the Decatur Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railway, but the engineer observed the obstruction in time to stop the train. Several attempts have been made recently to wreck trains on the Decatur Division, but in each instance the obstruction was discovered in time to prevent an accident. The management of the road have detectives on the lookout, and will make every effort to ferret out the perpetrators of the dastardly acts.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company will in a day or two offer a reward for the arrest of the miscreant who chained rails across the track near Concord a few days since. Attempts have been made to wreck trains at that point on several occasions.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—Arrived, the City of Chester and Republic, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Arrived, the British Princess, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Arrived, the Baltic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Egyptian Monarch, State of Georgia, and Thingvalla, from New York, have arrived out.

The Dutch steamer Zaandam, Capt. Chevalier, from Amsterdam for New York, was damaged by a collision at Youuiden.

The steamer Claudius was run down and sunk off Adra, Spain. The crew was saved.

THE PUGILISTS AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Mitchell and Slade have just reached here on a train from Council Bluffs, and have been conducted to quarters secured for them in advance. They will continue training here until the 11th inst., and will fight at some place within a few miles of Omaha, either on Nebraska or on Iowa soil, under orders from Harry Hill, who is the final stakeholder and referee.

THE COREAN EMBASSY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3.—The Corean Embassy will leave here for Washington the 7th inst. The interpreter stated this evening that the Embassy would probably remain over a day in Chicago and then go through to Washington, where they will stay one month. Three interpreters are attached to the mission. The principal one is a Chinaman. The Embassy attracted marked attention on the streets today. The men are tall and of good physique.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock a boy named Alexander Kimball, 4 years old, while playing around a wagon standing on Park avenue, between Campbell and Western avenue, climbed on the hind wheel just as the driver started. The boy fell and the wagon passed over his head, smashing his skull and killing him instantly. The boy lived with his parents at No. 459 Park avenue, and the accident occurred a short distance from his home. The driver of the wagon claims that he did not see the boy. His name is Peter Johnson, and he is a Dane, aged 25, single, and cannot speak English. Johnson was arrested, and is now awaiting the action of the Coroner at the West Madison Street Station.

A FRIGHTFUL CRIME.

Mrs. Rose Clark Ambler, a Connecticut Lady, Brutally Outraged and Murdered.

She Was Waylaid Early in the Evening While Returning to Her Father's House.

A Disreputable Negro Strongly Suspected of Having Committed the Deed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Willie Roberts, a 10-year-old boy, while driving cows along the Oronque road at 7 o'clock this morning, found the body of a young woman lying behind a stone wall that skirts the highway. He hurried to the house of Elbert O. Curtis, near by, and informed him of what he had seen. Mr. Curtis, accompanied by Anson Dart and guided by the lad, immediately went to the spot. On the way they were joined by Alfred Wakelee. The three men only needed a glance at the corpse to recognize it as that of Mrs. Rose Clark Ambler, the daughter of Capt. Nathan W. Clark, a wealthy and highly-respected shipowner living near Stratford. The indications pointed to the commission of a horrible crime. The unfortunate woman lay on her back parallel to the fence. Her head was turned partly to one side, her neck was scratched, and deep blue marks showed where the muscular hand which choked out her life had left its imprint.

TORN AND MUTILATED.

There was a look of intense agony on her face, and above the right eye a swelling, which indicated that her attempts to rise had been frustrated by a brutal blow with a fist. Her lips were parted, and blood and foam were congealed about them, one ear was badly cut, and an earring was found near her, to which hung a piece of flesh. The ornament had either been deliberately wrung from her ear, or had been torn off during the struggle. There were blood-stains on her collar and cuffs, and two fingers were mangled, evidently by a man's teeth. From one of them the nail was torn and it hung by a shred of skin. Her skirts were disarranged, and her lower limbs were so badly scratched in several places that blood had flowed from them. When the men had recovered from the shock they procured a tarpaulin and tenderly spread it over the remains. Then they notified Dr. Nooney and under his direction the body of the woman was removed to the house of her father, only a stone's throw from the spot where she met her death. The Coroner was notified, and he impaneled a jury, which, after organization and hearing some testimony, adjourned until tomorrow morning.

WRAPPED IN MYSTERY.

The terrible crime is at this time involved in the deepest mystery. There was absolutely no motive for the deed but lust. Mrs. Ambler was one of the most popular women in this region. She was about 23 years old, and was remarkably handsome. Four years ago she married Norman E. Ambler, but after living with him a year she procured a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. One child was born of the union, a daughter, now 3 years old. Mrs. Ambler's misfortune only heightened the esteem in which she was held, and many honorable and prominent men sought her hand. William Lewis won her love, and they were to be married within a month. Young Lewis was building a house to which to take his bride, and today he is absent from the city on business connected with that enterprise. Mrs. Ambler was in the habit of walking into the Village of Stratford, where her lover lived, and she always returned home alone. The road runs along the river, and after nightfall is dark and gloomy, but Mrs. Ambler was young, strong, and fearless. When she was warned that it was dangerous for her to travel the road alone at night she laughed, and, although her lover invariably pressed her to allow him to go with her, she would not consent.

Last night she went to meet him as usual. They spent the evening at his father's house, talking over the plans for their future life. The subject was interesting and she remained later than was her custom. It was nearly 9 o'clock when she started for home, and the last person to see her alive was her lover, who bade her good-night at the outskirts of the village. The circumstances surrounding the case leaves no doubt that she was met by two or more men just after she crossed the little bridge that spans Ravenstream brook. How they approached her no one knows, but the earth in that vicinity bears evidence that she struggled long and bravely, but was overpowered and thrown to the ground. It is probable that she was beaten or choked into insensibility. At any rate it seems clear that the assailants took her form between them with the intention of carrying it several feet to a spot where close and low-growing maples throw the road into yet deeper shadow. After leaving the spot where the struggle took place the prints made by Mrs. Ambler's shoes are missing, and in a straight line are the marks of broad-soled boots. About a dozen yards from the maple copse, however, they are seen again, mixed with those of men's shoes. Before they reached the copse it is likely that Mrs. Ambler revived and broke loose from their hold.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

There is every indication that she made another fight for her life and honor here, and two parallel tracks about an inch wide show where they had dragged her away, her heels scraping the ground. In the turf by the fence there was another struggle, and broken branches lying on the ground indicate that as she was being lifted over the wall she seized the maple limbs and hung desperately to them until they gave way. The mangled condition of the palms of her hands confirm this theory. After being lifted over the wall Mrs. Ambler seems to have become so weak that she was unable to make any further effectual resistance. The turf is undisturbed, except for a little distance on each side of the body. This seems to indicate that when the villains had laid her on the ground and attempted to carry out their designs, she made one last despairing effort to save herself. She apparently struggled hard, and had almost succeeded in sitting upright when she was brutally beaten back to the ground. The blood on her tie could not have been her own, and the theory is, that she used her nails with such effect as to draw it from the face of the assailant. The strangest part of the affair is that the crime could have been committed at such a time and place without attracting attention. The road is traveled by many teams, and a house stands within 100 feet of the place.

A NEGRO SUSPECTED.

Suspicions have been directed toward Barton White, a disreputable negro, who figured in the yet-unsolved Brush murder case, but there does not seem to be any ground for them. Officers are searching for him, however, and if arrested he will be held until the case is fully investigated. The greatest excitement prevails here, and if the perpetrators of the crime are arrested they are likely to be dealt with summarily.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Conrad Schepp, a wealthy property-owner of this city, who up to a year or two ago kept a butcher shop at the corner of Wells and Eugenie streets, but retired from business on account of ill health, died Sunday morning at Deerfield, Lake County, where he had removed some time ago. He leaves a widow and six grown-up children. The funeral will take place in Deerfield at 1 p. m. today. Friends can reach the house of mourning in time by taking the 9:20 a. m. train of the St. Paul Railroad.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Will J. Duddeson, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad, and a promising young man, died this morning of quick consumption.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory dispatch announces the death at the age of 72 of the Hon. Jesse Franklin at his home at Creole Nation. He was very prominent in Indian affairs, having been Supreme Judge and member of the House of Warriors.

YELLOW-FEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Advices from Pensacola state that two new cases have occurred since the last report; no deaths.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin in "A Terrible Time."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska in "Cymbeline."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather as Julia in "The Hunchback."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Thomas W. Keene as "Richelieu."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "A Diamond Mystery."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Base-Ball Park.
Lake Front, opposite Washington street. Game at 3:30 p. m. between Detroit and Chicago Clubs.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

IVAN TOURGENEFF is dead.

WARMER and fair weather today.

CHOLERA carried off five persons at Alexandria Sunday.

CROPS in South Ireland have been destroyed almost fatally.

BOSTON'S Foreign Exhibition opened yesterday "to a small house."

ADMIRAL PIERRE is on his way home from Madagascar, seriously ill.

NEAR Naples Sunday a flooded house crumbled, killing eleven inmates.

THE Italians were again alarmed by the rumblings of earthquakes Sunday.

AT Florence, Ari., two stage-robbers and murderers were executed yesterday.

A FIRE destroying $250,000 in property happened in Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday.

A GREAT gale visited Paris Sunday, spoiling the second fête at the garden of the Tuileries.

TERRIBLE riots continue in Hungary and Croatia. The latter country seems on the eve of a patriotic uprising.

SEDAN was fought again yesterday in Berlin. The Emperor and Count von Moltke appeared together in public.

DE MOLAI COMMANDERY, of Louisville, passed through the city yesterday on their way home from San Francisco.

RUSSIA denies to the Poles the privilege of celebrating the bicentenary of John Sobieski's raising of the siege of Vienna.

DR. FIGUEROA, Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, has been shot in a duel by a young man who had printed a scurrilous attack on the official.

THE important intelligence comes that the United States of Colombia have received a loan of $500,000 from the Isthmus Canal Company.

SHAKSPEARE'S bones will not be disturbed without a big rumpus. The Bishop and Town Council of Stratford-upon-Avon strenuously oppose the project.

THE first day's workings of the new postal-note scheme were observed by THE TRIBUNE newsgatherers yesterday, and their observations will be seen on the city page.

IN Dakota the thrashing proves that the wheat-yield had been underestimated. Corn in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan is not doing well. Nebraska's corn-crop is immense.

A CONFLAGRATION in and around the *Times-Star* building in Cincinnati, O., yesterday afternoon caused a loss of five lives and the destruction of about $100,000 of property.

TWO HUNDRED prominent citizens of the Province of Girgenti, Sicily, including a priest, landowners, and members of Communal Councils, have been arrested as brigands.

WRIGHT, WORSTER & Co., of Boston, who recently failed for $770,000, have surrendered to their astonished creditors two writing-desks and the office furniture as a complete set-off.

A SINGLE train-robber, like an eagle in a dove-cote, fluttered a train full of Utah people near Smithfield yesterday, taking their valuables and departing unhurt into the darkness.

AT Washington the Western Union operators have received a very liberal advance of wages and increase of privileges. The greatest of satisfaction has succeeded this highly commendable act on the part of the company.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, replying to strictures by President Soto, of Honduras, lately in Chicago, states that Soto has appropriated all the riches of his country and means to abandon it, having nothing more to gain and much to fear in Honduras. Barrios threatens to have revenge for alleged impertinences in which Soto has indulged since the distance between them became so great. Soto had accused Barrios of stirring up war in Honduras, and had offered to step down and out to avoid the anarchy which Soto alleged Barrios would otherwise precipitate.

YESTERDAY at Dubuque the semi-centennial of the settlement of Iowa was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. An assemblage of 12,000 persons listened to addresses, one of which was delivered by the Hon. E. B. Washburne.

THE road to Leadville is a hard one for a railway company to travel, especially as another railway company already occupies it. The Denver & Rio Grande is now opposing the efforts of the Union Pacific to get through the only opening to the town.

A RUPTURE between the Orleanists and Legitimists is likely to grow out of the funeral of the Count of Chambord. The adherents of the dead Prince were very desirous of quarreling, and the Orleanists do not seem to have had the sagacity to deny them.

EMMA BICKEL yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, assassinated William J. Menow, who was passing her house on his way to work. She leaned out of a second-story window, and hit her victim with both of two shots aimed at him. He had been her reputed husband.

THIRTY-SEVEN people were slaughtered in the extraordinary accident at Steglitz, near Berlin. No such railway horror has ever happened in America. In our cities the system of keeping the people away from the trains will gain adherents from the lesson of this catastrophe.

WISCONSIN'S railroad affairs are partially summarized in this morning's dispatches. The amounts earned, the profit, the length of the roads, the cost to date, and the number of people killed and wounded last year are stated. Reports are yet to come from some of the most important lines.

VESSEL-MEN were again in good humor. Better rates were obtained for carrying grain than at any other time in two years, notwithstanding the fact that the offer of tonnage was yesterday much larger than usual. Over a million bushels of grain went past the crib between Saturday noon and Monday noon.

A MYSTERIOUS and horrible murder was committed Sunday night near Stratford, Conn., which will cause a sensation not to be forgotten until the guilty perpetrator shall have been apprehended and dealt with by justice. The daughter of a prominent citizen, soon to become a bride, was attacked in the dark near the depot, outraged, and strangled to death. The corpse showed the marks of a desperate encounter.

LIMA, Peru, has a fresh wo. A cemetery law has been passed and is about to go into effect which will allow the interment of all kinds of believers in the general cemeteries. The priests have given notice that they will proceed to curse the whole graveyard as soon as the law shall take effect, and a panic has ensued among the faithful, each being anxious to save the souls of his dead relatives from perdition. Exhumations and reburials in churches have followed so rapidly as to endanger the public health, and the Minister of the Interior has interdicted further proceedings until certain proper precautions can be taken.

TWENTY-EIGHT leading clearing-houses of the country report their total transactions for the week to have been only $877,960,226. This figure, though not so small by a hundred millions as was reported a few weeks ago, in a duller season, is still quite discouraging, and is declared to represent an unfortunate stagnation of legitimate business as well as a welcome paralysis of speculation. In real traffic dry goods are understood to be feeling the squeeze the worst. The total financial exhibits made at Boston and New York this week are said to be plainly affected by the difficulties at present surrounding the trade.

DORSEY, THE NEW DEMOCRATIC SAINT.

There has been a complete revolution in Democratic sentiment within three years in reference to the star-router Dorsey. When he was appointed Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee in 1880 at the request of the Stalwarts, and on account of his special knowledge of the politics of some of the Southern States, which the committee at the time determined to make an effort to carry for Gen. Garfield, the Democratic organs bitterly assailed him. He had been what they called a "carpetbag" Senator from Arkansas, and this circumstance alone furnished the Bourbon editors and stump-speakers with texts for many a slashing editorial and many a withering speech against Stephen W. Dorsey.

The Democrats have now changed their opinion of Dorsey. They have forgotten apparently that he was a "carpet-bagger." They have welcomed him as a prodigal. He is the best saint in their calendar. His statements are implicitly believed by them. The man whom they denounced as a liar and a falsifier in 1880 is now the embodiment of truth. His slanders of dead men whose reputations have stood among the highest in the Nation are accepted as infallible Democratic truths; his charges against the living, though contradicted and proven false, are repeated by Democratic journalists and speakers as if Dorsey's character for veracity had never been assailed. The incarnate Republican fiend of three years ago is now a Democratic evangelist and prophet.

What has caused the change? Since the close of the campaign of 1880 Mr. Dorsey has been charged with being a member of a star-route ring which swindled the Government out of a large sum of money. Strong circumstantial evidence has been given that he was a member of that ring. The evidence was enough to justify the President whose election he aided to direct a prosecution to be instituted against him. That President was not diverted from his duty in this matter, though Dorsey threatened to make public the circumstances of the campaign, and to circulate stories, if the prosecution was persisted in, which might create a bad impression. President Garfield, moved only by a sense of duty, and being convinced that there was sufficient evidence on which to proceed against Dorsey, undeterred by threats of any kind and conscious of his own rectitude, directed that the prosecution should be persisted in. President Arthur, though his political association with Dorsey was closer, when he became the Chief Executive urged the prosecution also, and Dorsey and his confederates were indicted and brought to trial. The prosecution was vigorously pushed; the evidence was strong, but Dorsey was saved on a quibble by a jury consisting of eight Democrats and four negroes, on whose sympathies Mr. Ingersoll deftly played. Notwithstanding the action of the jury, the Government yet propose, if possible, to make Dorsey disgorge the money he may have stolen. He has been acquitted of "conspiracy"; he has not been acquitted of theft.

Two Republican Administrations prosecuted Dorsey, because they believed him to be a rascal and dishonest. In revenge for this just prosecution Dorsey has, since the trial ended, devoted himself, as was to be expected, to the task of blackening the character of his prosecutors and slandering those, living or dead, who were instrumental in bringing him to trial.

Straightway the Democrats have discovered that there can be virtue in a carpet-bagger. They have taken this political blackmailer and prosecuted star-router, with his damaged reputation and his faithless character, to their hearts. The columns of their journals are open to him to assail the memories of the dead, the character of the living. They who denounced him when his only known sin was that he differed from them in politics proclaim him a man worthy of credit, whose word has to be taken as against the words of men distinguished for their patriotism and probity. They have induced him to publish letters which were not his; and now they set him up as a political saint.

This is nothing new with the Democrats. The Democratic party is the refuge of Republican rascals.

AN UNFAIR SUBTERFUGE.

A communication which we print elsewhere from the Hon. E. W. Bagby, a prominent Kentucky lawyer, shows that the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in discussing the question of negro education in that State, has been guilty of not telling the whole truth and of concealing facts to make it appear that the Democratic Legislature abolished the discrimination between whites and blacks before the United States Courts had decided that the common-school law of the State was unconstitutional, and thus gave to the negroes their right to a proportionate share of the school money, which they themselves were compelled to help furnish by taxation.

Mr. Bagby's communication clearly enough shows that the first decision was given by Judge Baxter, United States Circuit Judge, and Judge Barr, District Judge, sitting together in a case of the Commonwealth against Jesse Ellis, at Paducah, in March, 1882, and that on the very day the decision was made the Legislature was considering a bill to continue the illegal and unconstitutional discrimination which had been made against the negro since the War, and that it was not until the decision was announced that the Legislature found they could not go behind it and abolished the discrimination. So much for Democratic fairness in Kentucky, of which the *Courier-Journal* boasts. That paper says: "The decision of Judge Barr, of the United States District Court, to which probably THE TRIBUNE refers, was rendered *after* the Legislature had abolished the discrimination against the blacks." This only makes the matter still worse, for now it appears that after one decision had been made against this discrimination and the Legislature had abolished it, even then the negroes in another section were obliged to obtain still another decision from the United States Court before they could get their share of the money for educational purposes. This exactly confirms the declaration of THE TRIBUNE that the negroes have literally fought for what little education they have succeeded in getting, and that if they had not fought for their rights they would not have had them.

The *Courier-Journal* has an immense influence in Kentucky, but it has not the courage to look the reality in the face. It seeks to evade the disgrace of the illiteracy in that State, and will not recognize what is still more disgraceful—namely: that this illiteracy is steadily increasing. It has not the courage to confront the prejudice of the old slave-holding aristocracy against removing the ignorance of the negro by education or to demand that he shall have the same educational advantages as the whites, not only in Louisville and some of the larger towns, but all over the State. It has not the courage even to manifest a willingness to accept the aid of the National Government to stimulate and encourage education as other Southern States have done, but whines about pauperism and "chilling and checking" the educational spirit, and pleads to let things go on as they are for a few years (how many, at the present rate of increase of illiteracy?) until the State can secure the proper machinery for educating the blacks. That time is too far off. Why wait for years, with the evil constantly growing, when the machinery can be had now? Will it be any easier ten, twenty, or fifty years from now, when illiteracy has proportionately increased, to remove it than it is now? Is the *Courier-Journal* really in favor of giving the blacks an equal education with the whites? If so, why does it antagonize with all its ability those measures of the Federal Government which are intended to remove the illiteracy, not of Kentucky alone, but of every State in the Union? If it was right, as the Southern journals used to claim for the Federal Government, to help keep the negroes in ignorance before the War, now that the War has freed them and enfranchised them is it wrong that the same Government should help to fit them to exercise the privileges of that freedom and to protect society from the dangers their ignorance entails?

MODEL TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The committee appointed by the Citizens' Association to investigate the condition of tenement-houses and other dwellings where workingmen lodge in this city has made its report, and the principal features of it have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The importance of this subject, and the careful consideration which has been paid to it by the committee, which was peculiarly competent to make such a report, two of its members being architects, should call the attention of our capitalists and prominent citizens to the merits of the question. It is one of the most important that can engage their attention, and it should not end with the publication of the report. The rich can build to suit themselves. There are plenty of apartment houses for the middle classes. For the workingmen alone no provision has been made. They must shift for themselves, and how unsuccessful they are in making themselves comfortable or even decent is shown by the squalor and filth of the tenement-houses, the cottages, and the basements where they are obliged to live, and the utter absence of the ordinary appliances for keeping them clean and healthy.

After setting forth the wretched condition of the tenements into which thousands of the workingmen are huddled, the wholesale violation of all rules for drainage, plumbing, light, ventilation, and safety in case of accident, the neglect of all laws of health, the horrible condition of sewers and outhouses, the filthy, dingy rooms into which they are crowded, the unwholesome character of their food, and the equally filthy nature of the neighboring streets, alleys, and back lots, filled with decaying matter and stagnant pools, the committee offers its remedy, and it is a remedy which capital should supply. They suggest the erection of model tenement-houses, which shall combine comfort, convenience, healthy environments, ventilation, light, and cleanliness. It is not suggested as a matter of charity or generosity, but purely as a business investment, and an illustration is given of such a model tenement, five stories in hight, the three lower stories for flats and the two upper for single persons, and amply provided with closets, wash-rooms, and bath-rooms, and all the conveniences for making the tenants clean and comfortable and their lives enjoyable. The cost of such a building is estimated at $20,000. Estimating the cost of the land and leaving a margin for losses, the interest of the capital invested would figure up 9 per cent after paying taxes and commissions, and this is estimated upon a rental of $10 per month each for twelve large tenements, $6 for eighteen smaller ones, and for the two upper floors $100 per month. The estimate might be reduced, as 6 per cent is a sufficient interest for the capital invested, and the rents should be scaled down proportionately after that per cent is realized, or the difference should be utilized in still further improving the tenements.

Here is at once a proposition which ought to be attractive both to capitalists and to workingmen, and it offers to workingmen themselves an opportunity to invest their savings and get a fair return in cheap rents, which they cannot secure by building isolated houses in a city where all the arrangements for securing good plumbing, drainage, light, and ventilation are so expensive, not to mention the inevitably cramped quarters they must occupy and their insufficiency to shelter the family as they should be. Any capitalist can sit down and figure the profit on his investment, which requires no sacrifice on his part, but yields him a fair interest. To the workingman himself it will be a gain in every direction—in the health of his family, in the comfort of his life, in the cheapness of his rent, and in new conveniences which he has never enjoyed before. The whole community would gain in the establishment of more harmonious relations between labor and capital, as there is nothing that will make workingmen so contented as a decent place to live in at a cheap rent and the sight of his wife and children enjoying some of the comforts of life.

The strongest argument that can be made for this remedy is its practicability. It is not an experiment or a theory to be tested, but a proposition that any man of business can demonstrate with obstinate figures. There is no other remedy yet suggested which reaches the case like this. As contrasted with the schemes of trades-unions, it is infinitly superior. In reality no such contrast can be made, for the trades-unions propositions are not a remedy at all, as they would force wages above the market value, which inevitably increases the cost of rents, and of living, and clothing, and leaves the workingman a victim to swindling and overcharging in every direction; while the model-tenement plan in reality gives him higher wages by giving him lower rents, and it may be extended so as to give him cheaper food and clothing than he now has. We heartily commend the report of the Citizens' Committee to our capitalists. It is their duty to look after the condition of the laboring men, and here is an opportunity offered them which involves no sacrifice on their part. It is a species of Communism that capital need not fear, since it cannot suffer any pecuniary loss by it.

SCOTCH CLEARANCES—AN "AMERICAN" ASSISTS.

Mr. John Holms, an English Under-Secretary and member of Parliament, in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Friday, expressed something like regret that the Irish tenantry were not as patient under the rule of absentee landlords as the English and Scotch farmers have been. Of course Mr. Holms knew that there was no parallel between the cases of the English and the Irish farmers, and had he given more attention to the condition of the Scotch peasantry he might have come to the conclusion that patience on their part was hardly a virtue, that Scotchmen were fast coming to that belief at least. Those of the Highlands are at last beginning to protest against the infamous exactions of their taskmasters and against the inhuman rules by which they have been governed in the past. The movement begun in the Island of Skye has extended to the mainland, and has assumed very formidable proportions. A Parliamentary Commission has been appointed to investigate the complaints and grievances of the crofters. The inquiries made by this commission have revealed a most deplorable state of things, and have shown that the Scotch landlords, or factors, as they are called, have been as merciless, as grinding, and as inhuman as their Irish brethren. The testimony given before that body, not by crofters alone, but by independent witnesses, the Presbyterian clergymen, local tradesmen, and merchants, also shows that the inquiry has come almost too late. Nearly half of the Highlands has already been cleared of people in order to make room for grouse, deer, and sheep, which are much more profitable to the landlords than human tenantry. Whole counties have been swept of human inhabitants. Sutherlandshire has been turned into a grouse moor by the Duke who derives his name from it. The Dukes of Argyll, Buccleugh, and the Scotch Lords, nobles, and factors generally have been in this "clearance" business. The people who are left are subject to Draconian laws, and are only allowed to remain apparently because their votes are useful and they are wanted as gamekeepers and guides.

Sir Walter Scott, when he was writing the Waverly Novels, meant to do a great service to his Highland countrymen. It is doubtful now whether he did not do them very great injury. Tourists were attracted to their country by his glowing descriptions of the scenery, and sporting-men were induced to go there by his vivid accounts of the pleasures of grouse-shooting and deer-stalking. The Queen's taking up her residence at Balmoral also brought many to the country.

It has now become "the thing" to pass the hunting season in the Highlands, and every aristocratic and wealthy Southron must have a deer forest or a moor. As the people were objectionable they had to go, that the Scotch lairds might obtain big rents. The "shootings" were more profitable than the little farms, and the lairds were determined to have the money at whatever cost of human suffering and misery. Perth, Ross, and Inverness are the principal resorts. The rentals of the Perthshire moors alone amount to $4,000,000 annually. In thirty years the rents from this source alone have increased fortyfold. Lord Lovat receives $25,000 yearly for his moors and forests. Mr. MacPherson Grant, M. P., gathers in $29,000, the Marquis of Huntly gets $35,000, and other lairds and factors in proportion. Lord Breadalbane has a forest of 80,000 acres in Argyleshire, and the total extent of the moors and forests in that county is 2,000,000 acres! Over 1,300,000 acres of Perthshire are reserved exclusively for sporting purposes, 700,000 acres of Aberdeenshire, 260,000 acres of Banffshire, 150,000 acres of Elgin, 100,000 of Caithness, and 1,900,000 acres of Ross-shire!

Some of the sportsmen, it is true, rather than cause much trouble, do not make very grave objections to human beings living in the regions of grouse and deer, if they will not attempt to shoot, fish, or hunt; but others decidedly object to any human inhabitants in their forests and moors.

Strangely enough, one of the most conspicuous of these objectors is a Mr. Ross Winans, an American, formerly of Baltimore. This gentleman made a very large fortune in building what were supposed to be railroads in Russia. By the connivance of the Russian engineers and officials, with whom he had a thorough understanding, he was paid for many hundred miles of road which he never built, and work that was quarter done was accepted as perfect. The Grand Duke Alexis, when he visited this country, denounced Winans publicly, charged that the roads were worthless, and that the Russians had been enormously swindled. But Winans became a millionaire. He built a great mansion in Baltimore, and purchased statues, statuets, etc., in Rome, Venice, and Athens, to decorate his grounds. Then he became annoyed that the Baltimoreans should gaze on his purchases, and built a high wall around them, and finally he concluded to betake himself with his works of art out of the country altogether. It was not aristocratic enough for this mushroom great man. He would live among the Brumagem nobility of London, and to be as good as the best of them he rented a deer forest from a Mr. MacPherson Grant, extending over 200,000 acres in Inverness-shire. There were some crofters in the forest at the time he rented the place, and he insisted that Mr. Grant should evict them. This Mr. Grant refused to do, and it was decided, after a contest in the courts, that he could not be compelled to evict. Mr. Winans, shoddy aristocrat from America, then set to work to make the clearances himself. He is, no doubt, the person referred to in a letter addressed by Mr. K. F. Ballairs, an American, to the London *Times*, in which he says:

> It is a fact that an American, unable to find in his own gigantic country a spot where he can stalk undisturbedly, has taken up 200,000 acres of land in our little British Kingdom and converted it into a deer forest. How many shepherds, crofters, and villagers have been dispossessed for this man's whim, how many broken homes have resulted from this regal self-investiture? Were such a procedure attempted in my own far Western States I know what would result.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, signing himself "Anglo-American," commenting on this, and, after describing lynch law, says: "The result in America to any one who would attempt to pursue the same policy in the United States that the American in question is now pursuing in the Highlands would bring upon him or his agents notice to leave the county or counties within a limited number of days, and persistence in a policy so indefensible and so inhuman as the system of Highland clearances would lead in America to violence, most likely to the shotgun, and probably to the neck-tie ceremony on the nearest tree. This," he says, "I wish to explain, is what Mr. Bellairs 'knows would result.'"

And when all the human misery and suffering which Mr. Ross Winans and his fellow-aristocrats, who only differ from him in the matter of the age of their wealth, have caused in the Highlands, the legal murders which they have committed, the legal wretchedness and misery which they have produced, the tears and blood that have been shed, and the lives that have been sacrificed that gentlemen of the sporting proclivities of Mr. Ross Winans, and of my Lords and Dukes, and right-honorables may hunt and shoot—when all this is taken into account one cannot but agree with the Anglo-American writer in the *Pall Mall* that "infinitly more injury, injustice, and wrong have been perpetrated by the class law of the landlord Houses of Parliament than have ever been wrought by lynch law."

A NEW LAND OF DIXIE.

According to a Washington dispatch the colored people are becoming absorbed in a project for a new Dixie. One John W. Niles has reached that city armed with letters of introduction to Fred Douglass and other prominent men, and represents that he is the agent of a secret society of colored people which has a large scheme of colonization on hand. The purpose is to secure a large tract of territory in one of the Southern States and establish there a communal society where the white man shall have no right of ownership in the soil or ruling power in the local government. It is stated that Mr. Douglass and the other leading men consulted were not inclined to approve of the project, but Mr. Niles is still hopeful and says the scheme has aroused great enthusiasm among the colored people in many of the Northern States. They are much dissatisfied with their present condition, and eager to go where they may govern themselves in peace, and live and die in a Dixie that shall be all their own. By dint of combined effort among themselves, with such outside help as can be obtained, they hope to put the scheme into operation before long.

The faith that there is somewhere a Dixie land of pure delight is a lasting sentiment with the black people. It is curious, however, to note that the origin of the sentiment is just the reverse of what is generally supposed. It comes from the North and not the South, although changing traditions have twisted it into exclusive associations with "the land of cinnamon-seed and sandy bottom." Some eighty years ago there lived on the Island of Manhattan, where New York now stands, a man named Dixie, who was possessed of a large tract of land and owned many slaves. He was not able to use slave labor to much advantage, and, being an indulgent master, allowed his black people to pass a large share of their time in amusement and frolic. He noted the steady growth of Abolition sentiment, and, fearing that in time his slaves would be confiscated by the State, availed himself of an opportunity to send them South and sell them to the Southern planters. Here they were put at harder tasks than they had known before, their amusements cut short, and their associations broken up, so that they looked back with longing to "the good old times at Dixie's." The sentiment found its way into plantation song, and the children of these slaves were taught a chant about the delights of "the land of Dixie" away up in the North. The region of freedom, amusement, and frolic was pictured as in the North. In time, however, the tradition was twisted from its original meaning, and Dixie was given a local habitation in the South alone, until at last it became the embodied sentiment of the Southern Confederacy.

At times the colored people have located their Dixie in the North and again in the South, but always at some other place than where they were living. After seeking it in vain in various localities, it is a mistake for them to suppose they will find it in a communal society and separation from their fellow-citizens of Caucasian descent. They have now all the legal and political rights that belong to any citizen, and their true interest is to keep themselves as much as possible on the same footing with other citizens and allow each man to work out his career according to his ability. The scheme for a communal society of colored people is purely visionary, and even if established would soon prove a failure. The men who would buy the new Dixie would insist on ruling it, and some would ride while others would work at tasks. Much more likely would it be that the community would fall to pieces of its own weight. It would be out of joint with all things around it. It would be almost impossible to establish such a society as a work of private enterprise, and still more difficult to hold it together when once formed. The leaders among the colored people will certainly discountenance the scheme, and others will follow it only to find it a delusion. The black people will not find a Dixie where all wrongs are righted and all things made even any sooner than the whites will reach the Elysian fields. In the present state of things about the best any man can get is a fair chance with others to work out his destiny according to the measure of his gifts. This the colored people have, and the rest must depend on what each man can do for himself.

Faith and hope are strong with the black people. Kidnaped away from their native land and held through many generations in bondage, they have preserved in one form or another the faith that there was somewhere an old home or place of refuge where all wrongs would be righted. At one time the North was the region where all hopes centered and the place of the true Dixie. They periled their lives in desperate attempts to reach this fabled region of freedom, but after liberty has been gained their hearts go back to a Dixie somewhere in the South. Those in the South confess it is not with them, but hope that by a new style of government they may reach it. But as the black people get further and further away from the old traditions of bondage they will learn that for neither white nor black is there an Eden now left on earth. The only genuine Dixie is where the black man has his rights respected and has an equal chance with others to make the best of his opportunities. Any other Dixie than this will prove a sentimental delusion.

THE GLASSBLOWERS' STRIKE.

In the pending controversy between the glassworkers and their employers the former can offer a strong argument, and one which ought to be taken into account in their favor before any absolute settlement of the question is made. The employers are now considering a proposition to reduce wages, which the employés will strenuously resist, offering among other objections the unhealthiness of their labor. This objection is well taken. As the business is now conducted there is no question that their labor is peculiarly unhealthy, more so perhaps than any other. They are exposed to intense heat, and the present modes of protection against it are not sufficient; oftentimes the wooden masks or shields devised to protect them take fire, a fact which shows the degree of heat to which they are exposed. Their labor is also injurious to the lungs and continually weakens them, thus exposing them to disease. It is a constant strain upon the system, and eventually will break down the strongest constitution. It is therefore worth more proportionately than other kinds of labor, because it is pursued at the cost of ultimate sacrifice of health, and this is a consideration which should be taken into account.

Meanwhile, however, why should it be so detrimental to health as it is? Have not the glassmakers themselves been derelict in not protecting their laborers against the injurious effects of their work? If a sufficient inducement were offered in these days of inventive production such a protection would soon be forthcoming. Asbestos and other materials, which are excellent non-conductors of heat, might be utilized. If the glassmakers would offer a prize, say of $10,000, for the discovery of some kind of loose armor and a helmet, so that glassblowers could work without personal inconvenience, there is no question it would be forthcoming. Such a prize as this would set all the inventive heads at work from Edison's down, and the result would be the devising of some protection which would make this kind of labor as harmless as others. That no such prize has been offered shows how indifferent employers are to the personal convenience and health of their workmen, and that the workmen themselves have not suggested anything of the kind would seem to indicate that they are also indifferent and unjust to themselves, and that they would rather work under their present inconveniences and endanger their health at their present wages than have the danger removed and work for less. All the same, however, the proper solution of the problem is the offering of an inducement which shall stimulate inventors to devise something that will obviate most of the inconvenience and danger to health now experienced in this business. Until the employers do this, it is only just that they should take the dangerous nature of the business into consideration. When they have removed that danger, the workman can no longer protest against a reduction, but will have to abide by the regulations that govern other trades.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, President of the Western Union Company, yesterday continued his evidence before the Sub-Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate. He acknowledged that the telegraphic service in London was far better than in New York City, because London had separate wires to every important point. He understood that the Western Union was instituted to make money for its stockholders rather than to do good in the world. He thought a system of pensions after thirty years' service would operate powerfully to prevent strikes, as men would not forfeit good records. He had no knowledge or opinion on the subject of stock-watering which he cared to spread before the committee or the public. The Western Union paid 10 per cent profit, water included as a part of the investment. The stockholders got 7 per cent of this, and the rest was kept for them to be used as the Directors in their wisdom saw fit. Dr. Green had great sympathy for the laboring man; at the same time the laboring man made his little less by striking. The salient point made by the witness in this part of his testimony was, that observation had taught him that the employé who trusted to pleasing rather than to punishing his employer fared the best in the end—in fact, that the only hope of the workman lay in reaching the good heart of the person who so largely controlled his destinies.

ST. PAUL yesterday celebrated the advent of the Villard party and the opening of the Northern Pacific. The day was entirely successful. Immense crowds packed the narrow and precipitous front street of the little city, and profuse and beautiful decorations graced the "buildings and monuments." The distinguished visitors were received with loud popular acclamation, and followed by a procession which reached far into the country. President Villard and Gen. Grant rode in the first carriage. The procession halted at a park and a great lunch followed. The reception is spoken of as elegant, orderly, complete in detail, and worth what it cost, the financial figure being given in confidence as $50,000. At Minneapolis precisely the same thing happened, with the addition of the Coming of Arthur, who, with Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Lincoln, returned at an opportune moment from the West and gave Minneapolis the chance to gloat over a hated rival. A splendid banquet at Minnetonka Lake took place in the evening.

[GATH.]—Speaking of Gen. Lew Wallace, Minister to Turkey, Gen. Brady said yesterday: "He is an able man, though a dramatic one. His appearance and manners are as dramatic as his mind. His style of writing is also lofty, and for that reason I can't enjoy his novels. They seem so much stilted to me. He is a first-rate soldier. Indeed, he was the military genius of Indiana at the beginning of the War. He ran away as a boy to the Mexican war, and after that his whole soul was on soldiering and he always had a military company. Being the brother-in-law of Henry S. Lane, Morton summoned Wallace to Indianapolis and made him Adjutant-General. I was about the first to come forward with a company from Muncie, and Morton took me right in to see Wallace. I shall never forget his expression and gestures. They were those of a born tragedian. He said he wanted my company immediately, and to go right back and get it, as it must go to the defense of the National Capital. I hurried back to Muncie and had the town bell rung, and when the orders were given about one-half the company backed out, the Captain included, by which means I became the Captain and went to the War. When Wallace started with his men, the Eleventh Regiment, for the field, he made a magnificent speech to them before the State-House on how Jeff Davis had traduced the Indiana regiment in the Mexican war, and called them to swear with him to avenge the honor of the State against Jeff Davis and his cause. He drew his sword; all the officers drew their swords; the whole regiment kneeled with uplifted hands, and it was a thrilling sight, though a little funny to think of after this interval." Said I: "Gen. Brady, what do you think of Postmaster-General Gresham?" "He is the ablest man in the Republican party in Indiana. He has what 'Ben' Harrison is almost destitute of—magnetism. Gresham is a very interesting talker. Tho not the best lawyer in the State—for the best lawyers in Indiana are Democrats like Hendricks and McDonald—Gresham combines executive sense with his legal ability, so that he was justified in laying down his judicial life to command one of the departments. I consider him decidedly the ablest man in the present Cabinet."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Record*, with a taste for ancient history, relates that he recently heard, in Washington, a "Pennsylvania Brigadier-General who served under McClellan in the Army of the Potomac," tell the following story: "When McClellan was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention in 1864, President Lincoln wrote him a letter urging him to decline the nomination. In it he said to McClellan that he did not understand how a Major-General in the service of the United States, who had commanded the Army of the Potomac, could stand on a platform which declared the War a failure. He thought that such a man, knowing that there was no possibility of his election, would refuse to run, and would urge the reelection of the President who had conducted the Nation through these years of war. He appealed to McClellan to pursue this patriotic course. McClellan thought it over, and was, as I believe, on the point of following Lincoln's advice, when he was persuaded by Samuel J. Tilden and other Democratic leaders to accept the nomination and make the race in which he captured twenty-one Electoral votes against the 212 cast for Lincoln."

THE retiring Governor of Kentucky has been pardoning so many rascals that the Louisville *Commercial*, with a shudder, exclaims: "Hideous thought! Suppose the convicts should give out before next Tuesday—what would the kind-hearted Governor [small-pox scoundrel, rather] do?" The Memphis *Appeal* also touches lightly upon the subject, saying: "Score one for Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky. He has absolutely refused to pardon a Kentucky murderer. But the murderer has escaped from jail, and is now in South America, so the *Courier-Journal* says. The pardon-mill will soon cease to grind. When J. Proctor Knott comes in he will put an end to the business." The the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* administers this cuff to the Democratic Governor: "Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has appointed as staff officers one Brigadier-General, 10 Colonels, three Majors, and six Captains. It would be a good idea to assign them to the command of the 848 convicts the Governor has turned loose upon the long-suffering people of Kentucky. This would give each Colonel more than seven convicts to look after, and it would be a very poor Colonel who could not command a regiment of seven."

HOW SHARPER than a serpent's tooth it is to see a Bostonian *Post* that is deaf as,—well, deaf as a post to the soft voice of gratitude. Today the Greenbackers of Iowa are making love like a house on fire to the forlorn Democrats of that State. Locks of hair and large pieces of taffy have been exchanged by the two parties, and, like another Claude Melnotte and his girl, they have doubtless spent many happy hours guessing what star shall be their home when love becomes immortal and Iowa becomes a Greenback-Democratic or a Democratic-Greenback State. Now what does the cruel *Post* do in view of this effort of the Greenbackers to contribute to the happiness of the Iowa Democracy? Why, it actually calls Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for Governor of Iowa, "a political fraud of the first magnitude." It is one of the saddest things of the retreating summer.

THE shipment of arms from San Francisco to China still continues, the greater part of the consignments being made, as heretofore, to Schmidt, the German merchant at Shanghai, while the remainder are consigned to Yokohama. One of the principal officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company said these arms were for the Chinese Government. On the steamship which will leave Tuesday there are 100 cases of firearms, 400,000 cartridges, and 300 bales of heavy sheeting for tents. The Chinese Consul here feels very sore over the French victory in Tonquin. Despite their disclaimers, there is small doubt that many Chinese were aiding the Annamese, and only a week ago the Vice-Consul was confident that the French would be defeated.—*San Francisco Dispatch.*

"NINETY members of the Legislature," says the West Chester (Pa.) *Village Record*, "don't even take the trouble to go to Harrisburg. The State pays them $10 a day, and they go on with their private business all the same. Gov. Pattison says that the taxpayers must keep on paying this $10 a day, so that the Democratic majority of the House may be able to get even with the people of Pennsylvania for not placing it in power oftener. It has cost $258,000 so far for the extra session of the Legislature."

THE following is a statement of the per diem cost of the extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature: Two hundred and fifty Senators and members, $2,510; clerks, officers, employés, and pages, $419; contingent expenses both Houses, $62; *Legislative Record*, $42; other printing and stationery, $22; mileage and money in lieu of stationery for Senators and members, $24; gas and incidentals, $17. Total per diem, $3,096.

THE engineer of the gas-burning locomotive which was tried last week in New Haven says that he has at times put out the fires on trips with loaded cars going up-grade, let her run for some time on the strength of the accumulated steam, and then relit the jets in time to keep the engine working.

AN underground telegraph cable was experimented with last week in Pittsburg, Pa. Telephones were attached, and a conversation was carried on over forty-three miles of cable wire with as much distinctness as over any short circuit of aerial wire.

DENVER has fifty artesian wells, the majority of them having been driven within a very few weeks. The mania is spreading, every man of means is sinking one in his back-yard, and the daily greeting is, "Well, how does she bore today?"

PERSONALS.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has returned to London much the better for a yachting cruise round the east coast. He is now busy with another novel, but proposes to go to sea again this month, weather permitting.

The Paris police force is energetically working for the coveted distinction of "the finest in the world." The other day a little boy seated himself on the steps of the new statue of La République. A policeman pulled him off so roughly that he fell to the ground. The mother, who was at hand, naturally remonstrated, whereupon the policeman took her into custody. She was kept in the lock-up, and not allowed to send her husband word of what had befallen her. The poor man inquired at the morgue and other places, and could not discover till the next day what had become of her. Even then he was not allowed to see her, and she was kept in solitary confinement for five days before she was taken before a magistrate on the charge of insulting the policeman. The magistrate, of course, at once discharged her.

Cetewayo knows that African resistance to English authority is madness, and he tells the Basutos so with vivid and forcible eloquence. "If you think," he wrote them by dictation from Oude Molen, "that you can do anything against the English, go on in your stupid way, and you will be sorry for it. You will perish suddenly, as a vessel on the sea that is suddenly filled with water and is no more. What are you? If you got all the white people of this country, English, Boers, and also all the black people, to help you, what could you do against the English? You could do nothing. You are simply like a fly on the nose of a strong man; you can be brushed away during the wink of an eye and be no more. Listen to me; stop this foolishness of yours, and pay homage to the English nation. Listen to me. I am among the English people, and know them. If you now despise my words,

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[Spectator.]—Talking of cholera, it ought perhaps to be more generally known than it is that a great many patients have been cured after passing into the apparently hopeless condition which is spoken of as "collapse." Dr. T. R. Lewis, a retired Indian Surgeon-Major of the Bombay army, who had had many opportunities of treating cholera of the worst type in India, has shown in a little paper published in the Edinburg *Medical Journal* for November, 1881, that cholera patients in collapse, if fed with Liebig's raw soup, which passes into the blood without digestion and therefore without making any demands on the digestive system, may be cured even when collapse has apparently set in for its hour or two before the raw soup is given. Treated thus the collapse disappears, though the sickness often runs on for two or three days more, the collapse being really due to inanition.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Hunchback" at McVicker's.

In these days of the stirring, busy drama—when the play of five acts must, in order to be successful, contain a perfect whirlwind of action from the inception of the plot until its denouement, and when the four-act comedy must consist of a rapid succession of farcical situations thickened by a continuous corruscation of puns, good, bad, and indifferent—it is a hazardous undertaking for any manager to produce Sheridan Knowles' "Hunchback." For the last fifteen or twenty years it has been what is known in the profession as an "off-night" piece, and at the same time it is found in the repertoire of few combinations. In some respects there is a parallelism between the rôles of Julia and Pauline, but the "Lady of Lyons" is a more perfect work of art than the "Hunchback," and is much more popular. It is not until near the end of the second act, when Clifford overhears the conversation between Julia and Helen, in which the former boasts of the social advantages of her approaching marriage, and from which he infers that she weds him only for his money, that it is possible for the average audience, to whom "talk" is a bore, to exhibit more than a passive interest. Then begins the actual work of the play—the struggle between love and pride, the determination in a moment of rashness to wed another, followed by the anguish of repentance, and the final triumph of the first love.

Last evening the rôle of Julia was essayed for the first time by Miss Margaret Mather. The audience was smaller than any to which she has played this season; it was of the coldly critical character, and not disposed to inspire any creative genius. Nevertheless the performance must be set down as a success. In the first act her description of the beauties and charms of a country life, and her discontent with the plotted glitter of the social pleasures of the city, lacked heartiness; and it was not until after her quarrel with Clifford that she evinced any of the electric fire which blazed thenceforth until the curtain rang down on the close of the fifth act. In the scene with Clifford, where he appears as the secretary and envoy of Lord Hochdale, the Wilford of the first act, she sustained herself with remarkable power, though her cry, "Clifford, why don't you speak to me?" was not that of a heart almost on the point of bursting. The subsequent scene, where Clifford unbends from the rôle of secretary and again declares the constancy of his love, and where, after listening to him with a bewildering exuberance of joy, she suddenly realizes that she is the very position which was managed with an artistic perfection that concealed the art. Mr. Levick gave a vigorous conception of the rôle of Master Walter. It was dignified, rotund, and free from affectation or rant. The Clifford of Mr. Salvini was not a happy performance. While in the love-making scenes he played the part of the wooer with a good deal of animation, the effect was sadly marred by the imperfect manner in which he delivered the lines. At times he overcame this defect, notably in the scene where he abandoned the rôle of the secretary and resumed that of the lover. The Helen of Miss Fletcher was an artful coquet of an uncertain age, and visibly anxious to change her name. Modus at the best is a thankless part. It has no connection whatever with the conduct of the play, and Mr. Aiken's general line of business has unfitted him from ever being able to do justice to it. His awakening to the intentions and desires of his cousin lacked spontaneity. The rest of the cast had nothing of moment to do. Same play tonight.

Mme. Modjeska in "Cymbeline" at the Grand.

Last evening a large and fashionable audience assembled in the Grand Opera-House to witness Mme. Modjeska's performance of Imogen, in Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," the occasion being the opening of the cozy little theatre for the regular fall and winter season. "Cymbeline" is one of the great dramatist's works that seldom receives stage presentation, and it has not been seen in Chicago since the lamented Adelaide Neilson played Imogen here some years ago. Mme. Modjeska's version of the play is taken from the Drury Lane prompt book, and in it the tuneful songs and many of the poetic lines of the original have been expunged. The star and her company have been together for rehearsals two weeks, and played "Cymbeline" in Des Moines last week, so there is little excuse for the performance of last evening, as the stage management was inexcusable and accidents marred the entire representation.

Mme. Modjeska's Imogen was eminently satisfactory, as is everything she does, and she exhibited commendable coolness and self-possession in the midst of all the confusion about her, never for an instant forgetting herself. Her repulse of Iachimo and her denunciation of Cloten were effective bits of acting, and in the scene where she learns of her husband's charge of infidelity she gave telling evidence of her splendid emotional powers. Throughout her performance her work was careful, conscientious, and artistic, and it won for her several recalls and two handsome floral tributes.

But little can be said in praise of the support. Frank Clements as the treacherous Iachimo did the best acting of the evening in a difficult and thankless part. Maurice Barrymore was disappointing as Posthumus, and W. F. Owen did not appear to know the meaning of Cloten's lines. He played the dual rôle of Cloten and the headless trunk. As the former he was quite at ease, but as the headless trunk he appeared nervous, and this failing turned one of Modjeska's scenes into ridicule. As Pisanio Ian Robertson was acceptable, but the remainder of the cast should devote some of their spare time today to a careful study of their lines and business. As before stated, the stage manavement was poor; the scenery was reminiscent of "A Mountain Pink," and it was handled in a very bungling manner. The small crowd of shapeless supernumeraries, clad in ill-fitting garbs of fantastic coloring, marched on and off the stage at uncertain intervals, and often turned tragedy into burlesque by their uncouth appearance and clumsy bearing. It would be well to call a rehearsal before the play is presented again. "Cymbeline" will be repeated tonight and tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin in "A Terrible Time" at Hooley's.

The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Nat Goodwin would open an engagement at Hooley's Theatre Sunday evening attracted an immense crowd to the theatre, and before the doors were opened every seat and box in the house had been disposed of. The company did not leave Louisville until Sunday morning, and their special train, which was due here at 4 p. m., did not arrive until after 6 o'clock. As the scenery for the new play is carried with the company it took some time to set it upon the stage, and, as a consequence, the curtain did not rise on the first act until 8:30. Nat Goodwin is a strong favorit in Chicago, but his "Hobbies" is somewhat threadbare, and the prospect of seeing the talented young comedian in something new was gratifying, especially as the play in question had been produced in Louisville Thursday night and had been pronounced a success by the critics.

The program describes "A Terrible Time; or, The Monkey and the Parrot" as a farce-comedy adapted from the French by L. R. Sherrell, who is known as a very good actor. It is only a kindness to Mr. Goodwin and his excellent company to say that the play is not, and can never be made, a success, and it is believed that only the personal popularity of the star and his wife saved the rot from being boisterously condemned by an indulgent audience. Mr. Sherrell has taken one of Sardou's very funny one-act farces, translated it from the French, and attempted to spread it over three acts. He has told the story of the mishaps and misadventures of Mr. Pierre Barnabe, a virtuous old advocate, who is anxious to taste of forbidden fruit. It would be well told in an hour, but he endeavors to consume two hours and a half in unfolding the tale, consequently it is wofully deficient in the requisit laughable incident, and the dialog is of the most wishy-washy sort, made up of the commonest slang phrases and futile attempts at bright repartee. The scene on the roofs of the houses, where the luckless barrister strives to elude his maddened pursuers, is the one original and novel idea of the affair, and it is the solitary oyster in the bowl of very thin dramatic soup. If a play could be written around that scene it might achieve a success, but "A Terrible Time" will never do, and it is useless for a comedian of Mr. Goodwin's caliber to waste his talents upon such trash. He should lose no time in falling back on "Hobbies" and shelving Mr. Sherrell's effort. The members of the company were all worn out by their tedious ride, but they worked hard to please the audience. Mr. Goodwin labored assiduously to be funny, and in some scenes he succeeded, but his working material was very scarce. His make-up was excellent. Mrs. Goodwin played the part of an American girl disguised as a boy. She looked jaunty and natty, but the string of slang composing her lines grew very tiresome, and her singing was not up to the mark. Mrs. Julia Brutone, whose clever work in "Monte Cristo" will be remembered, and Miss Jennie Weathersby (the Fairy) made all that was possible out of the parts of two over-drawn old maids. Frank Roberts, a capable juvenile man, struggled hard in a thankless part, and the rest vainly endeavored to make success out of a very bad mixture.

Thomas W. Keene in "Richard III." and "Macbeth" at Haverly's.

The popularity of Thomas W. Keene in Chicago as a star in the legitimate drama was strongly attested Sunday evening by the very large and enthusiastic audience that filled Haverly's Theatre on the occasion of his first appearance this season. The play chosen for the opening was "Richard III.," and the choice was a wise one, as Mr. Keene's representation of Shakspeare's bloody tyrant, Gloster, is undoubtedly his best effort. He is peculiarly fitted for those vigorous and powerful rôles, and his performance Sunday evening was by far the best he ever gave in Chicago. Many of the rough edges and crudities that marred his work during his earlier career as a legitimate star have been erased, and his Gloster is now an even and excellent performance. Of the support, Mr. J. Newton Gotthold as Richmond was admirable, and he proved himself the best leading man Mr. Keene has ever had. Mr. Moore was a good Catesby, Mr. Hagar a commendable Buckingham, and the young men of the company did some intelligent and careful work. The ladies, however, are weak and unsatisfactory in the rôles assigned them. The play was well mounted and elaborately costumed, and the star received a curtain-call after every act.

Last evening the performance of "Macbeth" was witnessed by a good-sized audience. In Macbeth Mr. Keene has another part well suited to his acting, and he plays it well. The support rendered by the company was satisfactory, Mr. Gotthold being especially good as the fiery Macduff.

This evening Mr. Keene will be seen in "Richelieu."

Opening of the New South Side Dime Museum Yesterday.

Kohl & Middleton's new South-Side Dime Museum, Nos. 150 and 152 Clark street, was opened to the public yesterday, and crowds thronged the place during the afternoon and evening, augurring well for the future success of the venture. In the "Curiosity Hall," on the second floor, are Prof. Jukes and his Bohemian glassblowers; Miss Ada Briggs, the mastodon lady; Mr. Stuart, the armless and legless marvel; Master Frederickson, the fat child; the Berlin baby musical prodigies; "Mammy," the mother monkey and her nursing baby; and Prof. Singleton's famous funny family. The third and fourth floors are not yet filled with curiosities, and were not opened. Every hour a stage performance was given in the auditorium on the first floor, the attractions being Miss Essie and Dick Hollywood in their character sketch, "The Duffies"; La Petite Clara, in her winning song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture"; Master Dick Hollywood, as "One of the Finest"; the four Hollywood children in jubilee and camp-meeting songs; James Arlington in a recitation and vision, entitled "Little Jim, the Collier's Only Child"; and a funny farce entitled "The Boarding House." The Museum will be opened daily, Sundays included, from 1 to 10 p. m., and stage performances will be given hourly.

At the Other Theatres.

At the Academy of Music last evening a new play, by Elliott Barnes, entitled "A Diamond Mystery or, The Girl I Love," was presented before a large audience. The regular season of the Olympic Theatre was opened last evening by Tony Pastor's company in a specialty bill seen at another theater during the summer. A large and apparently well-pleased audience was in attendance. At the Criterion the third regular season was opened last evening with a full house, the attraction being Hyers' colored comedy company in "The Blackville Twins." Baylis & Kennedy's "Brilliants" entertained a good-sized audience at the Lyceum with a variety performance.

Amusement Notes.

A "Constant Reader" is informed that "Hearts of Oak" has never been played at the Grand Opera-House."

A correspondent asks if Willie Edouin ever played the part of the Photographer in "Dreams" in this city. Yes, he did, during the last run of the play at Hooley's.

Lytton Sothern and the English members of his company arrived in New York on the Spain Sunday. Mr. Sothern will play all of his lamented father's characters, and will begin an engagement at Hooley's Oct. 29.

Clark B. Hamlin, brother of Manager John A. Hamlin, died Sunday morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The funeral takes place today from Manager Hamlin's residence. The Elks will conduct it.

CABLE NOTES.

A Calcutta dispatch says the reported rising of the Ghilzais is unfounded.

Admiral Pierre is en route home from Madagascar, attacked by serious illness.

Prince Nikita has left for Montenegro, having fulfilled his mission at Constantinople.

The cotton-press works in Alexandria were damaged to the extent of £30,000 by fire yesterday.

The Russian Government forbids the Poles celebrating the bicentenary of Sobieski's raising of the siege of Vienna.

The Bishop and Town Council of Stratford-upon-Avon strenuously opposed the exhumation of the remains of Shakspeare.

The Government of Batavia has voted £8,000 and the Government of Java £1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the volcanic eruptions.

In the anniversary ceremonies of the battle of Sedan at Berlin Emperor William and Count Von Moltke visited a panorama commemorative of the battle.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise will, as at present arranged, leave Quebec for England early in September, and the Marquis of Lorne will follow as soon as possible.

The Governor of New Caledonia has received a petition from the notables of Noumea urging France to take possession of the New Hebrides. Two French men-of-war have started thither.

Two successful swimming entertainments were given yesterday at Lambeth, England, in aid of the family of Capt. Webb, killed in the Niagara rapids. The sister of Capt. Webb became insane when she heard of her brother's death, and has been found drowned in the river at Ladysmith, Natal.

Great importance is attached to the meeting of the Kings of Servia and Roumania at Vienna. The meeting is supposed to signify that the minor Kingdoms are beginning to understand that the Triple Alliance will be a more powerful friend than Russia, and therefore they turn to it. This is important to Austria, inasmuch as the future political complications will no doubt commence on the Balkan Peninsula.

Mohammed Achmet—which is the true name of the Mahdi—now only remains master of Kordofan. All reports received from there at Khartoum tend to show that the number of his adherents is daily diminishing in consequence of their late defeat, and that serious dissensions have broken out between the Mahdi and his chiefs. While he was formerly at pains to take good care of his men and make their life in his camp as agreeable as possible, he has now become an exacting tyrant, who punishes the slightest offenses with the cutting off of hands and tearing out of tongues.

FOREIGN.

France, Ireland, and Austria Swept by a Destructive Gale.

The Comte de Chambord Followed to His Tomb by Many Mourners.

Details of the Terrible Slaughter at a German Railway Station—Other Casualties.

The Critics and Mary Anderson—Trouble Between Two Central American Presidents.

Death of Tourgeneff, the Russian Novelist —France and China—Irish Affairs.

A GREAT GALE.

DAMAGE AT PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—[Special Cable.]—The gale predicted to arrive in France the 3d of September was not an instant behind time. At midnight Saturday violent gusts of wind swept through Paris, carrying away signboards, chimney-pots, and shutters. On the esplanade, opposit the Tuileries, a cab was completely overturned by the wind. The boulevards Sunday morning were white with newspapers that had been blown away from the Kiosques. The gale made sad havoc with the booths and Kiosques erected in the Tuileries Garden for Sunday's fête. The Municipal Council, warned by a similar gale last year, had fortunately removed some of the taller trees, but the ravages among the smaller ones remaining shows what a serious calamity might have occurred but for such timely precautions. A large temporary theatre, arranged in the Tuileries Garden for the ballet performance of the Eden company, was literally blown away in strips. Canvas, scenery, costumes, and yards of gauze and crinoline were scattered in shreds all over the garden. Trees were blown down, together with wooden restaurants, tents, circuses, and roundabout railways. The fête, nevertheless, went on minus some of the principal attractions. Mme. Christina Nilsson courageously sang Swedish airs in the Orangerie terrasse. Upward of thirty cases of injuries have been reported at the headquarters of the municipal police. Channel communication was interrupted, and at railway stations trains arrived greatly behind-time. Several wrecks are reported from the northwest coast of France. Telegraphic service was much interrupted in many departments, notably Orleans and Langres. Posts were thrown down and railway communication was impeded. Passengers from the South announce that the storm raged with great intensity between Beaune and Dijon. On the northern line, between the Belgian frontier and the Tournal Railway, a shed was blown away, luckily without inflicting personal injury. Today is a clear, bright September day.

ON THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—[Special Cable.]—In spite of the terrific gale yesterday, 150 persons crossed from Calais to Dover. Half of them arrived prostrated and had to be carried from the vessel. The hay and corn crops in the south of Ireland were entirely destroyed by the recent rains.

IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The recent storms almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in South Ireland.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—A violent storm is raging throughout Austria. Two iron electric light stands, twenty-five metres high, outside the electric exhibition building in this city were broken off close to the ground.

DE CHAMBORD.

LYING IN STATE.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The remains of Comte de Chambord were conveyed from Frohsdorf to Wolkersdorf Sunday morning and sent from there to Goritz in the evening. All the inhabitants at Frohadorf accompanied the procession from the château to the depot. The cortége consisted of a force of local volunteers and intimate friends of the deceased. The coffin was placed in the railway carriage elaborately draped in black. At Goritz the railway depot was heavily hung with black draperies.

In the streets through which the procession marched many black flags and draperies were displayed from the public buildings and residences. A plaster cast of the Comte's face was taken, and Duke Sagnan made a sketch of the body as it lay in state.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES CAUSE A SENSATION.

GORITZ, Sept. 3.—The refusal of the Orleans Princes to attend the obsequies of the Comte de Chambord created considerable of a sensation. Over 5,000 Frenchmen are here. Groups are forming to prepare resolutions upon the death of the Count. Several royalist notables declare that they will return to Paris forthwith, and some have already started. It is thought probable that the agitation may lead to some untoward demonstration. It is stated that a large Legitimist meeting will be held to examine the political situation and prepare a manifesto in favor of Comte de Paris.

THE CORTEGE.

The cortége was as follows:

All members of the corporation of the town, bearing funeral tapers.

Funeral-car, drawn by six horses.

Another vehicle followed, laden with wreaths.

Prince Thurn and Taxis signs, representing the Emperor of Austria.

Duke of Parma, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Don Carlos, Don Alfonso, and the Count of Bardi.

Following were 5,000 French Royalists, French deputations bearing banners and wreaths, and delegations of workmen from Paris, Lyons, and Britain brought up the rear. The route of the procession was lined with infantry. Fifty thousand foreigners were present to witness the obsequies.

The flag of the Pontifical Zouaves floated over the funeral car on the arrival of the cortege at the cathedral. The body was placed on a large catafalque. The Archbishop celebrated mass. The cortege then reformed, and amid the tollings of bells started with the body for the monastery of Castagna Vizza. On arrival at the monastery the monks sang a funeral chant, and the coffin was carried into the building. The company then dispersed. An American General was amongst the foreign representatives at the funeral.

AN ACT OF ADHESION.

A meeting of French Royalists was held this afternoon to prepare an act of adhesion to the Count of Paris.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

The statement of the Cologne *Gazette* that the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres had expressed a wish to break off their German connection is entirely unfounded. Their answer to the letter of condolence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwelen was a very friendly missive.

The Orleans Princes have gone upon a visit to Gounden.

WILL ADHERE TO PARIS.

Count Monti, the leader of the Vendean Royalists, has announced his adhesion to the Count of Paris. Gen. Charette has summoned a meeting of the former Pontifical Zouaves, and informed them the Count of Paris relied upon his and their support.

REQUIEM MASS.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A requiem mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Germain today for the repose of the soul of the Comte de Chambord. The church was filled and there were crowds outside, but no disorder.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

IVAN TOURGUENEFF, THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Ivan Sergyeevich Tourgueneff, the Russian novelist, has died at Bougival, France after a long illness.

[He was born at Orel Nov. 9, 1818, pursued his studies at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and the University of Berlin. He obtained a situation in the office of the Minister of the Interior after his return to Russia, and from that time he became known by the publication of national poems, and next by a "study" on Nicholas Gogol, which led to his exile in 1847. The decree of banishment was, thanks to the intervention of the Czarewitch, now the Emperor Alexander III., rescinded the years later. He passed his exile in France and Germany. Most of his novels have been translated into French, and the following have appeared in English: "Russian Life in the Interior, or the Experiences of a Sportsman," 1855; "Fathers and Sons," New York, 1867; "Smoke, or Life at Baden," a novel, 2 vols., Lond., 1868; "Liza," translated by W. R. S. Ralston, 2 vols., 1869; "On the Eve," Lond., 1871; "Dimitri Roudine," New York, 1873; "Spring Floods," translated from the Russian by Mrs. S. Mignell Butts, and "A Lear of the Steppe," translated from the French by W. H. Browne, New York, 1874; and "Virgin Soil," New York, 1877.

About the time when the great novelist had sought what proved his death-bed a Russian writer paid this tribute to his life and genius:

Like a patriarch of the olden times, he is loved, respected, and voluntarily obeyed by the whole family of Russian literati. Like Victor Huzo in France, Tourgueneff in Russia is recognised as high authority not only in literary matters, but also in political and social questions at large. His name must figure not only in literature, but also in Russian history, for it was he whose keen, prophetic sight discovered earlier than anybody else the very origin of that momentous and critical schism which took place in Russia between "fathers and sons" in politics, religion, and social life—the schism which has inaugurated a new era in Russian history. It was he who, by virtue of his poetical intuition, deplored the fundamental principles of the Nihilist movement before it developed into a unique historical drama that has excited the whole civilized world. The Czar's Government has always feared Tourgueneff as an oracle from whom it expected nothing else but ill omen. Therefore it has forced him to live mostly abroad. But every visit of the famous novelist to his country brings about a series of ovations and demonstrations which greatly provoke the autocratic Government.

The late serious and protracted sickness of Tourgeneff filled his numberless admirers with a keen feeling of fear. They were afraid to lose their intellectual leader, who, in these gloomy and dark years, has proved himself able to show them a safe way. And how jubilant they are now when they have learned that their patriarch is out of danger, and that in a few months he will leave France for Russia. The progressive Russians, both men and women, expect that the white-headed seer will lead them in person in the defense and recapture of their bulwarks, some of which are assaulted and others already taken by the desperate obscurants.

The Russian women hope that Tourgeneff will defend their right to the highest education. Recently there was discovered in this city a conspiracy formed for the purpose of depriving Russian women of the benefit of a university education. Among the conspirators are several of the Czar's Ministers, and at their head stands the Czaritza herself. The Czaritza is reported as having said: "I want to return the Russian woman to her family." Her followers thus explain her meaning: "Too long schooling keeps the girls away from their parents, and thus the holy family ties are torn asunder. Again, a university education prepares girls for professions, and thus makes them unfit for family life, which is the proper avocation of women." But the friends of higher education for women affirm that this is only an excuse, while the real cause of the Czaritza's fear is that educated women in Russia have proved to be relentless foes of despotism, both in the nation and in the family. The ever serene face of Sophy Perovsky, the leader of the regicides, haunts her Majesty, who believes that Sophy's heart would break and her arm would tremble if her head was not so strong. "Therefore," say the obscurants, "Russian women must be kept in a state of blissful ignorance." Here is the explanation of the conspiracy which has created great alarm among Russian women. The Government does not permit women to study at the universities, but the women themselves, at their own cost, have organized so-called university courses in this city and in Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa, and the university Professors have delivered lectures to the women on literature, mathematics, and the natural sciences. Besides, in this city here is a Female Medical College. Now the university courses for women are suppressed everywhere except in this city, and the Female Medical College is about to be closed. In their alarm the women turned to Tourgeneff for aid against the czaritza and her fellow-conspirators. At the instance of the female medical students, a Russian writer published a letter which was published in all the Russian papers, in which he said no honest, sincere, and intelligent Russian will thwart the noble ambition of women for a higher education, and that Russia will be covered with shame before the world if she permits her daughters to be driven once more to go abroad in order to study the sciences. No doubt he will say more than that when he comes here. The conspirators are uneasy, for they would not like to resort to open force, and they know they cannot bush Ivan Tourgeneff.

Then all the friends of a free press expect that Tourgeneff will be able to inumidate, or at least to put to shame, the Czar's spiders, who have entangled the Russian press like a fly in their cobwebs, and are ready to squeeze the last drop of vitality out of it. Perhaps a timely warning from Tourgeneff will make the Czar and his Ministers realize that they are digging their own graves by undermining the freedom of thought and of the press. But it is doubtful whether a nightmare can drown the yells of a herd of jackals.

The friends of provincial autonomy want Tourgeneff to tell the Czar's Government that the safety of the monarchy itself now largely depends upon the full self-government of the provinces. There are also many other reformers who want the patriarch novelist to put his powerful shoulder to the wheels of their wagons.

LEON HALEVY.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Leon Halevy, the author and brother of the late composer Halevy is dead.

DEMISE OF A GERMAN LITTERATEUR.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Christopher Bernard Levin Shucking, a German author, and formerly connected with the Augsburg *Gazette* and Cologne *Gazette*, died yesterday, aged 69.

[He was born Sept. 6, 1814, and studied at Munich, Heidelberg, and Gottingen. He wrote for many papers, notably the journals mentioned above, and also published numerous novels of a patriotic and historical character. Among his more popular romances are "The Castle by the Sea," "A Son of the People," "The Queen of Night," "A State Secret," and "The Sorcerers and Their Judge." He traveled widely and published his observations of men and affairs in book form.]

THE IRISH.

THE TYRANNY OF LANDLORDISM.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—A mass-meeting was held Sunday at Cappalore. Michael Davitt delivered an address, stating that by the tyrannical operations of landlordism in Ireland 6,000 householders had been deprived of their homes within the quarter ending July 1. Davitt contended that the question of the complete abolition of landlordism must be kept before the people. The Land act, he stated, if not a failure at the present time, was rapidly becoming so, and not one-sixth of the tenant farmers of the country have yet succeeded in having their rents fixed. He urged the people to be resolute, calm, and not lose self-control.

A STRIKE AGAINST RENT APPREHENDED.

The authorities fear a renewal of the rent agitation owing to the distress consequent on a loss of crops. A general strike against rent is thought to be imminent.

THE LAND ACT.

The Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland demand the amendment of the Land act.

MURDERED.

It is reported a woman who testified against the Ballyard moonlighters in March, 1883, has been shot dead in Australia.

THE FENIANS ARRESTED IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Sept. 3.—The nine Irishmen arrested here charged with being connected with attempts to destroy property by dynamiteare known to the police as Fenians, and have been under surveillance for several months.

The Irish here are much excited and scared upon the report that Bernard Gallagher is to turn informer. The nine prisoners in custody on suspicion of being Fenians were examined privately today. All attempts at demonstration will be suppressed, and special police precautions have been taken with a view to defeat any attempt to rescue the prisoners. Appliances for making explosives and infernal-machines were discovered in the houses of the Irish prisoners.

POISONED.

Poison was put into the beer and food of the harvestmen employed by Leigh, a landlord of New Ross, who incurred the dislike of the populace owing to his opposition to the Land League. Two harvestmen died and others are in a precarious condition.

MARY ANDERSON.

WHAT THE CRITICS THINK OF THE AMERICAN ACTRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—[Special Cable.]—The morning papers have elaborate criticisms on Miss Anderson's appearance at the Lyceum. The most of them seem to imitate the Chinese by playing a waiting game. They do not like the play of "Ingomar," which is a poor version of the sterling German romantic drama, and evidently feel at a loss because they cannot compare Miss Anderson with every English actress. The universal verdict is, however, "A phenomenal success," even though a portion of this the *Times* attributes, first, to curiosity; second, to Irving's presentation of the actress to his public; and third, to English hospitality. The *Times*, thinks that Miss Anderson has vast talents, but lacks genius. The *Daily News* sits on the fence with his brother of the *Times*. Mr. Sims, dramatist and critic of the *Referee*, and the critic of the *Standard* both say what they have to say briefly. The latter says: "All we can do at present is to chronicle Miss Anderson's complete success, the recalls being so numerous as to defy particularization." Sims says: "That the house was stirred in favor of the American artist was increasingly evident. She came, was seen, and conquered. Very few, if any, of the actresses of our own stock could go through such an artificial part with the same delightful naturalness."

Clement Scott, of the *Telegraph*, thinks she was heavily handicapped by the choice of the play, but admits: "There must clearly be something in an actress who can not only hold her own as Parthenia, but in addition dissipate the dullness of Ingomar." As for her beauty he thinks she is more a Venus by Mr. Gibson than a Venus of Milo, a classic draped figure of a Wedgewood plaque more than an echo from the Parthenon. He thinks her great fault in acting is insincerity and inability to grasp the sympathies of the thoughtful part of her audience, and that her "peplum" gives her more concern than her passion.

ON THE BOURSE.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—[Special Cable.]—Autumn speculation has not yet galvanized the bourse into anything like activity. Everything is dull and depressed. There is plenty of money, but all profits are terribly reduced. Money seems no longer to come to the bourse. It absorbs the shares of the Crédit Foncier and the railways, and to a certain extent also the Panama shares, but keeps persistently aloof from all new enterprises and from speculation. Hence the banques d'emission remain in the same state of stagnation as hitherto. La Haute Banque continues, meanwhile, its painful attitude of reserve and expectancy on account of the prevalent belief that great events are preparing that will render any placing of funds impossible. La Haute Banque is essentially German in character and tendency, and seems to divine the intentions of Prince Bismarck and to second the Chancellor in provoking financial distress in France. The financial outlook is not more brilliant than the political horizon. It is true that the conversion of the debt has been accomplished and the commercial convention is ratified, but all speculation has its jambe cassée by the fear of war and hostility to the Republic. La Haute Banque in fact presents only one issue—a storm is contemplated.

TRADE.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—At the wool sales today 11,800 bales were disposed of, comprising Port Phillip, Sydney, and New Zealand. At Saturday's sales Adelaide locks and pieces brought 2½d@1s 7¾d.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade the last week says: Should fine weather now ensue the interruption in the harvest work would be no real detriment to the crops. Trade during the week in foreign wheat is depressed. The receipts are unusually large. English wheat is more firmly held. Trade in cargoes off coast is stagnant. There were fifteen arrivals and two sales, seven cargoes withdrawn, and eleven remain. Business in forward months is insignificant. Sales of English wheat during the week, 36,018 quarters at 43s 2d per quarter, against 38,619 quarters at 47s 3d the corresponding week last year.

CASUALTIES.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERIQUE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The rumor that the steamer Amerique, which has on board the cargo and passengers of the disabled steamer St. Germain, had foundered proves untrue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The agents of the French line of steamers are receiving many anxious visits and letters on account of the baseless report that the Amerique had gone down. They cannot account for the rumor, since the advices show the vessel left Portsmouth and passed all points all right.

RUMORED BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Westhal, Germany, says that a bridge that was about to be opened near that place suddenly gave way, hurling all who were on it into the water. A number of workmen were killed, among the victims being the Mayor of the town. The exact number of victims is not known, but it is anticipated the number will be very large.

ELEVEN DROWNED.

Further details of the wreck off Penzance Saturday last of the British bark G. I. Jones, from Bull Run, S. C., for Falmouth, state that eleven of the crew were drowned, including Capt. Newton and the pilot.

THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—[Special Cable.]—Sixteen men, seventeen women, and four children were slaughtered and five persons seriously injured by the Berlin express passing Steglitz Station last night. The excursionists broke through the barrier, getting into the train on the wrong side.

LATER.—Seventeen men, eighteen women, and four children were killed. The train, it seems, dashed into the midst of a large crowd, killing, cutting, and hurling the people right and left. Most of the victims belonged to the artisan class. After the catastrophe the railway was found covered for a hundred yards with bodies shockingly mutilated. Of a family of five persons only one escaped. A sailor and a woman were decapitated. The engine was covered with pieces of flesh, bones, and legs, and drenched with blood. The engine driver was overcome by the horrible sight. The line was blocked for several hours. The remains were gathered by torchlight by the firemen and soldiers and the bodies taken to the Berlin morgue.

VICTOR HUGO.

A FEEBLE OLD MAN.

GENEVA, Aug. 23.—The members of the French colony here have been making a pilgrimage to Villeneuve to catch a glimpse of the great French poet. On arriving at the Hôtel Byron, where Victor Hugo is staying, a deputation from the excursionists were ushered into his presence. They found him with his

TELEGRAPHIC.

Continuation of Dr. Norvin Green's Testimony Before the Senate Labor Committee.

The Telegraphic Service in London Better than That in New York.

Operators as Well Paid as Other Classes—Water and Dividends—Futility of Strikes.

Increase of Wages by Western Union—Pneumatic Tubes and Underground Wires—The Postal.

DR. NORVIN GREEN.

HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education resumed its labors today. Only Senators Blair and Call were present, Senators George and Pugh having gone to New England to take testimony there on the same subject.

Dr. Norvin Green took the stand and continued his testimony. The witness, in opening, corrected some evidence given in the morning papers of Saturday, and remarked: "I did say that the profits from 1866 were made in great part by the purchase of lines in stock, and not as reported." In regard to the Wheatstone operators, Dr. Green said the company engaged and brought out these operators at a salary of £300 a year. All of these operators were still in the pay of the company and their salaries had in no case been reduced. In answer to a question, the witness said in explanation of some of the testimony he gave Friday in regard to a statement that messages could be transmitted more rapidly from New York to certain European points than between certain cities on the European Continent, that the delay arose in crossing the straits or channels. The distance across the English Channel was from eighteen to twenty-five miles, and the messages across that cable were worked by the Morse instruments, while on longer distances class messages were worked not by manipulation but by machinery. In regard to the pay given to railroad operators, the witness said such operators were paid 10 per cent on the business transacted, besides the salary they got from the railroad company. The telegraphic service in London was far better than in this city, because there were separate wires in the former to every important point.

WAGES, PENSIONS, AND BENEFITS.

Senator Blair asked whether the Western Union, considering the extent of their business and the profits arising therefrom, could not pay higher wages to their employés, to which the witness replied that their employés were paid as well as any other class, considering the hours of labor and the service rendered, excepting the public-school teachers of the city.

Senator Blair—Now, Doctor, to be plain in the matter, cannot your company do something in the way of improving the conditions of your employés?

Dr. Green—Corporations are organized to make money, and there are few that I know of that exist pro bono publico.

In reply to a question as to whether he did not think it would be a wise policy for corporations to provide some maintenance for faithful and long-continued service, Dr. Green said: "It is against the genius of American institutions to pay pensions, but I think the matter worthy of consideration. In England, I believe, they give a pension after thirty years of service. These pensions are predicated on a good record. I do not think that men would forego their pensions by going on a strike." The witness said that there were several organizations of a beneficial character in the Western Union which aided the members in sickness or distress. There was one society which gave $1,000 to the widow of a deceased member. If corporations would assist these organizations it would, he thought, allay the discontent.

WATER AND DIVIDENDS.

Senator Blair—Now, Doctor, can you give us some information in regard to what is known as watering stock?

Dr. Green replied that he would not like to testify on that matter, as anything he could say on the subject would be little more than a matter of opinion.

In answer to another question regarding the capitalization of the company exceeding the actual cash paid for the stock, Dr. Green said that was not the case in regard to the Western Union, but applied more directly to railroads in general which were constructed almost entirely on stock. He said that for several years he was connected with railroad corporations, but was at the present time President only of a railroad in Nova Scotia.

Senator Blair asked the witness how much the company realized on its investment.

Dr. Green—Ten per cent.

Senator Blair—And the public pay for this?

Witness—Yes; but the stockholders have a right to claim it all the same.

Senator Blair—Your dividend you say is only 7 per cent?

Witness—Very true; the stockholders have a right to utilize the balance by accumulating it for a stock dividend.

Senator Blair—Your surplus this year is $8,000,000, and the interest is paid—how?

Witness—Seven per cent in cash to the stockholders and 3 per cent is retained to be given to them in one shape or another some day, either as stock in the increased value of the property or otherwise.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Senator Blair asked Dr. Green for an expression of his opinion as to the relations existing between capital and labor.

Dr. Green said that, while he had great sympathy with the laboring people, he would like to see every man employed according to his talents. "To my mind," said he, "strikes that have been organized to obtain higher wages have proved a failure. Not one in twenty strikes that I ever knew of have been successful. The men most likely to get promotion or advancement or an increase of wages are those that have stood by their employers; men who were generally faithful to their employers were certain of advancement. He did not question the right of the persons to hold meetings or to effect organizations, but in his experience all these organizations had been failures. These organizations created a feeling of distrust between capital and labor, and were calculated to do the laboring man more harm than good. Dr. Green did not recognize the right of any organization to dictate terms to employers, and wherever they presumed upon such dictation it was sure to react and do them harm. If the men were entitled to an increase of pay they usually got it. The witness alluded to the moneys they had paid to the widows and orphans of deceased employés for two or three months, and mentioned one man who could not possibly recover from a sickness which lasted nine or ten months, during which time he had been on half-pay. Strikes, he continued, were purely a matter of wages. There were hundreds, he believed, who would not be satisfied. If they were getting $150 a month they would want $200, and so on. A recess was then taken.

WESTERN UNION.

CONCESSIONS TO THE OPERATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The announcement of the practical increase in wages by the Western Union of the telegraph operators has of course given satisfaction to the operators. One of the strikers, who has been reinstated, says: "The company has about granted what the strikers asked for in their bill of grievances, with the exception of the 15 per cent increase in all wages. We asked that the hours be reduced to eight for day work and seven for night work, with extra pay for Sunday work. It is not quite all we asked for, but it is a great deal." Others of the operators expressed the opinion that this voluntary action on the part of the company is the outcome of the recent strike. Some predict that the company will soon concede all that was asked for in the bill of grievances.

PNEUMATIC TUBES AND UNDERGROUND WIRES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The pipes for the pneumatic tube service of the Western Union Telegraph Company are being laid between the building of the company, at Broadway and Dey street, and the new building at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. Four brass wires, each three inches in diameter, will be put down. In the same trench will be laid two five-inch iron pipes for holding telegraph wires to be used in local business. The company now has seventy-five miles of wire underground between the main building and Stock and Cotton Exchanges and the North River cable. The pipes are laid four feet underground to be out of reach of the frost. The pneumatic tubes will be in operation early in the winter. Pneumatic tubes now run to the newspaper offices, the Stock and Cotton Exchanges, the Equitable Building, and the cable offices. The new Produce Building will be connected with the main office in the same way.

THE POSTAL.

A DISAPPOINTMENT AT PHILADELPHIA—NO CONSOLIDATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Postal Telegraph Company had anticipated obtaining an entrance into Philadelphia by the purchase of a telephone wire, but the fact has leaked out that negotiations for that wire were in progress, and the Western Union will use its great influence to prevent it. The Telephone Company obtained the right to lay its wire not for telegraphic purposes. The persons here who were active in the organization of the Postal Telegraph Company deny that there is to be a consolidation with the Rapid Company. One of the managers said today that it is the intention to have a line built between Boston and New Orleans as soon as possible.

THE COMING HORSE-SHOW.

Trotters and Runners, Draft Horses and Saddle Horses to Be Gathered in Madison Square Garden.

[New York *Times*.]—The Madison Square Garden, which has of late been given over almost entirely to the "sluggers," will during the month of October be devoted to an exhibition that may be of decided benefit to some people, while affording absolute pleasure to many others. From Oct. 22 to 26, inclusive, the garden will be given up to the first annual exhibition under the auspices of the National Horse-Show Association of America, a corporation organized in this city last spring. The exhibition will be a novel one in many respects, and the first of its kind ever held in this country. Heretofore the owners of dogs, blooded cattle, and poultry have monopolized the exhibition business. These exhibitions, which occur annually in all sections of the country, have always been marked successes both financially and as a means of comparison of strains of blood. They have also been beneficial in bringing together the breeders, and thus evoking discussions which have always proved of advantage. Exhibitions of horses have, as a rule, been devoted to mere trials of speed, exciting and interesting enough to satisfy the most exacting, it is true, but of no especial interest beyond this to the lover of horses. Outside of the annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, no especial benefit has accrued from such exhibitions as are had occasionally to breeders of the horse in its highest and most practical state of development—the trotter or roadster. Such of the public as are interested in the horse as a horse and not as a medium for satisfying their gambling propensities find at the race-tracks but one class of horses—the runners on some tracks, trotters on others. At no place have they been able to see all of the many classes—runners, trotters, draft horses, and horses suitable for general use—collected together. The expression of a desire to see, compare, and study the characteristics of all at the same time led to the formation of the association whose inaugural exhibition is so soon to be given. That the exhibition will be a success is assured even now, and yet the catalogs setting forth the plans and purposes were not distributed throughout the country. The assurances of success came from the owners of horses throughout the country who have been spoken to or corresponded with relative to the show. The interest in the breeding of horses and the increased demand for good animals is proved in a measure by the number of horses owned in several of the more densely-populated States of the North and East, as shown by the census of 1880 and 1870, respectively. The total number of horses owned in the United States in 1880, as set down in the census, was 10,357,488, or about one to every five persons, as against 7,145,370 owned in 1870. The figures by States are as follows:

	1880.	1870.
New York	610,358	536,861
New Hampshire	46,773	39,095
Massachusetts	59,629	41,039
Connecticut	44,940	34,935
New Jersey	86,940	79,708
Pennsylvania	533,587	460,339
Maryland	117,796	86,696
Virginia	218,838	152,899
Kentucky	372,648	317,034
Ohio	736,478	609,722
Michigan	378,778	228,302
Illinois	1,023,082	853,738

The largest proportion of these horses are draft horses and horses of all work, and a small percentage are horses raised and kept merely for sporting purposes—trotters, racers, steeplechasers, and hunters. The remainder, about 30 per cent, are horses that are used for pleasure-driving. All of these classes will be represented at the coming exhibition, especial attention being paid in the compilation of the premium list to animals of practical use, to which class there is now open no field for competition.

Of the fifteen classes into which animals designed for exhibition are divided, nine are devoted to animals of this class, one to donkeys and mules, and of the remaining five classes one is a general sweepstake class, the other four being given over to the horses of the sporting classes. The classes are divided into 105 subdivisions, the first premiums in each of these ranging in value from $20 up to $200. Sex and age are the basis for most of the subdivisions, horses for special "turnouts," as tandem, cobs, four-in-hands, matched pairs, etc., constituting each a division by itself under a general class head. The work of classification seems to have been as cleverly done as is possible until a practical test of the plan has been made. The judging will be by "points" as in the case of all other animal exhibitions, speed governing in none of the classes.

From the fact that speed will not not be made a requisit it should not be inferred that the visitors will not see the animals in action. Horses entered in the hunters class will be obliged to make their jumps over hurdles and water. Matched pairs and roadsters will be driven to harness, and thoroughbreds and saddle-horses will be ridden by ladies and gentlemen in competition for the various prizes. One of the most attractive features will be the exhibition of saddle-horses ridden in what is known among expert riders as the "manege act," which requires the highest grade of horsemanship. Another attractive feature will be the parades of the four-in-hands and tandem teams driven by their owners. Purses are offered for ladies as riders of hunters, saddle-horses, and in manege performances, and as drivers of village carts and other light vehicles; and for the fair competitors special prizes aside from the purses will be offered. The premiums offered aggregate $11,000, and special prizes will swell the amount by $5,000 more.

For the purposes of the exhibition the garden will be considerably changed in its interior. The floor in the centre will be removed and a ring of tanbark substituted. This will be 250 feet in length and seventy-six in width, giving a track of about an eighth of a mile in circumference. Oval in shape, it will afford a fine track for skillful driving, especially of coaching teams, four-in-hands, and tandems. The water jump will be in the centre of the track, and hurdles can be constructed for the jumpers wherever it may be necessary. A temporary fence at either end of the oval will convert the track into the square necessary to the manege acts. The box and other stalls will be placed underneath the seats on the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets sides of the garden, and stalls will be erected outside the ring and close to the amphitheatre seats on both the north and south sides of the garden. This will leave between the stalls and the ring a promenade of about sixteen feet in width for the use of parties on tours of inspection. Among the owners of famous trotters who will exhibit, according to the expectations of the managers, are David Bonner, Col. H. S. Russell, of Massachusetts, the owner of Smuggler; H. N. Smith, of the Fashion Stud Farm, owner of Goldsmith Maid, Jay Gould, and others; Alden Goldsmith, owner of Driver, Alley, and other famous trotters; and other well-known breeders in this city and vicinity. Mr. J. R. Keene has promised to exhibit his famous racer Foxhall, if he is in the country at the time, and the Lorillards, Dwyer Brothers, A. J. Cassatt, D. D. Withers, Commodore Kittson, Frederick Gebhard and other well-known owners and breeders will show some of their famous horses. To see Foxhall, Iroquois, Eole, Pizarro, George Kinney, Drake Carter, Bootjack, Parole, Miss Woodford, Monitor, Kinglike, and the other famous runners together under one roof would indeed be a treat worth coming many miles to enjoy. An effort will be made to secure for exhibition the famous pairs owned by Messrs. Vanderbilt, Work, Rockafeller, and Knapp, and they will certainly attract as much attention as the runners. The hunters will be furnished by the Rockaway, Queens County, and Essex County Hunt Clubs, and several members of the Coaching Club have promised to enter their teams as competitors. A special effort will be made to secure a fine show of Percherons and Clydesdales, the strongest of the draft horses. The services of Mr. Charles Lincoln have been secured as Superintendent of the exhibition, and the success he has met with in a similar capacity in connection with the Westminster Kennel Club Show is a sufficient guarantee that the affair will be well managed. The entries, which must be made with W. F. Wharton, Secretary, at No. 52 Broad street, will close Oct. 1. The other officers of the association are Cornelius Fellowes, President; John G. Heckscher, A. Wright Sandford, A. J. Cassatt, J. R. Keene, Shepherd F. Knapp, W. L. Scott, and F. A. Schermerhorn, Vice-Presidents; H. H. Holiston, Treasurer; and J. T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary.

THE MALLEYS.

James Suing Newspapers for Damages—The Father's Wealth.

[New York *Times*.]—James Malley, who, with his cousin, Walter Malley, was tried and acquitted of murdering the beautiful Jennie Cramer, whose body was found floating among the seaweed at Savin Rock, Conn., Aug. 6, 1881, has instituted suits for damages against the *Staats-Zeitung*, of this city, and the New Haven *Register* for an article published at the time of the trial which Mr. Malley thinks is a serious reflection upon his character. He wants $50,000 damages in each case. Papers in the suit have not yet been served upon the *Register* people. James, however, wrote to friends in New Haven last week that he had determined to bring these suits, and would press them to the end. He was convinced that he would win.

Since the morning of the day when the old clam-digger dragged the body of the murdered girl to the shore great changes have come over the lives of the people who figured in the trial. Jennie Cramer's father, an honest old German, died soon after the conclusion of the trial, leaving everything he had to his wife. Misfortune has been her constant companion, and she has seen her money rapidly disappear, until now she lives in almost actual want. Not very long ago she was compelled to appear before one of the municipal bodies and ask to be relieved from the payment of taxes, on the ground that she was too poor to pay. To this day Mrs. Cramer is unconvinced that the body found at Savin Rock was her daughter's, and it is said that she still entertains hopes that the girl will some day come back to her.

James Malley left New Haven soon after the trial and went West. Then he wandered back again, and is now in the drug business at Wilkesbarre, Pa. He went to New Haven a few months ago, but the house of his uncle, the rich merchant, was closed against him, and he put his name on the register of a second-rate hotel. Since then he has been flitting back and forth between that place and this city, and the reason for his activity is seen in these ambitious but ridiculous suits.

Walter Malley, unlike his cousin, who sought to hide his shame among strangers, remained in New Haven, and has assisted his father at the big Chapel street store. Walter has improved much in appearance since the trial, and yet even now he is a most commonplace looking individual, with watery eyes and a struggling mustache, which will have fulfilled the object of its cultivation when it completely hides the weak and sensual mouth beneath it. At present it is far from doing this. On the street Walter is most frequently seen clad in a velveteen coat and tight trousers. He carries a little riding-whip in his hand, and looks about as if he doubted whether the public appreciated the generosity of such a great man in exhibiting himself free of charge.

The crime and the trial were the biggest advertisement for the business of Edward Malley that could have been devised. Mr. Malley has always been keenly alive to the advantage of doing something to make the people talk. He went to New Haven from the Bowery in 1852, and started a little store. Possibly one-half of his capital he spent in advertising his opening. The opening was successful, and the young merchant prospered. When the great trial came he was wealthy. The trial cost him and his son a great deal of money. Lewis C. Cassidy, the present Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, got $10,000, and he left the case long before it came to an end. Judge Blydenburgh, who is now making temperance speeches; Sam Jones, of Hartford, and Timothy Fox, also pocketed very large fees. In addition there were incidental expenses. Counsel for the defense lunched every day at the expense of Mr. Malley and his son Walter; and it was rumored that several of the jurymen did likewise. But the money was well expended. People from all parts of New England went to New Haven to visit Malley's store. The business increased many hundred-fold, and the Malleys' bank-account grew bigger and bigger. Last Saturday Mr. Malley retired from business, and he and Walter will soon go to Europe, to remain several years.

INDUSTRIAL.

Coal-Miners' Troubles.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 3.—All the coal-mines in this valley are running as usual. Only two mines asked an advance, and they were refused, and returned at the old prices. At Washingtonville, in the southwestern part of this county, the miners are all out, and will hold a meeting at 3 p. m. today. It is thought there will be a strike in that section.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—Seventeen of the twenty coal-mines in the Massillon district are idle today. Two are paying the advance of 10 cents per ton demanded by the miners, and one has not been heard from. The operators here seem firm in their determination not to grant the increase, claiming that the condition of the market will not permit it. Up to this morning they expected the miners would continue at former rates.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—Six hundred miners, representing all mines in that region, held a mass-meeting in Massillon today and adopted a resolution to mine no more until 10 cents advance was granted. John McBride, President of the Miners' State Association, made a speech in which he said six mines in the upper part of the Tuscarawas Valley, in the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys, and in Jackson and Guernsey Counties have granted the advance; also that the Conotton, Salineville, and Belaire districts are idle awaiting the advance. A committee of one from each mine was appointed to meet every day and keep the men at the mines informed on the situation. The manager for Rhoades & Co. says the men at their mine, No. 5, will work tomorrow, notwithstanding the action of the meeting.

Freight-Handlers and Carpenters at Charleston, S. C., Ask Higher Pay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The freight-handlers employed by the South Carolina Railway Company in this city have inaugurated a strike for an increase of wages and have all ceased work, causing some delay in the handling of freights. The present rate of wages is $1.35 per day, which includes Sunday, and also includes night work. The strikers demand $1.75 per day of ten hours and 25 cents an hour for extra work. They are all white men. The railway company have organized a force of white and negro laborers, and say that they will be able to carry on the work.

A mass-meeting of all the journeymen carpenters in the city, white and black, is called for tomorrow night for the purpose of organizing a union and securing an advance of wages. The carpenters now receive from $1.50 to $3 per day. They want a uniform rate of $3, and if the meeting tomorrow night is successful will organize a strike for those figures.

Seventh Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 3.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor begins its sessions tomorrow. Master-Workman Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., has been here since yesterday with others arranging the business to come before the meetings. He says the sessions will be strictly secret, and especial pains will be taken to keep reports from the press, for the reason that secrecy is essential to the accomplishment of their purposes and the protection of their members. This is the seventh annual session, but hitherto the fact that they were in session has been kept secret.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Report of the Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary—The Second Brigade Encampment.

A Man Accidentally Shoots Himself While Hunting—A Row Over Some Property at Des Moines, Ia.

ILLINOIS.

THE JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The report of the Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary shows that only fourteen convicts were received in August, while forty were discharged. Four deaths occurred. George Kellogg, alias Hiram Winn, from Logan County, committed suicide the 7th; Thomas Ryan, a two-year burglar, sent from Chicago, died the 9th; Thomas Mays, a "lifer," sent from Jersey County, died the 18th; and William Johnson, sent from Chicago for burglary for fifteen years in November last, died the 20th. Charles Riner, a three-years man from Warren county, was sent to the Jacksonville Insane Asylum the 15th. The 1st of September there were 1,354 inmates, of whom seventy-four will be released during the month, twenty-four of them from Chicago.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

There was a sham battle at Camp Logan this forenoon, participated in by the entire brigade. Col. Clendenin, in command of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments, surprised the camp, overpowering the guard at the entrance, and capturing Battery A on a charge. His troops then fired a volley into Col. Krughoff's regiment, the Ninth, and the battle was fairly inaugurated. It lasted for nearly an hour, the movements being well executed. There was sharp and regular musketry during the assaults on the flanks, the battery was recaptured by a brilliant charge, and the enemy was finally compelled to surrender. A young man named Crowell, of the Governor's Guards of this city, was severely burned in the face by the discharge of a musket within a few feet of him. In the afternoon there was a grand review of the entire brigade by Gov. Hamilton and staff. The Governor also made a speech, in which he said he hoped the time would soon come when the people of the whole State would appreciate the services of the National Guard; that he has had occasion to test its metal, and knows it to be cast in the proper crucible; that he shall recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of such a sum of money as will properly maintain the guard; that the time is not far away when the entire command will be supplied with uniforms not paid for out of their own pockets; and that the State officers are now engaged in endeavoring to secure to them the amount of the militia fund tax to which they are justly entitled. A number of the companies broke camp this evening and all will leave the grounds early tomorrow.

SALOON LICENSE INCREASED.

The City Council tonight unanimously adopted a license ordinance fixing the rate at $500 per annum for all saloons. The existing licenses of $100 a year expire the 1st of January.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The reunion of the Seventy-fourth Regiment is in progress today and tomorrow, and an enjoyable gathering is promised. A large number arrived in the city today and registered, but tomorrow is the great day, Gen. P. Sidney Post delivering an address in the afternoon. The Grand Army Post, the Rockford Rifles, and the Rockford City Grays will turn out tomorrow. Soldiers from all over the vicinity are arriving in the city to attend the reunion, and tomorrow will see the list of visitors largely increased. This gallant old regiment was organized at Rockford and mustered into the United States service Sept. 4, 1862.

A FARMER CONFIDENCED.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Sunday a farmer living a few miles southwest of this city was roped into a confidence game to the extent of $100 by two men named Rawkin and Clements, and who skipped the town the same evening. The parties have been holding forth in this city for some time under the pretense of running an auction-stand, but who are strongly suspected by the police to be the perpetrators of a series of burglaries committed last week. They also left an unpaid board bill.

STREATOR'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The new Plumb Opera-House in this city was opened by the Emma Abbott company Friday and Saturday evenings. The prima donna appeared in "Linda de Chamouni" and "La Sonnambula," and was enthusiastically received by the audience, it being the first performance of grand opera in this city. The new hall has a seating capacity of about 1,200, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be one of the most elegant and conveniently arranged houses of its size in this country.

SHOT THE WRONG MAN.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—In a drunken brawl here Saturday night Jacob Wollinger, in attempting to shoot Grant Brooks, shot and killed John H. Miller, another one of the crowd. All were young men, and reside here. The murderer escaped, and is still at large.

DEAD.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Today Mrs. Rachel Rucker, a well-known and highly-esteemed lady of this city, died, after a serious illness of several weeks, aged 59 years. She was the wife of the Rev. James Rucker, a Methodist divine of this city.

SALOON LICENSE IN FREEPORT.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 3.—The City Council has issued twenty-six saloon licenses for the coming year, yielding a revenue of $14,000 to the City Treasury. Last year there were thirty-four saloons, with an aggregate tax of $3,350. The beer license is fixed at $500.

WISCONSIN.

OBITUARY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Taylor, wife of Henry B. Taylor, an old and prominent resident of this place, was stricken with apoplexy Saturday morning and died last evening. Mrs. Taylor was one of the early settlers of Hartford, Wis., and a lady widely known and highly esteemed by every one in this part of the State.

A VICTIM OF ALCOHOL.

Among the prisoners arraigned before the municipal bar today was a tall, clerical-looking young man giving his name as Henry Koehler, from Chicago. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was sentenced to thirty days in the House of Correction. He stated that he was a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel. Three years ago he graduated from an Eastern educational institution and was ordained to the ministry, accepting a charge in Chicago. He was pastor of the church for two years, finally being compelled to resign, but afterwards accepting the rectorship of a church on Madison street. Again mastered by a desire for strong drink, the taste for which was acquired during college days, he was obliged to give up his pastorate. Since losing the church his fall has been rapid. Friday he came to Milwaukee, and the same evening was arrested in a state of drunkenness. Saturday morning in court after hearing his story Judge Walther suspended judgment, and Koehler was advised to leave the city. Last evening he was again arrested, and this morning was sent to the house of correction in default of money to pay his fine.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its annual meeting tonight and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George J. Rogers; First Vice-President, Charles L. Colby; Second Vice-President, W. F. Filter; Treasurer, George L. Graves; Secretary, A. S. Webster; Directors for three years, R. C. Bradford, James Suydam, Richard Rieson; Director to fill vacancy, W. D. Van Dyke.

BADGER KNITTING WORKS.

Articles of incorporation were filed today for the Badger Knitting Works. The incorporators are Frank W. Montgomery, Charles W. Morris, and Andrew M. Joys, and the capital stock is $25,000.

A PIONEER DEAD.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Sewell Keyes, one of the early settlers of Watertown, and father of J. H. Keyes, of the Eau Claire (Wis.) *Free Press*, died last night in the 84th year of his age after a short illness. Deceased came to the city from Vermont in 1849, and was among the first here to engage in manufacturing.

SHOT HIMSELF WHILE HUNTING.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon while Fred Sweney was hunting near Bower's Lake, in this county, an accidental discharge of a gun sent a shot through the left eye, producing instant death.

IOWA.

ARRESTED.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—City-Marshal Hardin returned from Lawrence, Kas., today with James Hennershuts, who, it is alleged, beat the Keokuk National Bank of this city out of $1,000 Aug. 2. Hennershuts went under the name of Rogers. He claims to have been in the grain business in Chicago for twenty-three years and that he was duped into this bank business. F. Coman and Hennershuts, operating together, secured, it is said, $1,500 of a Grinnell bank, $800 at Marshalltown, $800 at Carthage, Mo., and were just attempting the game on a Fort Scott bank when captured. Coman will be taken to Grinnell. Their plan was to buy exchange on New York in duplicate. The duplicate would then be presented to a bank in a distant city with the explanation that the original was lost. A telegram would be sent to the bank of issue and, of course, the answer would be favorable. The original would then be cashed in another city. In Keokuk relatives of Hennershuts of high standing identified him at the bank on the original draft. This was the only point where he used his true name.

A ROW OVER SOME PROPERTY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Something over three years ago G. W. Wernon bought a linseed-oil mill of J. F. Heimer, the latter taking a mortgage upon the property as part security, due in three years. Today Heimer went to the mill and asked for a settlement. This Wernon refused to make. Some high words ensued, when Heimer ordered Wernon out of the office. The latter refused to go, and whipped out his revolver and would have fired only that he was prevented by bystanders, who took the revolver from him. He then jumped out of the window for a brick, but the jump disabled him, resulting in the breaking of a leg, and hostilities ceased for the present.

INDIANA.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—As was intimated in these dispatches the other day, the Board of State-House Commissioners at the request of Kaumacher & Denig, contractors, and C. R. Cummings and F. Gobel, of Chicago, sureities, today postponed action on declaring the contract abandoned until the 20th inst. in order to give the sureities time to make arrangements for taking hold and completing the building themselves.

JOHN C. NEW.

The Hon. John C. New, who only recently made a visit here, is to be in the city next week, and this has given rise to the rumor that he is about resign his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed the rumor this time is well founded and that his stay in Indiana will be permanent.

HYMENEAL.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—James Boyer and Miss Burdora Reede were last evening united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of a large number of friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Snyder.

BASE-BALL.

Philadelphia's Fifteenth Victory—Providence Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia Club scored its fifteenth victory, and materially injured Providence's chances for the championship by defeating Harry Wright's grays by a score of 6 to 3 today. The visitors found Purcell's delivery hard to hit, but suffered most from costly errors made by themselves.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	—6
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Providence, 2.
Two-base hits—Farrell and Gilligan (2).
Total base-hits—Philadelphia, 9; Providence, 13.
Errors—Philadelphia, 11; Providence, 9.
First base on balls—Start.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Providence, 3.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Providence, 6.
Struck out—Warner, McClellan, Denny (2).
Double plays—Farrell and Start.
Passed balls—Gross, 1; Gilligan, 4.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—W. A. Furlong.

Buffalo, 12; Detroit, 4.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The drawn game of Saturday was played off today and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Buffalos, whose hits show for a total of 18 bases. Some of these hits were made, however, after chances had been offered to retire the visitors. This was notably the case in the fifth inning, when a costly error by Trott after two men were out let in all five runs made in that inning. Frank Lane resigned his position as umpire Saturday evening, and Harry Chipman, a young Detroit lawyer, umpired uncommonly well.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4
Buffalo	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	2	0	—12

Hits—Detroit, 7; Buffalo, 15.
Errors—Detroit, 5; Buffalo, 3.
Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Buffalo, 5.
Home-run—Lillie.
Left on bases—Detroit, 2; Buffalo, 5.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 2.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Detroit, 1.
Struck out—Buffalo, 2; Detroit, 2.
Passed balls—Bennett, 1; Rowe, 1.
Umpire—Harry Chipman, Detroit.

White and Blue.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Cleveland Club divided itself into two nines today, calling themselves the "Whites" and the "Blues." Sawyer and Broughton were the battery of the Whites and Cady and Briody of the Blues. Cady was the pitcher of the disbanded Chicago Unions. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Whites	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	2	*	—11
Blues	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	—9

New Base-Ball League.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A new base-ball association, to be known as the American League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs, has organized, and will hold a meeting at Pittsburg Sept. 12 for the purpose of arranging for the solid foundation of a new league, which has the support of a majority of base-ball players in the present league. The American Association will abolish what is known as the eleven reserve rule. Thus far the cities entered are: New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Indianapolis. In addition it is expected the St. Louis and Cincinnati clubs will be represented at the meeting alluded to. James Jackson, of New York, is the projector of the new association.

Fly Tips.

Other games yesterday: Eclipse, 1; Metropolitan, 7. St. Louis, 7; Athletics, 5. Baltimore, 12; Columbus, 9. Allegheny, 5; Cincinnati, 3—twelve innings. Toledo, 8; Peoria, 1.

This afternoon the Detroits and Chicagos will meet in Base-Ball Park to play the first of a series of four games which will close the season in Chicago. There is considerable excitement felt over these games owing to the fact that to be materially benefited the Chicago nine must win at least three out of the four games, and it will be remembered that their opponents beat them three straight games early in the season, so there exists some doubt as to which club will come out victor. Should the home nine win they will be ahead of all other clubs in the championship, and it will only remain for them to continue playing in the masterly style they have lately exhibited to conquer the opposing clubs whom they have still to meet in the East to achieve the championship flag for 1883. Goldsmith will pitch for the Chicagos in today's game. Decker, who has made himself popular by his impartial judgment, will be the umpire.

DOMINION RIFLEMEN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—The annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association has begun. The attendance is large.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings for Last Week Show a Decrease of Over Fifteen Per Cent.

Failure of a Chicago Leather Firm with Liabilities of Thirty-eight Thousand Dollars.

Indianapolis to Be Supplied with Greater Financial Facilities—Leather Failures at Richmond, Ind.

Assignment of Caspari & Zens—Something About a Divorced Wife and Alimony.

An assignment was made yesterday morning by Frederick Caspari and Emil Zens to T. H. Travor in favor of Mrs. E. W. Caspari, who held a note for $8,000 against the firm. The assets are as follows:

Stock on hand, consisting of leather and bark	$12,000
Mining and other stocks	4,000
Machinery	1,000
Total	$17,000

The liabilities are $38,613.25, divided up among numerous small creditors, of which the following are the principal ones: H. McKenzie, $561; H. E. Elkon & Co., $3,846; F. Friend & Bro., $3,174; Mrs. E. W. Caspari, $8,000. Caspari & Zens are tanners, with their office at No. 42 Fifth avenue, and the factory at No. 105 Elston avenue. Before the assignment was made judgment was confessed on a note held by Mrs. Caspari, wife of Frederick Caspari, for $8,000, it being a guarantee for the payment of alimony. An attachment was issued on the place on Fifth avenue and the factory on Elston avenue, and the assignment followed.

The manner in which Mrs. E. W. Caspari has come to figure in this case hast just a tinge of melancholy romance. She is an English lady of accomplishments. Her former husband, Caspari, is a German. They were married across the water, came to America, and settled in Morris, Ill. The marriage was productive of two children, both since grown up, and a good deal of unhappiness. A divorce came in its turn, and one of the stipulations of the decree was that the ex-wife should receive $7,000 alimony. In the final settlement the money was paid by Caspari. There was a firm in business here about this time composed of Hirsch & Zens. The latter is a nephew of Mrs. Caspari. She loaned the firm her alimony and some other money, making the total about $8,000. The firm was not successful. Caspari came along last February and purchased the interest of Hirsch. Of course the liabilities went in with the sale. The note, in the meantime, had got into the hands of McKinzie & Co., Cincinnati dealers, who subsequently failed, and the paper came back on Caspari & Zens. It fell due in July, and the concern has been promising payment ever since, Caspari all the while protesting that it was hard for him to pay alimony twice. Mrs. Caspari, through her attorney, H. H. C. Miller, finally took the steps above stated.

Clearing-House Review.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—[*Post*.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of twenty-eight leading clearing-houses of the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended Sept. 1, with the percentage of increase and decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1882:

New York	$645,021,547	Decrease	18.1
Boston	49,902,452	Decrease	13.1
Philadelphia	51,170,058	Increase	9.8
Chicago	45,250,832	Decrease	17.6
St. Louis	16,273,810	Decrease	4.0
Baltimore	12,302,587	Decrease	10.9
San Francisco	13,293,985	Decrease	4.9
Pittsburg	8,226,802	Increase	15.5
Cincinnati	8,350,000	Increase	1.1
New Orleans	4,919,539	Increase	9.2
Providence	3,881,800	Decrease	11.9
Louisville	3,516,072	Increase	1.4
Milwaukee	2,316,000	Decrease	43.7
Detroit	2,587,762		
Kansas City	2,219,600	Increase	0.9
Cleveland	1,740,987	Decrease	12.7
Indianapolis	1,258,000	Decrease	35.3
Hartford	1,291,367	Decrease	11.7
New Haven	876,774	Decrease	6.9
Columbus	1,239,025	Increase	28.3
Peoria	1,131,531	Increase	9.8
Portland	844,063	Increase	4.2
Worcester	501,616	Increase	34.9
Memphis	501,616	Increase	12.6
St. Joseph	499,127	Increase	5.0
Springfield	521,988	Decrease	20.5
Lowell	395,818	Decrease	48.9
Syracuse	359,848	Increase	14.0
Total	$877,960,226	Decrease	15.4
Outside of New York	232,938,679	Decrease	6.9

The clearing-house returns this week, although a little larger in the aggregate than they were last week, are still most unfavorable when compared with returns at the corresponding time last year. The falling off is still due in great measure to the dull state of the speculative market, but to a greater extent to actual curtailment of legitimate trade in various parts of the country. Dullness in the dry-goods trade is reflected in the great falling off in clearings at such points as New York and Boston. The aggregate clearings, $877,960,226, show a slight gain over last week's aggregate, when the figures footed up $866,589,555. When compared with returns of the corresponding week last year the figures show a bad falling off, the percentage of loss amounting to 15.4 per cent, against a loss of 10.4 last week, and a gain of 2 per cent the previous week.

Embarrassments in the Leather Trade at Richmond, Ind.—The Farmers' Bank.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Curme, Dunn & Co., tanners and manufacturers of horse-collars, failed today. The liabilities are $35,000 and the assets $30,000, but all in possession of Judge William A. Bickel and John B. Dougan, Cashier of the Second National Bank, who held a blanket mortgage to secure $22,000 they had loaned the company last June. J. E. Thomas, Cashier of the suspended Farmers' Bank, was Secretary of the Curme, Dunn & Company Association, and his failure precipitated theirs, the claims of other creditors compelling Bickel and Dougan to take advantage of the terms of their mortgages.

A. J. Coffman, leather-dealer, has also transferred his real estate to the Richmond National Bank, turned over bills receivable to secure Wiggins & Son, tanners of this city, and asked terms of Eastern creditors, whose claims will aggregate the worth of his stock.

The Farmers' Bank began paying off its depositors and all others holding claims against it in full this morning.

Suspension of a Phosphate Company.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Marine & River Phosphate Company of Charleston is in a bad way. At a meeting of stockholders a statement was made by the President and Directors as to the present condition of the company, and, though convinced of the great intrinsic value of the property and franchise and assured of ultimate success of the enterprise, they announced that their means were exhausted and that they were unable to carry on the operations of the company. The Directors stated that they were left to struggle with means wholly insufficient for the development of the enterprise. The floating debt of the company is $76,421 in addition to liabilities on stock of $279,860, and on bonds issued of $152,700. A scathing review was made by one of the stockholders, who charged that the failure of the company was the result altogether of mismanagement. A committee was appointed to submit a plan for reorganization of the company upon which the operation will be resumed.

Liabilities, $770,000—Assets in Creditors' Hands Two Desks and Office Furniture.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—An unsatisfactory state of the firm's affairs was made manifest by the report of the Investigating Committee to the creditors of Wright, Worster & Co., the recently failed leather firm. The liabilities were $770,000 and the available assets $108,000. The latter, instead of being turned over to the creditors, have been placed in the hands of Henry C. Hutchins, attorney for the firm, and by his advice no transfer has been made. The committee reported that the assets the creditors had any hold on consisted of two roll top desks and office furniture. The committee recommends proceedings in insolvency. Wright, of the firm, said he was acting under legal advice, but not with the idea of thwarting the desires of the creditors. He also stated the firm had filed a petition in insolvency.

A Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company for Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The recent flurry here in financial circles now seems likely to eventuate in benefit to the business interests of the city. The capital stock of the First National Bank, which was increased at the time of the reorganization from $400,000 to $800,000, will be still further increased to $1,000,000, but as National banks are forbidden by law to make loans on real estate, and desiring to cover the whole loan field, the syndicate now controlling the bank will organize another institution as a loan, trust, and safe deposit company, with a capital of $1,000,000, that will make loaning on real estate a specialty.

City of Evansville Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The bondholders of the City of Evansville, Ind., met here today. Mayor Bidwell, of Evansville, on its behalf, made a proposition to the bondholders for a 5 per cent loan on a long bond. The representatives of the large bondholders said they did not consider they were authorized to vote upon the question without first consulting with their principals as to the advisability of accepting such a proposition. It was finally decided to adjourn the meeting until Wednesday next, when the matter will be settled one way or the other.

A Mortgage with a Flaw in It.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Cottrell Bros., agricultural-implement dealers, previous to their failure a short time since made to their father a mortgage of $40,000. Studebaker Bros. today discovered a flaw in the same and took $4,000 worth of goods. Other creditors will probably come in at once. The flaw was in the wrong location of the premises. The total liabilities are $100,[illegible] and nominal assets of $130,000.

KEEPING THEIR END UP.

How the Great West's Marvels Are Apt to Multiply.

[San Francisco Paper.]—As last Tuesday's west-bound train passed Cape Horn, a large party of Englishmen, of the "direct-from-Lunnon" variety, crowded out on the platform and loudly expressed their dissatisfaction at the scenery, which was "not at all up to the guide-books, you know, by Jove!"

As they returned to their seats to enjoy a jolly good British all-around grumble, entirely oblivious of the indignant glances of the native passengers, a meek-looking, gentle-voiced journalist from 'Frisco approached from the other end of the car and volunteered to give the tourists some valuable facts concerning the country. In an ingenious and plausible way he answered their questions in a manner that reduced our critics from over-the-pond to a condition of profound amazement, not to say awe.

The next morning the journalist was informed by the reporter that a committee of gentlemen wished to see him in the baggage car. As he entered the latter he found a dozen travelers, all native and to the manner born, waiting to receive him hat in hand. The spokesman advanced and said:

"You are the party who was giving those globe-trotters in the rear sleeper some points about the coast, I believe?"

"I am, sir," said the quill-driver, modestly.

"You told them, I understand," continued the Chairman, "that Mount Shasta was [illegible]000 feet high?"

"The same."

"You divulged the well-known fact that trains on this road were often detained four days by herds of buffalo, and that they frequently have to use a Gatling gun on the cowcatcher to prevent the locomotive being pushed off the track by the grizzly bears?"

"Yes, sir."

"You further acquainted them with the circumstance that the Digger Indians live to the average age of 204, and that the rarefaction of the air on the plains is such that an ordinary pin looks like a telegraph-pole at the distance of forty-two miles?"

"I think I wedged that in," responded the newspaper-man.

"And we are informed they all made a memorandum of your statement that at the Palace Hotel an average of two waiters per day were shot by the guests for bringing cold soup—eh?"

"They did."

"And, finally, we believe that you are the originator of that beautiful—that b-e-a-utiful—er—fact regarding that fallen redwood tree up at Mariposa—I mean the hollow one into which the six-horse stage drives, and comes out of a knot-hole 165 feet further along?"

"I told them all about it."

"Just so! just so!" said the committeeman, grasping the patriot's hand and producing a well-filled buckskin bag, "and I am instructed by this committee of your fellow-countrymen to present you with this slight token of our appreciation of the noble manner in which you have vindicated the honor of our noble land; God bless you, sir!"

"Gentlemen," said the true Californian, much affected, "I understand your feelings, and although I blush to be rewarded for simply doing my duty, I accept the gift as a sacred trust to be devoted to the further exaltation of our common country."

"In what way?" asked the Chairman, earnestly.

"Why, I am going back to rope those fellows into a little game of studhorse poker."

And as he left the car they gave him a cheer that nearly shook the train off the rails.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

Curious Features of the Great Mohammedan Custom.

In view of the fact that the French Government is actually considering the expediency of occupying the Holy City of Mecca jointly with other civilized Powers, in the hope of so controlling the yearly pilgrimages thither as to prevent the engendering and spread of cholera epidemics, the New Orleans *Times* notes some curious facts connected with this custom.

This pilgrimage belongs to the class of *Ferd* or divine ordinances obligatory upon every Mohammedan once during life. None of either sex are exempted, unless by reason of extraordinary poverty; even a blind man is bound, if he has means, to hire a guide to take him to the Kaaba. Each one must take with him not only sufficient means for the journey, but also something for charity; and, moreover, he must, before his departure, leave his family sufficient means for support during his absence, which sometimes, even in these days of steamers and railroads, lasts a year. And so heinous is it considered to neglect this pilgrimage that the Moslem doctors at one time discussed the advisability of putting all to death who refrained from performing it.

On the other hand the Prophet has promised the following heavenly graces to all who piously make the journey:

"Whosoever entereth Mecca shall depart therefrom pure as a new-born child."

"One prayer at Mecca is worth 100,000 prayers uttered elsewhere."

"One day of fast at Mecca shall be held worth a fast of 100,000 elsewhere."

"One almsgiving at Mecca to the amount of but one dirhem shall be recorded in Heaven as equal to alms of 100,000 dirhems."

"And each single good action there performed shall be held equal to 100,000 good deeds wrought elsewhere."

Furthermore it is believed that all who die in the neighborhood of Mecca, or even of Medina, shall dwell in Paradise, and that at the day of judgment the cemeteries of the pilgrims will be lifted up to Heaven. The Prophet himself said that from the two cemeteries of Mecca 70,000 dead will enter Paradise without having to render an account to God, and that each of these may take with them into Heaven 70,000 [illegible] "their faces shall shine like the full moon."

The kissing of the Black Stone, which has two eyes and a tongue, and will at the last day cry out to God the names of all who have not kissed it; the circuit of the Kaaba itself, built where angels pitched the tent of God before man was created, and whose gracious name signifies the roundedness of a maiden's ankle; the pilgrimage to the well Zem-Zem created by God to slake the thirst of Ishmael after Hadjira (Hagar) had run seven times from Sata to Merouan, in memory whereof pilgrims do still run seven times from one hill to the other; the [illegible] of twenty-one stones at the hillock of Djemaral-el-Akaba (entirely formed of stones thus thrown) in memory of the stones thrown by Isaac at the Devil, together with other curious ceremonies, are all performed with the same precision as inculcated by Mohammed himself during his last visit to the holy city.

SECRETARY CHANDLER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Tallapoosa, with Secretary Chandler, arrived this morning.

MOUNT DESERT.

How the Island Received Its Curious Name.

The Scenery Not at All Equal to Its Reputation.

What Sojourners There Find in the Way of Amusement.

The Hotels Still Rather Poor—End of a Summer Pilgrimage.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—The natives of this island call it Mount Desert, accent on the first syllable; but the summerers put the accent on the last syllable, which is the pronunciation of educated persons generally. The natives, though by no means remarkable for culture, happen to be correct, since the name is a translation of the title, *Monts Deserts*, bestowed upon the place by Champlain when he first saw its peaks. Why he should have called them so it is hard to tell, unless he were ironical, as so many Frenchmen are; for the mountains here are not barren, but are, on the contrary, covered with verdure. It has been suggested by way of explanation that they might have been bare and sterile at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Henri IV. granted to Sieur de Monts all the land lying between Delaware Bay and the River St. Lawrence, under the name of Acadia. The suggestion lacks verisimilitude. If the mountains were barren then they would not in all likelihood be green now. It is still more absurd to speak of an island that has thirteen mountains as if it had but one. Indeed, the appellation of the spot would seem to have been a series of blunders.

THE HISTORY OF DESERT

is that after Monts and Champlain had been here, a number of Jesuits, among whom Biard and Massé, of the Port Royal Colony, had assumed undue authority, causing a quarrel with their chief, sailed from France in a vessel furnished by Mme. de Guercheville, and arrived at this island, known to the aboriginals as Pemetic. Biard mentions that, after landing, they elevated the cross, performed mass, and took, so to speak, religious possession of the place, in the Romish sacerdotal fashion, christening it St. Sauveur. How long this settlement lasted is not accurately known, although it was finally attacked by the Governor of the Virginia Colony without any pretext, and those Frenchmen who survived the engagement were captured and carried off. Some of them were, it is said, members of the so-styled Order of Good Time, who were devoted to feasting and pleasuring. Many Americans now passing the season here belong by nature to the same order; but they must have difficulty in feasting on account of the meagre fare provided at the bulk of the hotels and boarding-houses.

Louis XIV. granted the island to Condillac in 1688, but it was not resettled for seventy-three years, when Lomes, after whom the sound is named, arrived with his followers. Desert was granted in 1761 to Gov. Bernard, of Massachusetts, but was confiscated when the colonists rebelled, because he sided with the royalists. Twenty-three years after half of the island was granted to Sir John Bernard, the Governor's son, by Massachusetts, and a little later the greater part of it was given to the Gregories, the heirs of Condillac. It is comparatively recent that it has drawn the attention of tourists, who praised it for its varied and pictorial scenery, and began to visit it during warm weather.

ITS SCENERY OVERPRAISED.

Like most places to which Nature has been bounteous the island had no sooner been recognized as beautiful than its beauty was overrated. Hardly any person of imagination can, I suppose, come here, after hearing of its allurements, without experiencing a sense of disappointment. He is told that nowhere on the Atlantic coast of the two Americas, Rio Janeiro possibly excepted, can such magnificent scenery be found. He hears a vast deal about the sublime mountains confronting the mighty grandeur of the sea, of the lofty cliffs beside majestic forests, of bewitching islands and fairy-like lakes, and of a wonderful sound that cannot be equaled for wildness and charm in its surroundings. This is all hyperbole, and very pronounced hyperbole, too. Desert is beautiful, but it is not sublime nor majestic. The mountains are not at all grand, for the highest is only 2,000 feet. They are more like hills, and would be such but for their outlines. The lakes are pretty, though not remarkable, and the islands in Frenchman's Bay, opposite here, resemble thousands of other islands. The sound is somewhat peculiar, but may easily be paralleled, bearing no kind of comparison either in extent, wildness, or variety with Puget Sound on the Pacific coast. The caves are also exaggerated; so is Schooner Head, Great Head, and, indeed, almost everything hereabout. Much of the scenery is very pretty, even beautiful, and all of it exceedingly picturesque and enjoyable, or would be except for the redundant, superlative advertising, and what some Western folks style ebloviation. I am not acquainted with any resort on this coast that surpasses this in variety and attractiveness, or appeals more to lovers of the pictorial. Desert has enough to recommend it honestly without drawing on the limitless supply of vehement, intense adjectives in our language.

Apart from scenery, its prime enticement to summerers is its coolness, which has at times been greater than has been desired by many of the sojourners. While the days are often hot between 11 and 3 o'clock, the mornings and evenings are seldom so, and the nights are almost always low enough in temperature to require one or two blankets for covering. The summer is apt to be confined to the three months assigned to it instead of extending, as it does in New York, from the 1st of May to the close of October. The hotels and boarding-houses remain open through September, which is usually charming here; but sojourners begin to depart in the early days of the month on account of the chilly mornings and evenings and the local tendency to fogs. September in this part of Maine distinctly belongs to autumn, and autumn has more glories than summer, to my mind; but the majority of people will not stay in the country after it has ceased to be decidedly warm, as it does generally hereabout toward the middle of September. This season has been less pleasant than common in consequence of the extreme dryness and the forest-fires, which have rendered the atmosphere very smoky and at times troublesome to folks having delicate or sensitive lungs.

BATHING AND SAILING

are not much done at Desert; indeed, I may say that bathing is not done at all, for the water is too cold and there are no beaches near the harbor. There is a little cove four or five miles away, but it is rarely visited with any intent to take a plunge. Two very strong men bathed there several days ago, and they report the water icy. They swam out a little way, and said they were afraid of getting cramps if they should remain in long; so they hurried out and shiveringly put on their clothes. If men of their kind are thus affected, how would it be with men of the average sort, and what would become of feminine bathers?

Sailing is marred by sudden and contrary flaws of wind, owing to the mountains and highlands in the neighborhood. Parties crossing Frenchman's Bay in the morning are not infrequently prevented from getting back before dark, and it is not remarkable, for those going further, to be kept out until after midnight. Sailing, therefore, is not, as may readily be imagined, a favorit recreation; rowing, to a large extent, supplying its place.

I remember when I first visited this village several years since that I desired to go to Lome's Sound by water, and I went to hire a boat to this end. The man to whom I applied said he would charge me by the day; whereupon I inquired how long the voyage would take. The answer was, "That is impossible to tell. Hardly anybody attempts it. Still you can have a boat if you want it. The last man who got a boat of me returned the next day overland; but the boat didn't get back for three weeks. You can get to the sound, no doubt, if you are bent on it. But as it is August now, I would not advise you to start. You'd better wait till next summer, and start early in the season."

The principal recreation here is "buckboarding," as it is named; buckboards being the vehicles generally employed. They are in demand from morning until midnight, as night drives are greatly relished when the moon is visible. Pedestrianism is prevalent also, particularly among lads and young men, although the middle-aged share in it freely. Knickerbockers, blouses, and canvas shoes are common, as well as costumes for tennis, played this summer more than ever, and at the hotels they are seen on every hand. In truth, they are worn by young men who neither walk nor play tennis, probably because they are thought becoming. Athletics are the fashion, and it is easier to don the symbols than to adopt the practice.

PICNICS ARE IN VOGUE,

for the island offers many inducements for them by its delightful nooks and retreats. You often see three, four, five or six buckboards setting off in the morning loaded with young men and women and lunch-baskets, and the young people look on their return as if they had enjoyed themselves. Tanned complexions are quite the mode, even with girls of 17, 18, and 19, though these same girls, as I have observed, carefully protect their hands from the sun. Tanned hands are not the mode. The face should properly be bronzed during the late autumn in town, but the hands should be white and soft.

One of the best things about Desert is the fondness displayed for excursions and outdoor exercise. Piazzaing is not here a regular occupation among the young, though matrons and elders are naturally partial to it. The young are to be seen on the roads and the rocks, in the woods and in unfrequented paths, often, it must be admitted, in perilous proximity.

I have unwittingly surprised so many couples that now I seldom traverse a romantic, out-of-the-way part of the island without an occasional vociferous utterance. I dislike making a noise anywhere; but I dislike still more witnessing the slightest approach to a sentimental scene. Only yesterday, tramping around near Echo Lake, I took my customary vocal precaution; for I felt something emotional in the balmy air I breathed. A few seconds after my clamor I passed a young pair so far apart that I knew that they had very recently changed positions. There was a carnation on her cheeks which is apt to have an oscalatory cause. As I hastened by, pretending not to see them, I could not help perceiving a flush of anger on his face at what he must have regarded as an unwelcome interruption; while she seemed to thank me with her soft, bright eyes. The understanding of women as respects relations of the heart are rarely at fault.

The season at the Harbor has, by report, been very good, quite as good as it was last summer. The dozen or more hotels have been generally full since the beginning of July, and often overflowing. During the last fortnight the departures have been many, but the arrivals have nearly equaled them. As nearly everybody is aware, the inns are, as a rule, poor, having been expanded from mere boarding-houses kept by the natives, whose trade had been that of fishing. It is not to be expected that insular bucolicists should know much about hotels or hotel management. They would rather have a "feed" of the sort they are accustomed to than a Delmonico breakfast or a Brunswick dinner, and they incline to believe the fare they serve to their patrons all that can be desired. Their ignorance of the landlord's art is ingrained and irretrievable. One or two houses are conducted by "foreigners," meaning Portlanders, but the others are in the hands of autochthons. These are very similar in regard to quality. If you go to the Grand Central you wish you had gone to the Ocean, Atlantic, Bay View, Rodick's, or any other. If you go to any, or all of these, you sigh for the Grand Central. Each or every one seems better than the one you chance to be an inmate of. The pleasures of imagination surpass the joys of experience, particularly at a Mt. Desert hostelry.

THE BANE OF MONOTONY.

The first day or two do not appear so bad. You are disposed to think the houses far superior to their reputation. But the fourth, fifth, and sixth days cause you to alter your judgment and revert to the first. It is the sameness which tires and cloys you. Each meal is a repetition of every other meal of the corresponding order. The breakfast of Monday is the breakfast of the week, and the month, and the dinner of Tuesday is virtually the dinner of the season. Fish, which you might have perfectly fresh, is seldom served; the natives thinking, like other seaside innkeepers, that fish would not be relished by city folks absent from home. They try instead to give them the dishes left behind, and so spoil them that they are scarcely edible. You do not hear much complaint of the table. The boarders try to stimulate their appetites by exercise to a point that will make them indifferent to delicacies, conscious that hunger is the best sauce; and they measurably succeed. Moreover, they get a number of things from Portland and Boston on their own account, and in this way eke out subsistence. They do not come to eat; they come to enjoy the scenery, to recruit, and to have a change.

The hotels are considerably better than they were a few years ago, and their rates are higher. Ten to twelve dollars a week used to be the average rate; now fifteen to twenty is nearer the figure, some houses charging twenty-five. There is not likely to be any continuation of marked improvement because the bulk of well-to-do, fastidious summerers tend to cottage life, which promises to be the future life of the island. Many of the new cottages are very handsome and expensive—more so, I think, than they ought to be—and an active rivalry in this respect has unhappily set in. The grounds are as a rule left pretty much in their natural state; but a few rich men seem disposed to the elaborate landscape-gardening of Newport. Real estate is now so high that no one feels able to build a plain cottage on it; consequently extravagance and luxury are well-nigh enforced. It was once thought that Desert would be the home of a kind of simplicity and moderation. But the thought has long been banished. Simplicity is a plant that will not grow on American soil. It cannot grow spontaneously, and no one will cultivate it, at least for any length of time.

PERSONAL.

Most of the sojourners are from the large cities like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville. Ten or twelve years since rural New England was the principal patron of the island, but recently this patronage has steadily declined. The Northwest is very fairly represented, but not this summer as it has been the past. Among the Chicagoans are J. W. Shaw and family, T. H. Woodbury, A. J. Munson, F. A. Nobles, W. R. Hunnewell, John J. Davis and wife, N. D. Thayer, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, T. C. Wyman, J. A. Cartwright, W. H. Richardson, E. J. Tilton, Mrs. M. M. Hutchinson, J. M. Lawrence and wife, Charles Miller, Nat. D. Ames, R. J. Malone, A. L. Millard and wife, P. Sanborn and wife, P. B. Fuller and wife, H. E. Chamberlain, O. P. Kurzogg and wife, Mrs. C. C. Ditmann, child, and maid, R. N. Curry, W. W. C. Flagg, N. T. Munger, Harry Devine, and Martin Bennett.

Having gone from Long Branch and Coney Islands through the Catskills and up to Lake George, and having done the principal resorts of New England, I will here end my summer pilgrimage, particularly as the season has been so cool, returning to town, which is generally delightful in September, even if it be a trifle too warm. COLSTOUN.

A BIG SAWFISH.

["Gath."]—I saw at Cape May last week the greatest fish, perhaps, that has been caught on our coasts for years, a sawfish that weighed 1,200 pounds and was nineteen feet long. It had been taken two days before I came to view it, in the shoals of Delaware Bay, where Mr. Denizot, an inn-keeper, was fishing with a small seine for pan-fish. Probably pursuing these small fish into the net, the sawfish entangled his saw, which is about a yard and a quarter long, in the frail cordage. A terrific battle took place; the net and beach were torn all to pieces, and the expiring monster died like a giant of the deep. I took hold of his great saw, like a broad-sword blade, of fine bone, in which were set fifty-six teeth, twenty-eight on a side, and generally opposit each other or nearly so, the teeth squarish and standing outward; and, as I raised the saw, his eyes, white and dead-like, came up with a relentless look, as if he were the executioner of uncomprehended decrees in the depths of the sea. His mighty back ballooned him up; his three fins were like the mainsails on three-masted schooners, cleanly apart upon his long hull. The teeth were an inch long.

TWO QUEER RUSSIAN DUELS.

[*Moscow News*.]—The warm season is the season of duels. While gentlemen shoot each other with pistols or pierce each other with swords the common folk settle their troubles in their own way. Recently near Kalish two Polish peasants, blacksmiths by trade, had to settle the question which one of them should have a girl with whom both were in love. Without much ado they armed themselves with the heaviest hammers they had and began the fight. The one swung his dreadful weapon straight at the head of his antagonist, but the latter skillfully avoided the blow, and then in his turn he swung his hammer and crushed the head of his rival. He got the girl.

In the Crimea two Tartars quarreled on account of their common sweetheart, and they agreed to settle their troubles in their own way. Without any artificial weapons they met each other as the bucks do, striking each other with their foreheads. They made half a dozen rounds; blood flowed from both of them, yet neither of the Tartars would yield. After another furious round one of them fell down exhausted. Being crazed by defeat he drew his knife and cut his throat on the spot. The winner, crowned with a wreath of bumps, repaired to his sweetheart, whom he now possesses alone.

BOSTON'S SHOW.

Opening of the Foreign Exhibition—Only a Small Crowd Present.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Foreign Exhibition was formally opened at noon today. There was very little interest in the proceedings, and no enthusiasm was shown by the limited crowd in attendance. The exhibition will be a grand one when everything is in place, but at present very little space is occupied, and over $7,000,000 worth of goods are in the basement, which is used as a bonded warehouse for the present, unpacking and examination. Large quantities of goods are still on their way from foreign lands, and when at last they are received and put in place, Boston will have within her limits the finest display of foreign arts and industries ever made in this country. The scanty display makes the large halls of the Charitable Mechanics' Association Building look very bare, notwithstanding the flare of flags and bunting. The Japanese exhibit is the most forward of all. Next comes Austria, and then Ireland. The art galleries are in very good order. It was a few minutes after 12 when the band of the Victoria Rifles, of Montreal, finished its short promenade concert, and a procession of the officers of the exhibition marched to the main platform, on which were seated Secretary Chandler, representing the home Government; Congressmen Russell and Rice, Commissioner Loring, Lieut.-Gov. Ames, and a number of State and city officials, representatives of foreign countries, Monsignor Capel, making in all nearly 200 persons. President Bradlee's address of welcome was brief and to the point. John Jay and Charles Francis Adams Jr. spoke as representatives of the families of the signers of the treaty of peace 100 years ago today. Secretary Chandler congratulated the foreign visitors in a dozen words, and then followed ex-Gov. Rice and Mayor Palmer for the State and city. M. Jobbs Duval, of the Paris Municipal Council, was introduced, and spoke at some length in his native language, noting his pleasure at coming to Boston, at meeting the Federal, State, and municipal officials, and referred to the similarity in the form of government between France and America, speaking of that republican form in terms of the highest praise. Herr Emil Haas, representing Germany, spoke very briefly, congratulating his hearers on the prospective success of the exhibition and predicting happy results to flow from it. Brief remarks were also made by the representative of Japan; the representative of China, Lo-Wen-Shih; M. Struve, Russian Minister; M. Canbert, of the French Commission; M. Labariere, for Spain; and Herr Kattsmin, for Austria. This closed the proceedings. The opening of the National Exhibition Wednesday will be a more elaborate affair. There will be a military procession escorting Gov. Butler and the Governors of New England and some of the Southern States, an oration by Gen. Frances A. Walker, and speeches by Governors and State officials from almost everywhere.

[Boston Correspondence New York *Herald*.]—In the large building of the Mechanics' Charitable Association will be opened Monday, Sept. 3, an exhibition of goods and industrial products of foreign countries. It is the first exhibition of this kind ever held in this city, and, while directly under the auspices of a company especially organized for the purpose, it has both the approval of the State and Municipal Governments. While it will by no means be so complete in detail as the great world's exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876, still, as a school for artists and workers in mechanism it will be without equal in the history of the country. This is from the fact that it is not so much an exhibition for the sake of the display made as it is a great business venture with an eye to the sale of the articles at a profit and their final introduction into the markets of the United States. Thus in the selection of the goods the character and wants of the people who are to purchase them have been thought of by the exhibiters. This, of course, will bring the foreign goods more directly into competition with those of home production, and the advantages accruing from comparisons of similar lines of goods will be manifold to American workmen. The foreign merchants and manufacturers have received ample advice on the project from agents of the company, who, during the last summer, have made a tour of European and Asiatic countries, and who in a measure directed the sending of such goods as would both exemplify the skill and productions of the different countries and also command a ready market here. So that on and after next Monday visitors to the fair building may make the rounds of English stores, stop at Parisian bazaars, view the wealth of Turkish and East Indian booths, wonder at the ingenuity and skill of several nations of workmen whom civilization has been pleased to term half-civilized people—in fact, enjoy all the advantages of a business trip among the great marts of foreign cities.

The building has been made a United States bonded warehouse, and the goods there contained are held in bond until the duty shall be paid upon them. This, of course, will be done before they are sold. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise may be conceived from the fact that although there is over 30,000 square feet of floor room in the building there will not be room enough to accommodate exhibiters with all the space they have asked for. The largest exhibits will be made by Japan, England, France, Germany, and Italy, while those of China, Turkey, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Spain, and Ireland are larger than it was at first anticipated they would be. Canada and the South American Republics have been assigned considerable space. From China comes porcelain and wooden wares and old curios for ornamenting houses and walls. A feature of the Japanese exhibition will be a large tea-chest fitted up after the style of the tea-shops of Japan, with hand-painted silk curtains and wall-paper, all illustrating characteristic scenes on the imperial road to Tokio. Their exhibit includes a great variety of bric-à-brac, and knick-knacks, and tapestries. England sends a line of cotton and woolen goods of a quality and workmanship that have impressed mill-owners of Lawrence, Lowell, and Fall River who have already been permitted to inspect them. Turkey has sent rugs, rich velvet and silks, and France trinkets, perfumeries, wine and brandies. There is a large display of liquor made by both Germany and Holland, and a very beautiful exhibit of potters' ware by Denmark. Ireland's display occupies the most prominent place in the exhibition halls, being on the platform in front of the large organ in the main hall. The exhibit, besides quite a variety of goods, including Limerick lace and pipes, contains what is regarded by the managers as two very attractive features—a wig of the late Daniel O'Connell and a hand-painted portrait of Lord Edward Fitzgerald on ivory.

The most attractive feature of the exhibition will be the display of art and statuary. This department will be even on a grander scale than the showing made at Philadelphia so far as representations of Italian and French art are concerned. There are now 125 pictures hung, and this is to be increased by nearly 100 more. The pictures were all selected by the agents of the company, and contain many rare and beautiful gems. The Italian exhibit shows the growth of art from the twelfth century. There are also hung on the walls several specimens of a much earlier date. Among the principal contributors whose works have been taken from their wooden envelopes are: Venea, Conti, Gelli, Giesenti, Torrini, Ricci, Costa, Correlli, Sorbi, Jorris, Cipreani, Rossi, Nono, and Valpi.

Few objects in the building apart from the paintings are of greater interest than two Etruscan sarcophagi, which were excavated some fifty years ago by the widow of Lucien Bonaparte. They are 7x4 feet in dimensions and bear important sculptures and inscriptions. They are esteemed by Costellani in Rome at a value of 200,000f.

Although all her exhibits are still unpacked, the little Kingdom of Siam, from whom one would expect the least, promises to make a splendid showing of curiously wrought trays and boxes of rare woods, silver, and brass, and enameled ware of many designs. These attractive goods are all in the building, but are yet stored with many others in boxes in the basement.

England's show will be, of course, one of the most attractive to dealers, but will not catch the eye of the simply curious sightseer as quickly as that of Japan, India, or in fact, of most any of the other countries. It will consist of cotton goods, carpets, stained glass, soaps, pickles and preserves, bicycles, cutlery, and like articles in the line of the useful and necessary.

Denmark makes a remarkably fine display of pottery, both useful and ornamental, and has a fine location in the centre of the main hall.

HARVEST NEWS.

Corn in Nebraska Will Be an Immense Yield and Is Rapidly Maturing.

The Prospects for the Crop in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan Very Unfavorable.

Thrashing Demonstrates that the Yield of Wheat in Dakota Had Been Underestimated.

CORN.

NEBRASKA.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Throughout the West for the next ten days more interest will be manifested in the ripening of the great corn crop than who will be the next President, and this interest will be held in common, without reference to politics or religion, but with reference to fattening half a million of hogs. The writer has stopped at several stations along the Union Pacific during the last three days to make a personal examination of fields and learn the opinion of the best growers. One man in Buffalo County has 240 acres heavily eared which shows the glazing and has commenced to dent. Another in Hall County has a large field which promises seventy-five bushels per acre which is denting, and with the present weather will be safe in ten days. Farmers with whom I have conversed do not fear for the crop, which is very large in acreage and quality in Central Nebraska.

ILLINOIS.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—This locality is suffering for rain, and even should we be favored with it now it is doubtful whether it would benefit the corn to any great extent. The Kansas seed that was planted here will be almost a total failure. The home seed that was planted has the appearance of a better yield. All the standing corn is growing brown, and the ears are light and poorly filled. The long drouth has occasioned great depression among the farmers, many having planted Kansas seed exclusively, and have no prospect of any return.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Corn grown from Kansas seed is largely going to stalk and leaves, the ears being small and backward in development. There was considerable of this seed planted in this State. Nebraska seed is promising better, but is not so good as native seed, the crop from the latter coming on nicely, and, with two or three weeks of good weather, a fine crop will be assured.

MICHIGAN.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—It is now six weeks since any rain has fallen here. The effect of the continued drouth is severely felt on all garden vegetables, grass, and late potatoes. Corn will be a much shorter crop. On account of the long dry spell the ears are not nearly so large nor so many on the stalks, yet the corn crop will be fairly good and much in excess of what any thought it could possibly be.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

MITCHELL, Dak., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Returns are now coming in from the thrashers which show that the wheat crop in this vicinity has been underestimated. Wheat is yielding from twenty to thirty-eight bushels to the acre, while oats run as high as eighty-five. Not a single failure of crop has been reported, while a number of farmers have stated that the crops have exceeded their previous expectation. Corn has grown very stately, and that planted from Nebraska seed, which has been the case in some places, while growing tall has been very backward. The greater portion of the corn crop, however, will be matured in about two weeks. Appearances point to an extra crop. Potatoes and other root crops are extraordinary in size—some wonderful specimens of which will be exhibited at the Southeastern Dakota Fair to be held at Mitchell a fortnight hence.

OHIO.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The forthcoming September crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, based on 966 returns from township correspondents and on records from actual thrashing by over 2,000 machines in all parts of the State, will give the following figures and estimates:

Wheat—Acres thrashed to date, 59,645; bushels produced from the same, 3,093,864; average per acre, seven and seven-tenths bushels; probable total of wheat at same rate, 24,037,000, against 45,450,000 last year.

Oats—Acres thrashed, 59,645; bushels produced from same, 1,946,059; average yield per acre, 32 6-10 bushels; probable total at same rate, 29,689,000 bushels, against 19,986,000 bushels last year.

The present condition of other crops compared with last year, same date, is as follows: Corn, 82 per cent; potatoes, 112; sweet potatoes, 91; tobacco, 78; sorghum, 82; clover for seed, 85; apples, 26; peaches, 86; grapes, 72. The hay crop was very large and pastures excellent till within two weeks, but now are drying up somewhat. Wheat is half a crop and apples hardly a quarter crop.

The State Board has made seven independent estimates of the probable wheat total this year as follows, omitting hundreds:

	Bushels.
April estimate by percentage on crop of 1882	23,810,000
May estimate by percentage on crop of 1882	25,527,000
June estimate by percentage on crop of 1882	23,381,000
July estimate to the United States Department of Agriculture	24,777,000
August estimate by percentage on crop of 1882	24,173,000
August estimate by estimated yield per acre on known acreage	23,573,000
September estimate by actual returns from thrashers	24,037,000
Average of the seven estimates	24,182,000

The May estimate was higher, because the fields were then deceptive, much that then seemed wheat afterwards heading cheat or grass, and the July estimate was based on one return from each county, instead of one from each township, while the September estimate is given from the returns made from the thrashers' blanks.

It is somewhat remarkable that seven independent estimates in six months should vary so very little.

The report in speaking about the weather says: The weather since April 1 has been excellent for wheat, but the damage done at that date was irreparable. We preferred to state the whole truth frankly and at once in April, instead of half stating it, and then stating more and more of it each month, as some other States may have done.

The latest reliable information that the Ohio State Board of Agriculture has from five main wheat States that have the best means of ascertaining the facts is as follows:

States.	Bushels in 1882.	Probable bushels in 1883.	Probable shortage in 1883, compared with 1882.
Ohio	45,454,000	23,873,000	21,581,000
Indiana	45,462,000	30,005,000	15,457,000
Illinois	52,308,000	16,000,000	36,308,000
Michigan	33,315,000	22,321,000	10,494,000
Kansas	33,248,000	23,680,000	9,578,000
Total	209,782,000	115,879,000	93,903,000

COTTON.

DROUTH AND RUST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—The August cotton-crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas, and North Alabama, to be published tomorrow by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say:

"Herewith is submitted a summary of the information contained in 362 letters bearing an average date of Aug. 28. The outlook detailed in these letters is by no means encouraging. Drouth, rust, and the shedding of squares and small bolls are mentioned among the causes of complaint in nearly every portion of the district in Mississippi. Only four correspondents report no injury from these causes. In Arkansas only twelve report no damage. Our July report indicated a decreased yield in cotton as compared with last year of 12½ per cent, but, owing to the causes alluded to in the above summary of responses upon which this report is based, it points to a decreased yield of fully 20 per cent. The hot, dry days and cool nights which have prevailed the last two weeks have virtually closed the growing season by promoting rust and shedding, and nothing now remains except for the bolls already formed to develop to maturity. Picking will become general throughout this district by Sept. 15. Following is the aggregate of the 362 responses:

Weather—Two hundred and six report the weather during August as having been unfavorable to cotton; 156 favorable; 204 report the weather less favorable than last year; 109 more favorable; 56 about the same.

Fruiting—Two hundred and fourteen report plant fruiting well; 148 not so well.

Present condition of the plant—Sixty report the plant in good condition and better than last year; 208 not so good; 94 about the same.

Picking—Forty-four report picking having commenced; 318 not; picking throughout district to become general by the 15th of September.

Injury to plant—Three hundred and twenty-six report injury to plant from drouth, rust, shedding; 36 report no injury.

Prospective yield—Eighty report the prospect of a greater yield than last year; 214 that it will be less; 68 about the same. Average decrease is fully 20 per cent.

Corn—One hundred and seventeen report corn crop in fair condition; 245 in poor condition; average decrease, 33⅓ per cent.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 3.—The drouth of the last two months has greatly damaged the crops throughout Southern Virginia, and in some sections there will not be more than half a crop of corn, cotton, and tobacco. The streams are fast drying up, rendering milling operations almost impracticable. An early fall rain is hopefully looked for.

CAREY'S FATE.

Further Particulars of the Assassination of the Phenix Park Informer.

The *Cape Argus* of July 31 gives some interesting details of the outward voyage of Carey in the Kinfauns Castle: "A fellow-passenger, named Williams, and one of the stewards of the ship, seem both to have been struck with the resemblance of the man to the pictures of Carey which they had seen in the illustrated papers, and the fact that his family was of the same number as Carey's, and that the eldest boy answered to the description given of him at the time when he appeared as a witness in the Dublin trials, tended to confirm their suspicions. Between Madeira and this port the steward and Williams made it their especial business to find out conclusively whether the man was the notorious character they believed him to be. They had plenty of opportunities for doing this, as Carey and his wife freely indulged in liquor throughout the voyage, and the secret was wormed out of the children without much difficulty, so that a few days before the arrival of the Kinfauns Castle in Table Bay all doubts were removed as to Mr. Power's identity. He had an unlimited supply of ready cash, and both his wife and children were treated to anything they might desire. He said he was a builder by trade, and was going to settle in Natal. One of the persons who was taken into the secret was O'Donnell. When told that Power was none other than Carey, he declared that, if he were but satisfied of the man's identity, he would 'd—d soon let daylight into his vile carcass,' and the ship seems to have arrived here before his doubts on this point had been removed. While the Kinfauns Castle was in dock, Carey come ashore with his two eldest boys, and while in town fell in with Williams and another man who came out in the ship, known as 'Scotty.' Among other places they visited was the City Hotel, in Waterkant street, and while there an altercation arose among them on political questions. Carey said the English were a people too base to live. If he had his way, he said, he would exterminate every one of them. 'Ireland for the Irish! that's my motto,' he said. 'And what would they do with it?' retorted Scotty. 'They would eat one another up.' 'Do you mean to say that they are cannibals?' roared Carey, and his hand was on the throat of Scotty, whom he would have choked but for the intervention of Williams. Saturday morning, when the *Argus* appeared, it was known all over town that Carey had been recognized, and the news soon spread over the ship. Williams was ashore about 10 o'clock and procured a paper. When he got back to the ship Power asked him if he could let him see a copy of the *Argus*. Williams said he could, and watched him while he read it. He looked hurriedly through the paper until he came to what he required, read that, and then sat for some minutes with his hand covering his face. He asked permission to take the paper to his wife, who was in the cabin, as there was something in it which he wished her to see. He returned it a few minutes afterwards, saying that it was so dark in the cabin that he could not see to read. He subsequently asked for the loan of the paper a second time, and is said to have worn a very terrified appearance from the moment he knew that his identity was established. From what transpired in Cape Town O'Donnell seems to have been satisfied as to his man, and in taking leave of Williams, who assured him that there could be no doubt on the matter, he again vowed that he would 'let daylight into the scoundrel before they got to the next port.'"

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

Col. F. Bridgeman, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stanley, of England, are at the Palmer.

Col. John Wylie, of Mobile, Ala., is at the Grand Pacific.

George Whittaker, of Brooklyn, and A. Brittan, of Pittsburg, are at the Leland.

W. W. Bullock, of Burlington, Vt., and C. D. Smith, of St. Joe, Mo., are at the Tremont.

Charles I. King, of Madison, Wis., and J. J. Adams, of New Orleans, are at the Sherman.

Judge H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, Ia., and Judge J. W. Boodye, of Pine Bluffs, Ark., are at the Palmer.

Maj. Sylvester Laflin, of St. Louis, and Maj. Frederick Kramer, of Little Rock, Ark., are at the Grand Pacific.

A young man serving as bell-boy at the Leland Hotel was locked up at the armory last night under the name of Robert Cato, charged with robbery. It is asserted that he filched something less than $20 from the pocket of M. Stachelby, a guest at the hotel.

James Rice, the notorious burglar, partner of Larry Murray, recently released after a jail sentence of twelve months, was booked last night at the Harrison Street Station on a charge of burglary, it being stated that he broke into Gertie Tieben's room Friday night at No. 371 State street and stole a watch and neckchain worth $100. He will appear before Justice Foote this morning.

Leonora Licinski, a confirmed inebriate, while confined at the Rawson Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, made two ineffectual attempts to hang herself in her cell yesterday, being cut down both times by Lieut. Schumacher. This woman, who lives at No. 99 McHenry street, made a similar attempt at self-destruction while at the Larrabee Street Station four months ago.

John Cook, wanted in Covington, Ky., on a charge of bigamy, was arrested last night and turned over to Officer Bush, of Covington, who had been here since Thursday trying to get his man located. Cook and his wife No. 2 were boarding at No. 10 Rush street, and wife No. 1 is supposed to be in New York City. Officer Bush left last night, and another officer, the Coroner of Covington, will start with the woman in the case today.

About the middle of August the Chicago Chief of Police received a telegram from St. Paul, Minn., requesting him to arrest Frank Lord for the theft of $120 in cash and a watch, chain, and ring belonging to a resident of St. Paul. Yesterday afternoon Lord was arrested, owned up to the theft, turned over the property to the officers, and $68 of the money. He says he stole the property from O. C. Hayer, a freight clerk for the Manitoba Railway. He will be held here until the arrival of a St. Paul officer. He was arrested at the Sherman House, and had a ticket to Montreal.

HIS REVENGE.

[*Wall Street News*.]—They were riding up from the Wall-street ferry in a 'bus. He lifted his hat to her in a gingerly manner, and she bowed with the coldness of an iceberg.

"Know her?" asked a man at his elbow.

"Know her! Why I was engaged to her last fall!"

"And what?"

"And she gave me the bounce. She said she loved me, but she could not endure the thought of a struggle with a French flat and tapestry Brussels carpets. I went forth a crushed man, but revenge is mine!"

"How?"

"Why, her father put $150,000 in a summer hotel, and the company hasn't made enough to pay the wages of the head waiter!"

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TOWN OF LAKE.

THE ALLEGED DEFAULTERS TURN "KICKERS" AND DEMAND A HEARING—ENUMERATION OF MINOR FRAUDS.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake met yesterday. A few documents were added to the already voluminous pile relating to the examination imbroglio, and a few minor officials beheaded, but the meeting was comparatively uneventful.

Town-Clerk Byrne submitted the following:

"As you are aware that my books have been out of my hands for some time for the purpose of investigation by experts, and as said experts have prepared a report showing a deficiency in my accounts to the amount of over $8,000; now, knowing that this investigation was not a fair and impartial one, and that under no circumstances could my accounts show such a deficiency, I therefore ask that you reinvestigate the books belonging to my office, and that such investigation be conducted at the town-hall, so that I may have a chance to work along with the experts that you employ for such investigation.

"EDWARD BYRNE."

Referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The following were received:

"Seeing an account published in the Town of Lake papers claiming that I am a defaulter to the amount of $322.24 while acting as Water Collector for the Town of Lake, I feel it is a great injustice to me to have such things published without having them thoroughly investigated. JAMES V. BYRNE."

Referred to a Committee of the Whole.

"In a published report of the gentlemen employed by the Supervisor to make investigation of the accounts of the town I feel that my character and reputation have been unjustly assailed by the statement that I am short in my accounts as Water Collector. I very much question the fairness of such investigation, as I am conscious of no defalcation whatever, and in duty to myself and fellow-citizens I ask that I be allowed to check over my accounts with a competent expert before any report be placed before your honorable body.

"R. B. BROWNELL."

Referred to a Committee of the Whole.

William Porter was dismissed from the Fire Department. Patrick Mulcahy, Poundmaster, was discharged, and Patrick Dillon appointed. Hugh Goodwin was appointed Roadmaster, vice Francis Benton, dismissed. S. A. Emerson was appointed Assistant Draughtsman and George T. Adams appointed Rodman. All the foregoing changes were made by the usual vote of 3 to 2.

The remaining business was of local interest only. The board adjourned to meet at Englewood Hose-House at 8 o'clock. The Englewood business related altogether to the formation of a new street, being a continuation of Wentworth avenue from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-third streets.

The experts employed by Supervisor Darlington to continue the examination of the books of the previous Administration have made a partial report of the shortages found in the water-books of the town. The report shows that many of the present employés of the town are short in various amounts, and there has been a scrambling and scraping of the pockets of those implicated to get together a sufficient amount to make good the shortage.

The summing up of the report is as follows: The amount due from Ralph Brownell is $156.27, from John Byrne $322.35, George W. Carson $200, and smaller amounts from other parties. The examination of the books so far shows the very loose manner in which the affairs of the town were conducted. There is a growing demand from the people that the experts, Zimmerman and Grant, shall be retained by the board until the entire books are gone through with, and many additional deficiencies are expected to be discovered. The experts say that over $100,000 are still unaccounted for in their examinations thus far. They have so far paid special attention to the Town Clerk's and water accounts, but have incidentally run across discrepancies that foot up to the above amount. This may be reduced by further investigation.

ABBOTT AS A STUDENT.

HE HAS MADE SOME OBSERVATIONS WHICH MAY HELP HIM OUT OF MATRIMONY.

Fred Abbott, whose chief claim to distinction is derived from the fact that he is brother to the noted prima donna, Emma Abbott, was yesterday complainant in a bill for divorce from his wife, Alice, alias Ella Osterman. He charges that the 24th of August he was unlawfully joined in marriage to one Alice Osterman; that such marriage was so unlawfully procured against his will by fraud, imprisonment and duress, and in fulfillment of a conspiracy between defendant and her father, brother, and uncle. Her father, who is also an ex-detective, swore out a warrant the 23d of August charging complainant with being the father of his daughter's unborn child. Abbott was arrested on a charge of bastardy about 6 o'clock in the evening and locked up in the Harrison Street Police Station. While in the lock-up Miss Osterman, "by herself, her agents, and servants," represented to him that he was the putative father of her child; that she had always been upright, and threatened if he did not marry her he would be sent to jail for three years; that it made no difference whether the charge was true or not, she would swear it was, and he would be sent to jail. Abbott says he is only 21 years old and quite ignorant of the law or its effects, and he was so "terrorized, scared, and unmanned" that he consented to a marriage the 24th of August. The next day his wife gave birth to a fully-matured child, and he immediately left her. He claims that he did not meet or become acquainted with her until about the 7th of last April, and is not the father of her child; that the marriage was procured through fraudulent representations and duress, and should be set aside as void.

U. C. L. A.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" MARTIN LUTHER ARTICLE TO BE ANSWERED.

Two meetings in connection with the Union Catholic Library Association were held last evening—the first being a meeting of the Board of Managers and the second the general quarterly meeting of the association. Mr. F. O'Neil Byrne gave a brief verbal report to the board on behalf of the special committee appointed to consider what action, if any, should be taken on an article on Martin Luther which had appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The committee suggests that the reply take the form of a lecture on Martin Luther—which lecture it was believed Mr. W. J. Onahan would be willing to deliver—to be delivered about Nov. 10, the 400th anniversary of Luther. The committee believed that this form of reply would be financially advantageous to the association. The report was received without comment. It was decided that the organ of the association, the *Library Record*, which has not been published for some months, shall in future be published monthly as before, it being understood that the paper shall be of a more secular character than heretofore. A discussion arose as to the best means to make the members and the general public take a greater interest in the association. The Lecture Committee was instructed to take steps towards securing Monsignor Capel to lecture in the city under the auspices of the association.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the town-hall yesterday. The Superintendent of Water-Works was instructed to have necessary valves placed on the water-mains. An order was drawn for water-pipe and sidewalk on School street, from Clark to Evanston avenue, and also one for opening Lake View avenue from Wrightwood to Fullerton avenue.

The report of the Town Engineer in favor of a sewer on Ashland avenue from Ravenswood to Diversey street, and thence west to the river, at an estimated cost of $86,000, was laid over.

Supervisor Werdel has removed his office from 189 Kinzie street to 499 Lincoln avenue (Cook's Hall). His office hours will be from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

BURSTING OF A FLY-WHEEL.

The planing-mill of Hinckley & Co., at the corner of Ullman and Thirty-sixth streets, was the scene last night of a fatal accident, the fly-wheel bursting into fragments, killing the fireman, Albert Dobbrett, and damaging the engine and building to the extent of $2,000. Just how the accident occurred was not made apparent last night in the police report. It would appear, though, as if the machinery was running along as usual when Dobbrett stepped from the boiler-room where he belongs into the engine-room. He was standing near the wheel when it suddenly flew into fragments, and the huge pieces of metal went crashing against or through the walls with a terrific force. Dobbrett was instantly killed, and a number of employés, though some distance away, escaped unhurt. The wheel and governor being gone, the engine ran away and was only stopped by the shutting off of the steam at a great risk by one of the cool-headed employés. When the room was cleared of steam Dobbrett's body, bruised and bloody, was discovered upon the floor partially covered with débris. The engine was practically a wreck, and the building very badly damaged. The Thirty-fifth street patrol-wagon was called into service and the remains of the young man, who has a wife and two children at No. 127 Napoleon place, were removed to his late home. It will cost about $2,000, perhaps more, to repair the machinery and reconstruct the building. The Coroner's inquest today will, it is to be sincerely hoped, get at the bottom of the matter and place the responsibility where it belongs.

FARMER DUNBAR'S FAITHFUL DOG.

[Pittsfield (Mass.) *Journal*.]—Yesterday morning a man passed from the hall of the Berkshire Life building by the side-door into the Agricultural Bank. His dog, an intelligent collie, lay down by the door to await his master. The gentleman having transacted his business, passed thoughtlessly out of the front door and went home. The dog was today lying at the side-door awaiting its master, and had not moved from the spot since yesterday morning. Threats and coaxing had not availed to stir him a step. This morning he was fed, and Mr. Hall said that as long as he kept his post he should be carefully cared for. About 1 o'clock this morning Mr. F. Dunbar, a farmer on the mountain, between Lenox and Richmond, appeared at the Agricultural Bank and wanted to know "Where that dog was?" "Just open the side-door there and you will find him," said Mr. Ferry. Mr. Dunbar opened the door, and his dog sprang upon him, wild with delight. He had waited for his master twenty-eight hours without stirring from his place on the cold stone steps.

Be Careful!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c bottles.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE
DIME MUSEUM,
150 & 152 Clark-st., near Madison.
A PRONOUNCED ELECTRIC SUCCESS!
YESTERDAY 18,144 PEOPLE ATTENDED,
COMPRISING
3,332 LADIES,
2,105 CHILDREN,
4,718 GENTLEMEN.
AN OVERWHELMING DELUGE OF HAPPY HUMANITY!
A PERFECT CYCLONE OF RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE!
THE GRANDEST POPULAR FAMILY RESORT EVER OPENED,
AND UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED
THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT SHOWS.
DOORS OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 6 AND 7 TO 10.
ADMISSION TO ALL ONLY 10 CENTS.

BASE-BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
BASE LEAGUE GAMES. BALL
DETROIT vs. CHICAGO.
The Final League Games in Chicago.
TUESDAY .... Sept. 4.
WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 5.
THURSDAY .... Sept. 6.
SATURDAY .... Sept. 8.
3:30 p. m.
Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets before 2 o'clock on the day of the game at
SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.
CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.
MAYER'S, 125 Washington-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY .... Lessee
EDWARD KEYS .... Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!
ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF THE POPULAR TRAGEDIAN,
THOS. W. KEENE!
Under the management of WM. R. HAYDEN.
REPERTOIRE:
This Evening .... RICHELIEU
Wednesday Matinee .... THE FOOL'S REVENGE
Wednesday Evening .... HAMLET
Thursday Evening .... OTHELLO
Friday Evening .... MACBETH
Saturday Matinee .... THE LADY OF LYONS
Saturday Evening .... RICHARD III.
NEXT WEEK—Commencing Sunday, Sept. 9—The famous Comedian, Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND, who will appear, for the first time in this Theatre, in his entirely New Comedy, entitled "THE ROCKET."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Proprietor
Opening of the Regular Season.
FAREWELL AMERICAN TOUR. Engagement for Two Weeks Only of the Eminent Artiste,
MODJESKA!
Supported by Mr. MAURICE H. BARRYMORE and an excellent company, under the management of Mr. CHARLES BOZENTA.
REPERTOIRE—FIRST WEEK.
This Tuesday eve and Wednesday Matinee } CYMBELINE
Wednesday Evening } MARIE STUART
Thursday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee } CAMILLE
Saturday Evening } ADRIENNE
In active preparation for production during the second and last week—AS YOU LIKE IT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
ELECTRIC SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES! SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER!
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin
And their select Comedy Company in
"A Terrible Time."
The most laughable piece ever produced. New and Novel Scenery. Popular Music.
Monday, Sept. 10—HARRY LACY and Company in the charming drama entitled "The Planter's Wife."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF
MISS MARGARET MATHER.
This Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4,
THE HUNCHBACK.
JULIA .... MISS MARGARET MATHER
Wednesday—The Hunchback. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—Mary Stuart. Saturday Matinee—The Hunchback. Next Week—Miss Mather's Farewell Performances. Seats can now be secured.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
Saturday Evening, Sept. 1,
BAYLIE'S & KENNEDY'S BRIGHT LIGHTS.
Great Show. Don't Miss It.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN (Cor. Throop).
The Greatest Amusement Resort in the Western Country. OPENS TONIGHT, Sept. 1, with Six Great Bicycle Races; finest track in the land.
Admission—Evenings, 25c; Afternoons free.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, SEPT. 3—ONE WEEK.
TONY PASTOR and His Great Company.
The Grandest Specialty Organization in existence. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Sept. 10—Ida Siddons' Female Mastodons.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
J. W. BURTON and DAISY RAMSDEN in Elliot Barnes' latest Musical Comedy,
A Diamond Mystery; or, "The Girl I Love."
Curtain rises—Nights, 8:10; Matinees, 2 sharp.
A good coupon seat for 35 cents.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

"A FRIEND."
A new and original Drama, by Marlande Clarke and Florence Gerald, will open at St. Louis on Oct. 1st. MISS FLORENCE GERALD, the Southern Belle and talented young artiste, will appear for the first time in the character of "Veronica." Good artists disengaged and Southern managers with vacant dates address at once MARLANDE CLARKE, Manager, Briggs House, Chicago.

THE STAGE.
TO AMATEUR LADIES.—A vacancy for a really clever amateur lady with good wardrobe, in a first-class company. Genuine opportunity. Good salary and expenses paid to suitable party. Address with portrait (which will be returned) and full particulars, K 100, care of Tribune office, Chicago.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS
POSSIBLE TO ALL.
What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.
Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The St. George Benevolent Association cleared $150 on its picnic.

The Rev. J. L. Fulton, of Allegheny City, Pa., is visiting R. C. Craft, of Chicago avenue.

United States Marshal Jones returned yesterday morning from a pleasant month's visit in Colorado.

Jacob Cohen begun a suit in trespass yesterday against Benjamin J. Ettelson to recover $10,000 damages for calling him a thief.

Justice Hammer held A. D. Rays, a saloonkeeper at Grand Crossing, to the Criminal Court in $200 bail for selling liquor to minors.

Mayor Harrison has been requested to act as a member of the committee to receive Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, of England, who is expected here the 25th inst.

Mrs. James P. Root left last evening for Rochester, Minn., having in care the contributions of Hyde Park people for the sufferers by the recent tornado. Contributions have been quite liberal.

Henry Kaufman is a 15-year-old hopeful of the North Side who struck his mother, an aged woman, because she objected to his getting drunk at home. Henry was fined $100 and sent to the bridewell.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club will assemble at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 12:30 o'clock today to march to the Northwestern Railway depot to escort the President of the United States to the hotel.

John Vannier, the priest who solicited money, ostensibly for Catholic orphans, but really for Vannier's own pocket, was fined $100 by Justice Charles White yesterday, the charge being changed to disorderly conduct.

Recorder Brockway will petition the County Board to increase the salary of his abstractmaker from $1,400 to $1,500, that of two of the index clerks from $1,100 to $1,200, and that of the map clerk from $1,400 to $1,500.

The Chicago Tyre & Spring Works commenced an attachment suit yesterday in the Superior Court against Charles Camwell & Co., of Sheffield, Eng., to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged failure of contract to deliver steel blooms.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 66 degrees; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 68; 11 a. m., 69; 12 noon, 69; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 67. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.71; 6 p. m., 29.69.

It is not yet positively settled that Slade and Mitchell will not fight. Jem Mace and his combination and "Parson" Davies are up in Northern Minnesota giving athletic exhibitions, and it is expected that they will have important news to impart, if they see fit, when they return Thursday night.

It was stated in yesterday's Tribune, having been so reported by the police, that the team of horses and carriage which ran over a boy named Willie Strickland on West Madison street Sunday morning belonged to Mr. Warren Springer. This was an error. At the time the accident occurred Mr. Springer's team and carriage were in the barn.

Young Parradee, who lies at the Michael Reese Hospital, is improving, and his chances for recovery are considered good. His deposition has been taken by a South Chicago attorney. Constable Chase, of South Chicago, came to the city yesterday afternoon with a warrant for the arrest of Officer O'Brien. It is purposed to try the case before a South Chicago Justice.

The veterans of the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers held a regular meeting at No. 171 North Clark street last night and accepted the resignation of Secretary Adam Kempling, who is suffering from consumption. A present of money was made to Mr. Kempling by the veterans. His successor will be chosen the first Monday of next month, when the election of officers takes place.

Pat Byrne, of No. 33 Ontario street, who helped haul away the gas-pipe stolen from the new company, waived examination before Justice Foote yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail. Then he was booked on the charge of assaulting his wife, who alleges that Byrne struck her several times with a hammer last Saturday. She was unable to appear in court yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Sanders has returned from a trip to New York and Baltimore, where he went at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to attend to some quarantine matters. He inquired into the expenditures for the new cattle quarantine station at New York and examined the quarantine quarters at Baltimore. At the latter city a large consignment of cattle from Scotland is expected about Oct. 1.

A number of colored citizens met last evening at No. 161 Fourth avenue to consider the advisability of sending delegates to the National Convention of the negro race, which convenes in Louisville Sept. 24. Messrs. William Baker, I. H. Howard, I. Carter, I. Jones, and T. Waring were appointed a committee to select the time and place for holding a mass-meeting at which delegates might be chosen.

August Spies, publisher of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, is going to swear out another warrant for the arrest of Richard Michaelis, of the *Freie Presse*, on the charge of criminal libel. So, at least, Mr. Spies announced yesterday after reading the *Freie Presse* and discovering that the alleged libelous attack had been repeated. He called at Justice Meech's to swear out another warrant, but the Justice was not in at the time.

There were 230 deaths in the city last week, which was a decrease of thirty-five from the preceding week and a decrease of fifty-seven from the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Accidents, 10; apoplexy, 5; convulsions, 13; cholera infantum, 22; diarrhea, 11; scarlet-fever, 8; typhoid-fever, 11; heart disease, 7; consumption, 26. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Fourteenth and Fifth Wards, there being twenty-six in each.

John Parks, better known as "Diamond" Parks, received a telegram yesterday announcing that his brother Robert had been drowned at Rockaway Beach, and left for the Atlantic coast last night to take charge of the remains. Deceased was 47 years of age, and formerly resided in Chicago, but latterly in New York. Yesterday his brother had intended to have Robert's naturalization papers duplicated, the originals, issued by Dan O'Hara, March 18, 1868, being worn to shreds. The telegram, however, stayed further proceedings in that line.

Gen. T. W. Eckert, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday and made an inspection of the temporary headquarters of the company in this city. In the evening he dined with Col. Clowry at his home on La Salle avenue, where he remained until he thought the reporters had gone to bed. Then he was driven down to the side entrance of the Grand Pacific, went up by a back stairway, and sent word down to Whipple not to allow any one to come up to his room. He then bolted his door and pulled the cover over his head.

A Mr. T. Emery, of Saginaw, Mich., who is stopping at the Clifton House, is in Chicago trying to unravel a mystery, and he asked the police yesterday to help him out. Aug. 24 Mrs. Atwater, his mother-in-law, who lives with him, received a telegram from Chicago signed by Levi W. Bradley, her brother, whom she had not heard from for forty years. The telegram asked whether Mrs. Atwater lived in Saginaw. Mrs. Atwater replied by telegram. Last Wednesday a trunk containing a quantity of clothing, a gold watch, and a sum of money was sent to her from Chicago, but no letter accompanied it. Nothing further was heard from Mr. Bradley. So Mr. Emery has come on here to look him up.

A burglar cut his way through a door about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and entered Schweiberer's saloon, No. 14 Clark street. The noise attracted one of Pinkerton's watchmen who arrived on the scene in time to see the burglar emerge from the building and enter the restaurant adjoining. The watchman fired his pistol in the air to attract the attention of a police officer. The shot was heard by Officer Moore who showed up promptly, and arrested the burglar. The latter gave his name as William Hutchinson and his age as 18. No plunder was found on him. Justice Foote held Hutchinson to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail, and the young man went to jail.

"We are not at all alarmed," said Detective Billy Pinkerton last night, "regarding the probable outcome of the habeas corpus proceeding in the Ker case. When Ker was arrested he protested that he was a British subject, and addressed a communication to the British Consul demanding protection. The Consul refused to recognize his claims, and so stated in a communication to Ker. We have both of these communications in our possession. Ker was arrested on a warrant for extradition, and the Peruvian Government ought to be the one to object if any objection is to be made." Leonard Swett, attorney for Preston & Keene, is not in the city just at present, but is expected to return in two or three days. In the improbable event of Ker's release it would be an easy matter to get him in the toils again.

The public schools were reopened yesterday. Very little was done, however, beyond seating the children and getting things in trim for the serious business of study which will begin in a few days. The number of children returning to school is about 53,000, of whom 28,000 are on the West Side, 12,000 on the South Side, 11,000 on the North Side, and 1,100 in the various high schools. The increased attendance over last year is between 2,000 and 3,000. There is not yet sufficient room for all the children. Last year 12,000 had to attend half-day sessions, and the number will probably be larger this year. Many teachers, however, have no fault to find with this, and think, especially for young children, half a day's attendance at school is enough. But five new school-houses will be ready between January and March.

Walter H. Moore, of this city, was arrested yesterday by the Post-Office authorities on the charge of using the mails for the purpose of defrauding. United States Commissioner Hoyne held him for trial the 11th inst. in the sum of $1,000. Moore's method was peculiar. He was in the employ of a man named Newland, who sent him to St. Louis to get the lease of a store. Upon Moore's return he stated that he had secured an agreement for a lease, and had paid $225 for it, and exhibited the papers, which were bogus and signed with fictitious names. The real lease that he secured was obtained for $175. In order to make everything appear right he wrote a letter to the fictitious firm and gave it to his employer to mail, but at the same time wrote a note to a friend in St. Louis to call at the office for the other letter. Newland went to St. Louis, met the friend there by accident, the bogus letter was given up and the scheme exposed.

ON 'CHANGE.

There was quite an influx of Board of Trade men yesterday from summer quarters. C. A. Morse, D. E. Sibley, C. M. Culbertson, Louis Huck (from Europe), and C. B. Pope were among those noted.

Grain was very heavy on 'Change yesterday. Leopold Bloom was the largest buyer of wheat. Kershaw bought a round lot at the bottom. Corn was in active shipping demand. The receipts of all kinds of grain were the largest of the season.

They say the yellow wagons were backed up yesterday against the leading meat-houses in the city taking in stocks to be stored in the Armour warehouses. This and some other things led to the idea that short ribs are to be very strong—perhaps cornered—and the boys bid up for them accordingly.

Joseph McDonald did not say corn, but potatoes were selling at 15 cents per bushel in Kentucky when he was there last week.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The new German Catholic school at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-ninth-street was opened for the first time yesterday, about fifty children being in attendance. The building originally was the old German Lutheran Church on Bushnell street and Wentworth avenue. It was purchased last winter by Father Fisher, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, and moved to the present site. The structure was raised fourteen feet and a school built underneath. Extensive repairs have been made on the upper portion of the building, which will be opened with appropriate ceremonies as a German Catholic church some time in October. The total cost will foot up about $10,000. The money has been all borrowed, but as there is a large German Catholic population in the new district who felt the want of a convenient place of worship, Father Fisher thinks the burden of the debt will be easily borne and a good part of it paid off at an early date. The school is divided into three apartments, each measuring 25 by 30, and each of which will accommodate from sixty to seventy children, or about two hundred in all. The attendance for the coming term is expected to average about eighty.

A POINT FOR MR. KIRKLAND.

Now that the Superintendent of Buildings and the Council Committee on Public Buildings have finished up their annual inspection of the theatres and halls in the city they could not put their time to a better use than by employing it in looking over the curious looking brick structure that is being erected at the corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court for the exhibition of Paul Philippoteaux's painting, "The Battle of Gettysburg." The structure is a large, circular affair, built of brick, and the main entrance is through a narrow doorway facing the street corner. This is the only entrance, either door or window, that can be used as an exit. A Tribune reporter made a casual examination of the building yesterday afternoon, and learned that visitors to the exhibition were to be sent up a narrow spiral stairway to a large platform built up in the centre of the building. From this platform they are to inspect the picture, which is painted upon a canvas which extends all around the building. When they have made the round they are to go down a second winding stairway and out through the entrance they came in at. As the canvas and wood used in the interior structure of the exhibition will be highly combustible, Superintendent Kirkland should take it upon himself to visit the place and figure out how a crowd is to reach the street from the high platform inside in case the inflammable material should catch fire.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

The Supreme Council of the Order of Chosen Friends will meet at 10 a. m. today at the Sherman House. The following delegates will be present: The Rev. T. G. Beharrell, P. S. C., New Albany, Ind.; A. Alcon, S. C., Sheridan, Ind.; F. D. Somerby, S. A. C., Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Page, S. V. C., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. B. Quinn, Supreme Recorder, Indianapolis; Emil Kennedy, Supreme Treasurer, Indianapolis; O. S. Hadley, S. P., Indianapolis; J. P. Van Nest, S. M., Wooster, O.; Mrs. Sadie Nickerson, S. W., Indianapolis; C. Bradford, S. G., Indianapolis; W. W. Douglass, S. S., Indianapolis; G. M. Sims, S. T., Indianapolis; W. C. Davis, S. T., Indianapolis; J. B. Nickerson, S. T., Indianapolis; George A. Boughton, S. T., Chicago; B. T. Rogers, S. T., Indianapolis; John G. Payne and W. H. Stringer, Indianapolis; C. W. C. Rowell and —— Collins, San Francisco; E. E. Edwards, Fremont Centre, Mich.; J. W. White, Thetford, Mich.; Dr. N. B. Wilson, Cleveland; H. H. Morse, New York; Watson J. Newton, Washington, D. C.; W. M. Bamberger and Frank J. Smith, Houston, Tex.; O. A. Crosby, St. Louis; John C. Teller, Richmond, Ind.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HIS ARRIVAL TODAY AND THE INFORMAL RECEPTION TOMORROW—COMMITTEES.

Jesse Spalding took the initiative yesterday in arranging for the public reception and entertainment of President Arthur, by calling together at the Grand Pacific Hotel for conference Frank Palmer, George E. Adams, Joel D. Harvey, and John B. Drake. These gentlemen nominated the following Citizens' Committee of Reception:

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Emery A. Storrs, Thomas F. Withrow, Edmund Burk, S. M. Jones, J. C. McMullen, F. E. Spencer, Marvin Hughitt, Judge Thomas Drummond, Judge H. W. Blodgett, William H. Bradley, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Franklin MacVeagh, A. F. Suberger, Martin Ryerson, Frank Parmelee, Judge Thomas Moran, Judge Kirk Hawes, M. E. Stone, M. J. Russell, W. E. Curtis, Joseph Medill, J. Russell Jones, W. K. Sullivan, H. Raster, H. N. Higginbottom, A. N. Kingsland, A. M. Wright, A. L. Patterson, Adolph Shoeninger, John Anderson, John M. Smyth, Monroe Heath, Louis Hutt, C. J. Sundell, C. H. Plautz, the Hon. W. T. Johnson, A. L. Cote, E. W. Blatchford, F. A. Maas, Henry Decker, Washington Hesing, Gen. J. A. Sexton, Gen. Le Grand W. Perce, C. B. Holmes, V. C. Turner, the Hon. William Aldrich, Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, Louis Wampold, J. B. Hobbs, Judge J. C. Knickerbocker, John R. Bensley, Max A. Meyer, Eugene Carey, C. L. Hutchison, the Hon. George M. Bogue, Christoph Hotze, Byron L. Smith, Frank Amberg, Clinton Briggs, William Stewart, J. B. Hawley, Elbridge G. Keith, A. S. Gage, Greame Stewart, E. S. Isham, H. W. Jackson, S. A. Kent, Gen. J. L. Thompson, John R. Walsh, J. L. Woodward, J. McGregor Adams, W. A. Fuller, H. J. McFarland, the Hon. R. W. Dunham, J. W. Oakley, Henry W. Fuller, L. J. Gage, the Hon. George E. Adams, O. W. Potter, George T. Williams, the Hon. John F. Finerty, Gen. W. E. Strong, Michael Keeley, Herman Benze, W. J. Onahan, George B. Swift, William H. Beebe, T. T. Gurney, George W. Smith, Robert E. Jenkins, Gen. Anson Stager, E. B. Baldwin, Lambert Tree, L. Z. Leiter.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The gentlemen who nominated this committee held another conference at the Collector's office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arranged for a third meeting last evening in the gentlemen's parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. They also extended an invitation to George R. Davis, R. W. Dunham, W. E. Strong, H. W. Jackson, C. B. Farwell, and John F. Finerty to meet with them. C. B. Farwell and John F. Finerty were not present at the evening meeting, but John F. Finerty sent his regrets and said he would be ready today to discharge any duties that might devolve upon him as a committeeman.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair George R. Davis and choosing Joel D. Harvey Secretary. The Citizens' Committee was read over by the Secretary and approved, and two sub-committees were appointed. The first was charged with receiving the Presidential party at the depot and escorting it to the hotel, and also with arranging for and conducting a public reception Wednesday evening. Their names are as follows: The Hon. C. B. Farwell, Chairman; George R. Davis, George E. Adams, R. W. Dunham, John F. Finerty, William Aldrich, John B. Drake, H. W. Jackson, Jessie Spalding, Col. J. A. Sexton, J. D. Harvey. The other was a Committee of Arrangements, and was charged with every other matter pertaining to the entertainment of the party not intrusted to the first committee. This committee were left to select its own Chairman. Their names are George R. Davis, Gen. W. E. Strong, F. W. Palmer, Jesse Spalding, J. D. Harvey.

THE ARRIVAL.

Mr. Drake announced that General Superintendent Laing, of the Northwestern Railroad, had sent him word that the President was attending a banquet last evening at Minnetonka, and would arrive at the Wells street depot today at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Drake suggested, however, that special trains were apt to arrive earlier than they were promised, and it was agreed that the Sub-Committee of Reception should meet at the hotel at 12 o'clock and proceed in ten carriages to the depot at 1:15 o'clock. Mr. Drake engaged to provide for the carriages and to arrange for the necessary police.

Mr. Drake also said that he had gone to the depot at 7:45 last evening expecting to meet Gen. Fitz-Simons, but had been disappointed, and therefore it would be impossible to secure an escort of the National Guard. But he thought he could say that the President would rather dispense with it than not. He had also to report that Col. Sexton could give no assurance that the veterans would turn out. The Colonel had published a notice in the newspapers, however, calling for a turnout of the veterans, and he hoped that from fifty to 100 would respond. It was decided to dispense with music except the drum corps.

It was voted to telegraph invitations to Gov. Hamilton, ex-Vice-President Davis, Senator Cullom, and Senator Logan to be present at the public reception Wednesday evening. While the matter was under consideration Mr. Drake received a telegram from Senator Cullom inquiring when the reception would occur and engaging a parlor. It was stated that Gen. Logan would not reach the city from Dakota until Sept. 10, and therefore could not participate.

THE RECEPTION.

It was agreed that the reception should not be held tonight, but tomorrow night, to enable the President to get a night's rest, and it was decided that at the conclusion of it the President should be serenaded at 10 o'clock p. m. on the south side of the hotel building, in order that those who had not been able to reach him during the reception might see and hear him on the balcony. It was mentioned that the "German Congress" desired to conduct the serenade, but that matter was left to the sub-committee of arrangements.

When the conference had ended Mr. Drake explained to the committee the manner of the reception. It was arranged that the people should ascend to the parlors by the grand staircase between the front and rear offices of the hotel, and make their exit by the Jackson street entrance. The President will stand in the ladies' parlor near the folding door leading to the gentlemen's parlor to the west of it, and those who are to be presented to him will enter the westernmost door of the ladies' parlor, and make their exit through the gentlemen's parlor to the hall. The President will remain, Secretary Lincoln telegraphs, over Wednesday. He will occupy Parlors 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, and Secretary Lincoln will occupy Parlors 1, 3, and 15.

SPECULATIVE FEMALES.

A DASH AT THE "LADIES'" GRAIN EXCHANGE WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

In a carpeted and plainly-furnished room on the top floor of a building near the corner of La Salle and Madison streets is located the Ladies' Grain Exchange. This important institution in the speculative world has been long established in this city, but it was not until recently that the exchange secured the retired and airy quarters which it occupies at present.

A Tribune reporter who visited the place yesterday found the room almost deserted, only two women being present—one of whom was the priestess of the speculative shrine and the other a lingering devotee. The crowd had dispersed, the hour of closing in the afternoon being 1 o'clock. The aspect of the room was hardly as inviting as one of esthetic tastes might desire. Two chromos representing pastoral scenes were suspended from the walls—probable designed to refresh perspiring speculators with suggestions of rural pleasures. The only other attempt at art was a highly-colored lithograph of Mrs. Langtry issued by an enterprising railroad company, which had made the picture serve the purposes of a map. It is to be presumed, however, that the patrons of the exchange were satisfied with Mrs. Langtry's charms and did not look too closely into the intricate map imprinted on the dress. At one end of the room was the manager's desk, near which a "ticker" industriously rolled out the paper ribbon which is the modern thread of destiny. On a long table at the other end were files of the daily papers, and two wicker rocking-chairs somewhat the worse for wear gave the place a scanty air of comfort.

"Oh, you are not going to write us up?" said the matron, or rather the manager, of the exchange in a deprecating manner, as she arose, her lead-pencil deftly impaled in her back hair. "We do so dislike to be ridiculed in the papers," she continued; "some people, you know, think it is wrong for women to speculate. But, really, I do not see why we have not a right to do so as well as gentlemen. For my part, I operated several years on the Board of Trade through a broker before the exchange was founded, and I was fairly successful. Formerly the exchange was located in so public a place that it was embarrassing for many women to attend, but here, as you see, we can transact business very quietly. The exchange passed into the hands of Mr. J. W. Brown two weeks ago, and he conducts our business for us on the open board. One of his daughters presides at the 'ticker,' and the other at the telephone, and thus we are in constant communication with Mr. Brown. The telephone, you understand, is a private one connected with the open board."

"Have you many patrons?"

"Well, we always have from twelve to twenty here during trading hours—sometimes more."

"Are there any 'high-rollers' among them?"

"No; I assure you we try to keep such characters out."

"I mean by that women who speculate largely."

"Oh, yes; we have several who are accomplished speculators. We have two or three, for instance, who have gone quite deeply into pork."

"And how about lard?" asked the reporter sympathetically.

"Very little has been done in lard as yet, but we expect to go into it very soon. Most of our speculation, of course, is confined to the small grains. We would be glad to have you come during trading hours and see for yourself how we do business."

And this brought the interview to a close before it could be learned whether the women in the seclusion of their elevated quarters did any trading in Saratoga bangs or bandoline; whether there had been any drop in pearl powder recently; and whether—the most important question of all—a customer got a plaque every time she bought an option. It is almost inconceivable what charms speculation can hold out to women unless they can go home with their arms full of plaques after an exciting day on 'Change.

DE MOLAI.

THE VICTORIOUS COMMANDERY ENTERTAINED AND ESCORTED TO THE DEPOT.

Grand-Commander Turner did not reach the city yesterday; when heard from in the morning he was near Omaha, west of a washout; so the Knights Templar who had arranged to receive him were disappointed. A part of their program, however, was carried out. The several Chicago commanderies—Apollo, St. Bernard, Montjoie, and Chevalier Bayard—gathered at their asylums at 2 o'clock and marched to the Tremont House, being accompanied by Askalon of Oak Park, Joliet, and a number of Knights from Elgin. There they were joined by De Molai, No. 12, of Louisville, Ky., who were given the right of the line and escorted to the baseball park. A delegation of the "Atlantic Club," composed of Eastern Sir Knights, among whom were Col. W. Hanway, R. E. G. C., of Maryland, and C. C. Isaacs, G. C. G., were also in the line.

At the park the De Molais gave an exhibition drill, lasting half an hour, in the presence of 2,000 people—a small number, owing to a mistake in the announcement, the time being given as 4:45, whereas the drill commenced at 4. Their movements were perfect, as was shown by the score of 9 1-45 out of a possible 10. The secret of their proficiency is in their step—the regular army one of 28 inches, and more on the ball of the foot than the heel, all marching as if moved by machinery. They first drilled in single rank formation, making a triangle, square, and the different crosses; then in double rank; and by way of finale executed some original fancy movements. The applause from the spectators was frequent and merited, for the exhibition was a very fine one, and shows that Capt. Northrup, who, by the way, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Kentucky Regiment during the War, has a command that he may well be proud of.

At the conclusion of the drill the De Molais were escorted to the Tremont and the Atlantic Club to the Palmer. The former left for home in the evening, St. Bernard going to the depot with them.

Col. George W. Northrup, the Captain of the victorious De Molais, was a splendid soldier during the War of the Rebellion. In all the years of his service he never missed a fight, or a paymaster, or a dress parade, or a country dance, or an onion patch, or a chicken-roost, or a square meal if it came within twenty miles of him. He was one of the best known regimental commanders in the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps. The story is told of him that a fresh and very serious and skittish parson once threatened to prefer charges against him for cracking jokes under fire, and thus, as the Chaplain claimed, giving a worldly turn to the thoughts of his officers and men who were liable to fall at any moment, and who should therefore have their hearts and heads set on the hereafter. Northrup could have been cleared on the ground of ignorance, as he never seemed to know when he was under fire. Minie balls made him merry, but he never really enjoyed himself thoroughly unless shells were popping around him.

THE EXPOSITION.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS—ONE HUNDRED ELECTRIC LIGHTS—IT WILL OPEN TOMORROW NIGHT.

Active preparations were in progress at the Exposition Building yesterday, and exhibiters were busily getting their stands in readiness for the opening Wednesday evening. Every foot of space has been engaged, and a spirit of enterprise is being manifested in the matter of decorating the booths and stands that bids fair to make the coming exhibition more attractive than it has ever been before. The north half of the main floor will be devoted exclusively to manufacturing exhibits, of which there is a large number of entries. In the southern part of the hall the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has erected a large conservatory in which will be exhibited the products of Dakota taken from the farming lands through which the road passes. The dry-goods houses and the furniture stores are well represented, and each seems to vie with his neighbor in erecting the most handsome booth. Mr. Reynolds states that the entries in the manufacturing department have been very large, far exceeding those of any previous year. All kinds of implements and machinery will be on exhibition, from an elevated railroad to a patent fire-shovel, and all lines of industry will be represented.

One of the pleasing departures of the present season is the exclusion of the venders of small wares which was such a source of annoyance last year. The order has gone forth that only articles manufactured in the building, with the exception of refreshments, can be sold. The facilities for lighting the hall at night are excellent. In addition to a full head of gas there will be 100 electric lights furnished by the various electric companies. An orchestra of thirty-two pieces under the direction of Adolph Liesegang will be in attendance.

Today the exhibiters will begin to take in their goods, and the scene will be an animated one. It is expected that the attendance this season will be greater than ever on account of the State Fair. Exposition will be opened tomorrow night without ceremony promptly at 8 o'clock.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

M'GARIGLE SUPERSEDES DIXON—HE FINDS THE INSTITUTION IN FAIR SHAPE.

The new Warden of the County Hospital, Mr. William J. McGarigle, was seen at his post yesterday morning, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of things in the hospital as left him by his predecessor, Mr. Dixon. "In fact," he said, "Mr. Dixon has done his duty in the hospital and no fault can be found with the hospital as far as the Warden's management is concerned. But there are many things here that are far from satisfactory, but for them the County Board is responsible." Mr. Dixon conducted the reporter through several of the wards of the hospital, through the great kitchen, the bakery, laundry, and store-rooms, and everywhere the utmost cleanliness and order prevailed. But in looking at the buildings and grounds the reporter found many evidences of neglect. The plank-walks are worn out, the outside of the buildings need painting, and some of the roof ornamentation seemed to be sadly in need of repairs. The grounds themselves are a disgrace and a reproach. That the front portion, where the new buildings are in course of erection, are a barren waste is easily explained, but it is hard to understand why the grounds in the rear of the hospital should not have been placed in a tidy condition long ago. Commissioner Mattocks' frequent assertion that the Cook County Hospital is the finest and most important institution of its kind in the world becomes an empty boast when one looks at the neglected outside and surroundings of the hospital. It will probably require a good deal of money now for repairs and unavoidable improvements, the expenditure of which will be all the more galling when it is considered that a judicious expenditure of a small amount year by year would have secured to the hospital at least the appearance of a model institution and made it an ornament instead of an eyesore—as far as the grounds are concerned—to the neighborhood in which it stands.

Mr. McGarigle said he would try his best to convince the board of the true economy they would practice by providing for a proper improvement of the grounds and for a proper caring for the buildings and other immovables. He also thinks that some of the outfit, notably the wagons, is beggarly poor and not adapted for its purposes, besides believing that there should be people enough employed to properly take care of the business department of the hospital.

Warden Dixon said he had done all that he could, but had not found the coöperation in the board he had been entitled to. All the troubles he had experienced had been caused by the lack of sufficient clerical help. He would indeed be better off financially had he hired a clerk to look after the stores with $1,000 yearly salary at his own expense, because the blunders and forgeries of Stevens had cost him far more than that sum. Still he thought he had done pretty well in turning over to the county as hospital earnings during a period of less than two years over $5,000, while all similar income the county received during the three years of the administration of Mr. Mills had been less than $600. "When I came here," Mr. Dixon concluded, "I found no books, no goods, but plenty of dirt and disorder. I had to contend with incendiaries, had to purchase my own furniture, and to work like a nigger to bring order into the chaos. I am proud to deliver to my successor everything I had charge of in a clean and wholesome condition, and hope he will have better luck than I have had."

As soon as the new buildings will be finished, which will be about two years, the Warden will have decent quarters and good office accommodations, which he is now very much in need of.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CASES THAT MAY COME UP AND CASES THAT MAY NOT—JUDICIAL VACATIONS.

The Criminal Court began operations yesterday morning, but very little was done, as no cases were ready for trial. Nor was the grand or petit jury impaneled, the jurymen who answered to their names being told to come back this morning. In the large room where Judge Smith occupies the bench two important cases were on the calendar—that of Jack Keenan, who killed Hensley, and that of Elwood Jarrett, the alleged defaulting school Treasurer of Hyde Park. Both went over. As to Keenan's, however, Mr. Stork, of counsel, asked that it be set for trial Monday. Assistant-States-Attorney Ingham would not agree to this, as Mr. Mills, who desired to conduct the prosecution personally, had the "levy cases" on his hands in the Branch Court. Mr. Stork stated that unless the case could be disposed of within two weeks he desired to have it passed until some time in the winter.

In the small room, where Judge Rogers presides, there were also two cases of interest on the calendar—that of Ben Eyster, who killed Schumaker, and that of Andrew Hide and John Sheridan, indicted for stealing Armour's hogs. Eyster's case was passed indefinitely, and it is doubtful if he is ever tried again, since one of the important witnesses for the prosecution is dead and another is in jail for alleged forgery. The hog case was set for trial today.

Application was made for bail in the case of Reichman, one of the boys implicated in the killing of Mr. Lovett at Jefferson last month, and several of his companions were put on the stand, but none of them seemed to know anything about the affair. Further testimony will be heard today.

The Tribune reporter asked Judge Smith where he spent his vacation.

"Here in Chicago," said he. "This is a good enough summer-resort for me, and more people come here to spend their vacations than to so-called watering-places. I, however, ran out of town for a day or two now and then for a change, visiting Green Lake, Waukesha, and Lake Geneva."

"I spent my five weeks on the northern peninsula of Michigan," said Judge Rogers. "I go away for rest; and I get it, because if a Judge remains in the city lawyers are running after him all the time."

"What did you do?"

"I eat, and slept, and fished, and read, and talked to the ladies."

POSTAL-NOTES.

THEY ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME BROUGHT INTO USE—ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

A few days ago The Tribune printed the form and explained the issuance of the new postal-notes which went into effect yesterday. The notes which are purchased for three cents each are to be used for sending sums of money under $5 through the mails, and can be secured in preference to money-orders at the option of the sender. About fifty were sold yesterday, the amounts sent ranging all the way from one cent to $4.99. In nearly all cases the parties who procured them did so out of mere curiosity.

The question has been raised whether the notes will prove a success or not, as several disadvantages have already presented themselves. The principal objection is that the notes are payable to the bearer, and the United States disclaims all responsibility after the amount has been paid. Collection can only be made, however, at the post-office to which the note is made payable. A point in their favor would suggest itself, and that is the convenient manner in which they may be obtained, it simply being necessary to pay to the clerk the amount wished to be sent and the fee of three cents. The recipient is put to no trouble, as in the case of a money-order or registered letter, but merely presents the note at the post-office and receives his money. It is also convenient in cases where the amount to be sent is in dollars and cents, which would necessitate inclosing nickels or pennies in the letter.

Complaints are made by the clerks that too much time is consumed in punching out the dates, amounts, etc., and filling out the blanks. The notes are printed in a book with three to a page, and when issued are detached from a stub on which the number, amount, and name of sender are recorded. Some people entertain the idea that they may be purchased by the book like blank bank checks, and can be issued at the pleasure of the purchaser, and yesterday a gentleman wished to buy 120 in this way. They can only be issued at the post-office, and the amount to be sent must be paid at the time of issuance.

The note somewhat resembles a new greenback, but is about two-thirds the length.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE TOWER OF THE COUNTY HOSPITAL TO BE REDUCED IN SIZE.

The County Board met yesterday afternoon. Several petitions for dramshop licenses in the Town of Lyons were referred to the proper committee.

The County Farm coal bill was ordered paid after deducting 65 cents per ton for all coal delivered since the completion of the railroad to Dunning, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Buildings advocated the adoption of the proposition of Architect Egan to reduce the hight of the proposed dome of the County Hospital twenty-three feet, in order to relieve the foundations of a heavy weight without affecting the looks of the building, as the architect claimed. Albright claimed the original plan should be carried out and the architect held to his contract. If he had not built the foundations strong enough it was his own fault. Besides, he did not think the allowance of $2,000 on the original estimate and the contract price was sufficient.

Donnersberger coincided with Albright, and strongly criticised the architect for now expressing fears for the safety of the building, when he had claimed right along he was building rather too strong than too light. If there was any apprehension of the settling of the foundations the whole tower might be dispensed with for the present, to be built as soon as all doubts about the foundations were reassured, provided the later boards wanted the tower.

O'Neill was in favor of the change. The ground on which the building was placed was of so treacherous a nature that no one was to blame. In fact he did not believe that any foundation could be built on which the tower and the main building could stand together without unequal settlement. The proposed change was for the interest of the building, and no more than he had predicted as necessary from the beginning of building. The report was adopted by 9 to 4 votes. A resolution for the appointment of three consulting architects, whose advice shall guide the committee in finally carrying out the proposed change, the expense of the advice not to exceed $75, was offered by O'Neill and carried. The architects Jebson, Drake, and Boynton were appointed.

The money earned by the scrubwomen who cleaned the Criminal Court Building was ordered paid on motion of Albright.

The board then adjourned for one week.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers resumed yesterday their weekly meetings, which have been suspended since June 25. They met, as before, in the preachers' room over the Book Concern. Dr. Luke Hitchcock presided, and the opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. John Ellis, of Hinsdale. The first business was the preparation for the meeting of the Rock River Annual Conference, which assembles in Chicago Oct. 3. A committee charged with the entertainment of the body, and consisting of Drs. Hatfield, George, and Gurney and Messrs. Fawcett, Bristol, Marsh, and Kurtz was appointed last June, but had accomplished nothing. Dr. Hitchcock was added to it, and he and Dr. Hatfield were appointed a sub-committee not only to provide entertainment, but to arrange a program of proceedings for the conference. The Rev. W. H. Thompson read a paper called "Reasons Why the Believer Will Not Come into the Judgment of the Great Day." The doctrine of the paper was inasmuch as the believer's sin was imparted to Christ, and Christ's righteousness to the believer, it was not possible for the believer to be judged at the last day, except as to his stewardship. The hour being late the paper was not discussed.

Mr. S. M. Davis presented an appeal from the M. E. Church at Rochester, Minn., whose house of worship had been destroyed by a cyclone, and he and Mr. Martin, of the Book Concern, were appointed a committee to arrange for a concert by the New Orleans University Jubilee Singers in the First M. E. Church in aid of the object. The ministers were also instructed by resolution to mention the concert from the pulpit, and to solicit private contributions from their people.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Read, of New York, Secretary of the M. E. Missionary Society, being present was introduced to the meeting, and addressed it for awhile on the subject of the Japanese and Indian missions. He said the Christians of Japan of all denominations had within a few months experienced a mighty outpouring of the Holy Ghost, which made some of them almost feel as if they had never been converted before. He gave an interesting account of the Methodist mission in India and of their only Presiding Elder there, a native, named Zahur-ul Hugg, a convert from the Mohammedan faith. He said Mr. Hugg, though a sincere and godly man, retained some things from the faith he had abandoned. The Mohammedans consider it a mark of respect to remove their shoes, and therefore Mr. Hugg always preached in his stocking-feet. Dr. Read said he had seen a camp-meeting at Chandausi, in that country, the daily attendance on which was 72,000 persons. There were from forty to fifty native preachers present, and the testimonies and experiences which he heard in the love-feasts were as spiritual as any in the world.

On motion of Mr. Hardin it was agreed to discuss at the next meeting "Work Among the Non-Church-Going People, Home and Foreign," and Dr. Willing was appointed to lead off. It was also agreed to discuss at the meeting next Monday week "Missionary Institutions," and Dr. Parkhurst was appointed to lead off.

THE BAPTISTS.

Yesterday morning the Baptist ministers held their first regular weekly meeting since the summer vacation in Parlor 44 Grand Pacific Hotel. The attendance of home and visiting brethren was large, and all appeared to be in excellent spirits for the work before them. The Rev. W. M. Lawrence occupied the chair until the arrival of the Rev. P. S. Henson, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel Baker.

The Rev. Mr. Stimpson and the Rev. Mr. Everitt, of Kentucky, were introduced and responded with a few remarks. The Rev. Mr. Brown, an evangelist, and the Rev. Mr. Curtis, a Congregational minister, from Selma, Ala., were also introduced to the brethren. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Hackensack, N. J., made a few remarks touching upon the beauties of Chicago and her great enterprise, which led Dr. Henson to observe that the brother had acquired the Chicago spirit and should prolong his visit here. Among other visitors entertained were the Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of Lincoln, Neb.; the Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Jacksonville, Ill.; the Rev. Mr. Ball, of New Haven, Conn.; and the Rev. Mr. Strickland, of Seneca, Kas., formerly of England.

The home ministers were called upon to relate their summer experiences. The Rev. E. O. Taylor said he had been soliciting subscriptions for a new church. The Rev. Mr. Perrin said he had remained with his flock, had been overworked, and was sadly in need of rest. The Rev. D. McGregor and the Rev. Mr. Bestor, of Pullman, had remained at home. Among those who reported joyful and health-giving vacations in quiet country nooks were the Rev. Mr. Eisden, of Englewood; the Rev. H. C. Leland, of Highland Park; the Rev. G. R. Pierce, of Evanston; and the Revs. Raymond, Young, Lawrence, and Northrup. From reports submitted it was learned that since the spring adjournment the following additions to the churches had been made: By letter, 15; by baptism, 1; by experience, 3.

PREPARING FOR MR. MOODY.

The Lecture-Room of the Young Men's Christian Association was well filled yesterday afternoon with the congregation that assembled to hear the initial Bible-reading of the two weeks' course to be given by Maj. D. W. Whittle as an introduction to the exercises of Mr. Moody's Christian Convention which meets Sept. 18. The general subject of these readings is "Union with Christ," and the particular topic of yesterday was "Union with Christ in His Death." The method pursued was that of giving out a great number of proof-texts, to be looked up by persons in the audience and read aloud afterwards, as the speaker might call for them to comment on them. Maj. Whittle's reading yesterday was largely introductory in its character, and related to the subject in general. He said the Scriptures fairly labored to express the reality and the importance of the believer's union with Christ, employing six or seven different figures for that purpose. In one place Christ's people are called His brethren; in another He is called their husband; in another their Father; in another they are called the members of His body; in another He is called a vine, and they the branches; in another His people are said to be partakers of the divine nature. These resemblances between this mystic union and the unions of earth were not fortuitous, for everything in the material world is made as it is that it may illustrate spiritual things. Nor are these figures exaggerations of the closeness of this union, for everything that happened in the life of Christ will come to pass in the soul and body of every true believer in Him. The latter part of the address discussed specifically the partnership of every Christian in the sufferings and death of Christ, so that "if one died for all, all died." The speaker was listened to with close attention, numbers of the audience following him from text to text with their open Bibles in their hands, and with evident delight. At the conclusion he gave notice that the topic tomorrow would be "The Union of Believers with Christ in his Resurrection," and he promised that each of these readings, which are to continue for two weeks, Saturday and Sunday excepted, would begin promptly at 4 o'clock and end promptly at 5 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregational ministers resumed their sessions at the Pacific yesterday. All of those present stated that they felt stronger and better fitted for work as a result of the three or four weeks' rest from ministerial labors which all of them had enjoyed.

COUNTY CENTRALS.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE HOLDS A MEETING—HOW THE PARTY MUST WIN.

The meeting of the Republican County Central Committee called for last night to No. 185 South Clark street, the rooms of the Veteran Union League, did not turn out to be a very brilliant affair as far as numbers went, probably because the call had been issued too hurriedly and the invitation not been circulated sufficiently. Besides, several gentlemen who would have been present were engaged in the meeting preparing for the arrival of President Arthur. There were in all some thirty gentlemen present, less than one-half of them members of the committee. Among those present were as members of the committee Arthur Dixon, H. Bonne, A. C. Potter, F. Leibrandt, Justice Woodman, P. J. Meaney, J. M. Smyth, Graeme Stewart, ex-Ald. Campbell, and H. Crawford, and as outsiders Sheriff Hanchett, Circuit-Court-Clerk Gross, Superior-Court-Clerk Healy, George B. Swift, L. Hamburger, Messrs. Rice and Elliott of the Twelfth Ward, ex-Ald. Quirk, and others. Chairman Smyth stated that the meeting had been called at the request of many members for the purpose of taking steps towards a working organization of the party, and to discuss the advisability of opening headquarters.

Some time elapsed before anybody had gathered courage to speak, and then at last Justice Woodman arose and prefaced the motion, that the Chair appoint a committee of five to draft a plan for the organization of the party and to select headquarters, with a rather lengthy speech. He insisted that immediate organization was necessary, and, above all, that no time was to be lost if the Republicans expected to have Republican judges of election. The ward clubs should be stirred up and requested to select the very best men in each precinct to act as judges at the polls. The motion was adopted without much debate. Then the floor was given to Mr. Elliott, of the Twelfth Ward, who wanted the Republican party to do something and to belie by active work the statement that it was about to die. He thought the Republican party could win even next fall if only its members would do their duty.

The Chair appointed the following committee under Mr. Woodman's resolution—namely: C. L. Woodman, J. A. Saxton, Graeme Stewart, P. J. Meaney, and A. C. Potter, to which the Chairman and Sheriff Hanchett were added. The latter suggested that the rooms of the Union Veteran League might be had for headquarters, and the committee was instructed to carry out this suggestion if possible.

Ald. Dixon then asked the very pertinent question whether the County Board was Republican or Democratic, and thought it best to get information on that point before the committee acted on any of the questions raised during the meeting. It would do no good to select judges of election if the nine by seven arrangement prevailed in the County Board. Mr. Dixon did not get any answer, but expects to do so at the next meeting, which takes place two weeks from last night. The committee of seven was also instructed to invite prominent Republicans to participate in its deliberation, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

A BAD FLOOR.

THE TILING AT THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN A SHAPE TO MAKE UNCLE SAM ASHAMED OF HIMSELF.

The tile floor in the Government Building is in a very bad condition, especially on the second floor and about the elevators in the corridors in the Post-Office. In many places there are bad breaks and the tiles are thrown up and displaced, the cement having given entirely away, while every few steps there are large bumps in the floor where the stones have been pushed out of position. Much has been written and said on this subject, and spasmodically the authorities have set men to work to repair the damages, but in each instance it has resulted in a little patching up, and it would be but a short time before the same place would be as bad as ever. While the generally-accepted cause of the miserable condition of the stone floors is regarded as the settling of the building, this is not the only factor. In the first place the tiles were never properly laid, and hence any little irregularities will cause their displacement. Mr. A. S. Campbell, Assistant Custodian of the building, stated yesterday that he recognized the defects in the flooring, but he realized the uselessness of attempting any improvement by patching up temporarily the breaks that had been made. This was as far as his authority extended. It was the intention to obtain permission from Washington to employ a competent man who could superintend the work of relaying all the tiles and have it done correctly.

It would suggest itself to the casual observer that such permission should have been requested some time ago, as the flooring has been in much the same condition since last winter. It is certain that a well-managed private building would not be allowed to remain in such a state for any length of time, and it seems strange that comparatively nothing has been done to remedy the defects in the Government Building. The other day an inch and an inch and a quarter gas-pipe in the attic were broken by the settling of the building.

A NEW LINE TO AURORA.

On Monday, Sept. 3, 1883, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will open its new line from Chicago to Aurora and North Aurora for passenger and freight business.

Four passenger trains will be run daily (except Sunday), leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m., 12 noon, 3:45 p. m., and 5:15 p. m.

Freight will be handled and carried with that care and dispatch which the first-class facilities of this road enables it to do, and will be received either at East Chicago or South Branch Stations. For rates and bills of lading apply to T. S. Rattle, Contracting Freight Agent, 80 Clark street (under Sherman House), and for passenger tickets apply at the Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets, 62 Clark street, 47 Monroe street, or at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Examine the Ottoman Lounge Bed, the simplest and most luxurious. Cobly, 217 and 219 State street.

False teeth *without plates* are *only* put in by Dr. Low, patentee, 164 Dearborn.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Skill, fair dealing, success; $3 best. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
George A. Vaughan, Chicago	23
Julia Gardner, Chicago	19
Wess A. Fuller, Chicago	25
Maria Mooney, Chicago	22
Harry Sax, Chicago	21
Rachel Levinson, Chicago	18
Charles E. Hogle, Chicago	28
Anna S. Kraft, Chicago	18
Emil Lindner, Chicago	29
Emma Prischel, Chicago	20
Robert A. Lutes, Grand Crossing	29
Mary Shanley, Grand Crossing	22
James M. Connell, Chicago	22
Frances Leckett, Chicago	23
Richard G. Ellis, Chicago	35
Rose Groverman, Chicago	25
Fred Martin, Chicago	22
Emilie Bock, Chicago	19
Peter Kirsch, Chicago	22
Agnes Fischer, Chicago	19
William Nickison, Chicago	24
Kate Russell, Chicago	20
Karl Schülke, Harlem	23
Theresa Klamp, Chicago	24
Andrew Morris, Chicago	37
Mrs. Mary Johnston, Chicago	30
Clarence Beadell, Darien, Wis.	28
Anna Conner, Chicago	26
George Ehrhardt, Chicago	22
Josephine Kielen, Chicago	20
Andrew Mann, Chicago	25
Marie Leupold, Chicago	22
Abraham Lichtenstein, Chicago	26
Anna Lowenthal, Chicago	24
Benjamin James Raven, Chicago	21
Matilda Lesch, Chicago	19
John Lindquist, Chicago	44
Agnes Lundahl, Chicago	32
Charles DeHollein, Chicago	32
Josepha Mudra, Chicago	27
Patrick Casey, Lake View	21
Mary A. Brown, Lake View	23
Jakob Gärtner, Chicago	22
Elizabeth Sack, Chicago	23
John W. Milota, Chicago	30
Rosa Wis, Chicago	23
Albert Newmann, Chicago	34
Dorothea Braun, Chicago	19
Martin J. Donahue, Chicago	26
Mary Murphy, Chicago	20
William Schrader, Chicago	26
Louise Krueger, Chicago	22
Vaclan Dvorak, Chicago	22
Anna Filip, Chicago	20
Frank A. Guiefard, Maywood	22
Capitola Barrett, Maywood	17

DEATHS.

WHEATON—Edward Carson, infant son of Fred S. and Elizabeth R. Wheaton, at Washington Heights, Sept. 2, after an illness of six weeks.

Funeral at residence at 2 p. m. today. Friends invited. Take Rock Island dummy train at 12:15 to South-st.

LYNCH—At his late residence, 41 Ray-av., Sept. 2, at 9:30 a. m., Daniel Lynch, beloved husband of Maria Rice, age 38 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m. at St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

BOND—Sept. 2, 1883, of dropsy, J. A. Gladstone Bond, aged 4 years.

SMITH—Sept. 3, Mrs. Caroline Smith, aged 52 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 28 Clarkson-court, today at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CURTIS—At his late residence, 489 Twenty-second-st., Patrick Curtis, aged 65 years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Sept. 5, by carriages to Calvary.

BREEZE—Suddenly at his home, 80 Dearborn-av., Charlie Breeze, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLAR—At Madison, Wis., Sept. 1, Nellie, youngest daughter of Robert and Rosa Millar, aged 2 years 11 months and 5 days.

JOSLYN—Sunday evening last, after a severe illness, Mrs. John Joslyn, of Peotone, Will County, Ill., third daughter of John B. and Hannah Sollitt.

Funeral from residence Tuesday afternoon.

CORRIGAN—At his uncle's residence, corner of Twenty-ninth-st. and Prairie-av., the morning of Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock, Martin C. Corrigan, of consumption, aged 25 years.

Funeral from the house at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning to St. James' Church, and thence to Calvary by carriages.

HAMLIN—The funeral of the late Clark S. Hamlin will take place at 11 o'clock this forenoon from the residence of his brother, John A. Hamlin, No. 171 South Ashland avenue, by carriages to depot, thence by cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

SHEEHAN—Sept. 3, at 9 a. m., James Francis Sheehan, youngest son of Patrick and Mary Ann Sheehan, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 10 a. m., from parents' residence, 78 Miller-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE W. C. T. U. WILL HOLD THEIR daily Gospel temperance meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. in Call-Board room, entrance from La Salle-st. and from Fifth-av., between Madison and Washington-sts. All are welcome, drinking men especially.

KAEMPFER'S
Mocking-Bird Food
At Birdstore, 127 Clark-st.

HATS 90c to $2.50.
Over 10,000 FINE HATS. All the New Fall Styles.
Lester's, 10 N. Clark.

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP" MIGHT WELL BE CHANGED INTO A NO LESS SOUND AXIOM, VIZ.: "LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY." ANY OF THE KNOWING ONES WILL TELL YOU THAT A NUMBER OF PROMINENT CLOTHIERS MEET THEIR IMMENSE EXPENSES BY EXORBITANT PROFITS WELL CONCEALED, WHERE THE GREATER NUMBER OF BUYERS CAN BUT POORLY JUDGE OF VALUES, AND BY LEADERS AND BAITS SUCH AS ARE READILY DISTINGUISHED. WE MERELY GIVE YOU THIS POINTER, WHICH IF ACCEPTED, WILL BE OF SERVICE TO YOU, AND INVITE INSPECTION AND COMPARISON. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF RELIABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. MOREOVER, WE GIVE A LEGAL GUARANTEE TO EACH CUSTOMER, WHEREBY OUR PRICES ARE WARRANTED AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, OUR STATEMENTS ARE MADE BINDING, AND THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS IS ABSOLUTELY SECURED TO ALL.

F. M. ATWOOD,
(Successor to A. J. Nutting & Co.)
104 & 106 Madison-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
When You Can Buy
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
At prices made by yourself, and sure to be
15 to 25 Per Cent Lower than the Jobbers,
Is it not worth your while to attend the
Auction Sale on Wednesday, Sept. 5,
MADE BY
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.?
They will guarantee every case sold to be regular sizes and perfect. The ASSORTMENT WILL BE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST.
Private Sale Department is now open.

Thursday, Sept. 6, at 9:30,
Regular Trade Sale
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
Decorated Ware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Horlick's Food
"Has saved many lives."—R. M. Tooker, M.D., Chicago.
Requires no cooking. It is free from starch. The best food in health or sickness for all
INFANTS
"It has given perfect satisfaction in every case."—J. W. Streeter, M.D., Chicago.
"We have never used any food that has proved as satisfactory as Horlick's Food." Geo. E. Shipman, M.D., Supt. J. P. Mills, Physician Chicago Foundlings Home.
Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
To give those interested an opportunity to test the merits of this wonderful food, a trial bottle will be given FREE by calling at Drug Store of
E. H. Sargent & Co., 125 State-st.
Frank Pyatt, 438 W. Madison-st.
Lanz & Waltman, N. Clark and Centre-sts.
Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All Druggists keep it.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE.
The printing-office formerly owned by Clark & Edwards, at 164 Clark-st., is now offered for sale at a low price. Everything is in running order, and a good opportunity is offered to any one having a little money to step into a good business. Apply to C. C. Kohlsaat, R. 618, First Nat. Bank Building.
FRANCIS EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Sept. 4, 1883.

F. C. WILSON & CO.
CANS & TANKS.
239 & 241 Lake-st.

STOVES Maclean & Roberts, Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces, Crown Oil Stoves, moved to [illegible]

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities. SHARP & SMITH, 73 RANDOLPH-ST.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

CANDY OLD-FASHION MOLASSES. Caramels, fresh hourly, 25c for elegant 1-lb. box full of Candy. MEAD, 50 State-st.

…ORE YOU LEAP—
…HANGED INTO A NO LESS … "LOOK BEFORE YOU … KNOWING ONES WILL … NUMBER OF PROMINENT … THEIR IMMENSE EX… BITANT PROFITS, WELL … THE GREATER NUM… BUT POORLY JUDGE OF … ADERS AND BAITS, SUCH … DISTINGUISHED, WE … THIS POINTER, WHICH … BE OF SERVICE TO YOU … CTION AND COMPARISON … OF RELIABLE CLOTHING … IS MARKED IN PLAIN … ER, WE GIVE A LEGAL … CH CUSTOMER, WHEREIN … WARRANTED AS LOW AS … STATEMENTS ARE MADE … PRIVILEGE OF RETURN… UTELY SECURED TO ALL.
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… GORE & CO. …ou Can Buy …es & Slippers … yourself, and sure to be … Lower than the Jobbers, … our while to attend the … Wednesday, Sept. 5, … ADE BY …GORE & CO., … Madison-st.? … every case sold to be regular … ASSORTMENT WILL BE … ND BEST. … out is now open.
…ept. 6, at 9:30, … Trade Sale …ERY … AND …SSWARE, …are, Lamps, … Hanging Lamps, …ed Ware, &c. …ntry merchants. … GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Believes and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
…k's Food … —R. M. Tooker, M.D., Chicago. … It is free from starch. … sickness for all … "It has given perfect satisfaction in every case." —J. W. Streeter, M.D., Chicago … food that has proved so … —Geo. E. Shipman, M.D., … Foundlings' Home. …peptics and Invalids. … FREE … CO., Racine, Wis.
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…WILSON & CO. …ANS & TANKS. …41 Lake-st.
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…AL INSTRUMENTS … SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st.
…R'S CANDY. Try it once. 78 Madison-st. … for retail box, by ex… the best Candy in the world.
…OLD-FASHION MOLASSES, Caramels, fresh hourly. … for elegant 3-lb. box full of … Candy. … 90 State-st.

STANLEY ON THE CONGO.

An Interesting Journey from Vivi to Leopoldville—Stations on the Way.

A Correspondent's Difficult Voyage to Stanley Pool—Some Native Sketches.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 20, continues its interesting series of letters on the Congo River and the recent discoveries by Mr. Henry M. Stanley. The 7th of July the correspondent left Vivi for Isangila and the Stanley Pool. He started on foot with three Zanzibaris. His description is interesting:

A WET JOURNEY.

My one thought was to reach Isangila, and we half ran, half waded through the swampy paths, while a continuous sheet of water acted on us like a shower-bath. I had shot far ahead of Faraji, my faithful Zanzibari, and consequently had to wade through the many streams I met as best I could. At last we turned a corner round the hillside, and there, conspicuous on a rising mound, rose the station of Isangila. It was absolutely necessary to change my clothes in order to avoid a rheumatic attack, so I hastened to present myself to Lieut. Parfoury, the chief of the station. One by one my bedraggled men came in, their burdens terribly soaked. I spent the remainder of the day in learning the worst, but, fortunately, although so unprotected, my luggage had very little suffered.

ISANGILA.

Isangila is a pleasantly situated station, on a commanding bluff almost overhanging the river. From the terrace of the dwelling house one of the grandest views on the Congo may be obtained. Right in front across the river there is a great, towering cliff, like that above Hell's Caldron, which I described in a previous letter, a hillside cloven in twain, its scarped sides showing the bare, purple-red earth; but its sombre look is relieved by the bright green grass that clothes the little knolls and irregularities varying its sheer descent toward the Congo, and the graceful crown of forest which lends a pretty finish to its somewhat gaunt head. At its base the river, which has hitherto been gliding onward with deceitful smoothness and a glassy surface, suddenly breaks into white foam and frothy waves, but only that part of it near the base of this cliff. The other half of the great river goes rolling on smooth and unruffled, still mirroring the clouds and the hills, till at length the whole stream takes one great bound over some hidden ledge of rocks, and the mass of this mighty current is lashed and churned into a terrible conflict of waves. Right across its breadth churns and curdles a zone of dazzling foam, and from the constant oncome and recoil of the masses of water rise tall columns of spray into the air, descending in glittering drops on the tree-covered islands, and forming under the sun's rays fitful gleams of rainbow colors which seem at first hallucinations of the eye. Below this great Isangila Fall (rapid is almost a better word) the harassed river breaks away into many little far off bays of quiet water, where it seems to dally and rest amid the wooded islets, pausing to collect itself for another rush toward the ocean. At this opportune spot the River Lulu, come from a great distance southward and seemingly weary with its long journey, ventures timidly to join itself to the great Congo stream, and fortunately finds it in a placid mood, smiling at the sky and gently lapping the shores of its verdant archipelago. Isangila Station was in such a transition state when I last saw it that a description of its buildings would be of little use or interest.

RESUMING THE JOURNEY.

I spent four days here on my first vist and made several interesting excursions to the native markets with Lieut. Parfonry, the chief of the station, a most enthusiastic lover of Africa, who unfortunately has since fallen a victim to overexposure to the sun while road-making. The journey to the next station, Manyanga, is generally made by water, the rapids on this part of the Congo being just passable in a stout boat. The land route to Manyanga, along the north bank of the river, is most fatiguing, and occupies at least eight days, whereas by water it is only four or five. I left Isangila Jan. 16 with my three Zanzibaris to go up the Congo in the little steamer Royal, now removed to the upper river and forming part of Mr. Stanley's flotilla. Some distance beyond the Livingstone Falls—which are not very striking—the Congo broadens greatly; but nearing Manyanga the scenery of the river becomes in the highest degree commonplace. Low hills of magenta-colored earth, streaked and spotted with dull yellow green and fringed at their bases with scanty forest, border the great water course, which itself seems to have renounced all its high spirits and to have assumed a wearisome platitude of expression. Groups of natives on the south bank are squatting on the sand, with their fishing nets put up to dry. Their dogs are prick-eared and spotted yellow and white, exactly like those in Noah's ark. They salute us with loud cries of "Mboté!" a frequent polite saluation (pronounced in English, "Mbawtay"), which means "good," "well," "smoothly," and, in fact, all sorts of conciliatory things, and is commonly used along the Congo, between the coast and the Equator.

KING MLONGO MTAKO.

On the morning of the fifth day after leaving Isangila we arrived at Manyanga. It is decidedly "a city set upon a hill," and people with weak lungs or unsteady hearts may well stand appalled at such an ascent as lies before them up that winding red road—nay, even hesitate as to whether they will not sooner seek hospitality at the snug little Baptist mission which lies embosomed in trees by the water side. I had pleasant days at Manyanga whenever I stopped there. Its chief, Lieut. Nilis, was a charming and intellectual man, and knew how to make life at his station most agreeable for his guests. Shortly after my arrival one of the neighboring Kings made a call on us, avowedly to see the new white man, and probably also with the idea that there might be a little "cloth" to be given away. King Mlongo Mtako, as he is called, very nearly fell a victim to the superstitions of his people a short time ago. A wife of one of his sub-chiefs fell ill and died, and, as is always the case in this country, the medicine man was called upon to say who had "bewitched" her. He assembled a sort of Coroner's inquest, and they came to the unanimous conclusion that King Mlongo had killed the woman with his sorceries. The wretched monarch would have had to take "poison water" had not an English missionary opportunely arrived at his village and laughed the people out of their foolish superstition. To please the white stranger the King was pardoned by the fetish man, but pardoned reluctantly, for his real sin was not having bewitched a woman, but being a terrible miser. Avarice among these people is considered the blackest of crimes, and had King Mlongo been in the habit of freely lavishing his gin and his cloth on his subjects his loving people would not have turned upon him as a sorcerer, nor the heir apparent have been so active in the prosecution.

LUTETE.

After waiting eight days at Manyanga some Zanzibaris arrived from Stanley Pool, and I was able to form a caravan and start for Leopoldville. In two days I reached the next station, Lutété, in just sufficient daylight to distinguish the pathway leading up to the dwelling-house. Of course I received a kind welcome from the chief; indeed, the hospitality that one meets with on first arriving anywhere in Africa is most cheering, and the man who could receive you coldly when you have toiled to his station under a broiling sun, over stony hills, and through tumultuous rivers would certainly be an inhuman wretch. Lutété, the great chief from whom the station and the village take their name, is a very clever young man, and has built a fine native town, with larger and better constructed houses than are to be seen anywhere else for miles around. He is rich, as he is able to command this great ivory route that leads to the coast, and consequently all the ivory coming from Stanley Pool has to pay him a toll as it passes through his hands.

THE TRADE ROUTE.

The trade route, along which we travel, is strewn with the top leaves of pineapples, which, when the fruit is eaten, are thrown away, and, taking root in the rich, red soil at the side of the path, serve to spread this plant along the whole route between Lutété and Stanley Pool. Some distance after leaving Lutété, on attaining a high plateau which is traversed by the native path, a grand view may be obtained of the Edwin Arnold River, as it comes leaping in tremendous cascades into the Congo. The waters of this strong channel look exactly like a white cloth laid at intervals over the purple-wooded hills, for the distance at which you are standing does not permit you to see the motion of its stream, and the sheet of white spray is apparently as still and picture-like as if photographed. Everywhere along the road here are what seem to be rude imitations of telegraph wires—tall, straight poles, with lines of fine string stretched from pole to pole; but from these strings depend numbers of loops, or nooses, with a slip-knot. These I took to be for catching birds, as you sometimes see in English orchards similar traps for catching fieldfares and other fruit-eaters; but, on inquiry, I found they were set for bats, which fly against them in the dusk, and are thus frequently caught to be eaten by the natives.

THE INKISSI.

About noon on the third day of our journeying we came to the banks of the Inkissi, and had to cross that swift, rolling, turbid stream in native canoes. The natives always land much lower down the river than they embark, for the current is so swift that it is impossible to entirely withstand its influence. It is here about as broad as the Thames at Windsor, but no one knows where it comes from, or whether its channel is long, tortuous, or of little extent. One fine large village, a long day's march beyond the Inkissi, gives a good idea of Central African life. There is a general aspect of prosperity, and the people are unusually sportive and merry among themselves. I even witnessed what is rare to see among these races—amorous toying and loving caresses between a fine stalwart husband and his plump little wife. I afterwards found out they had been recently married, so this may have accounted for it. Children, pretty little black children, were playing together and making mud pies; one Africanette, looking on, carried a baby as big as herself.

LEOPOLDVILLE.

Beyond this village all was magnificent, grandiose forest. The path goes down, down, down into its depths, and the tree-tops shut out the sky. We stop at the village of Ngoma ("Ngoma" means "drum"; as you will have noticed, it is often applied to a sounding fall of water) the evening of the fourth day after leaving Lutété. Here an old fetish man and some young disciples were performing a curious kind of dance, in which they hopped like frogs, and, squatted on their heels, waving their hands downward from the heavens. I was told they were calling down the rain. From Ngoma to Leopoldville it was a tiring march of fifteen miles, and as I was suffering badly from an ulcer on my leg the road seemed doubly long, so that when at length I limped into the station I was in need of the sympathetic reception accorded me. A late breakfast was soon got ready, and they gave me a most splendid cucumber grown in the station garden. You do not get a glimpse of Stanley Pool until you are quite close to Leopoldville, and it is then, on turning round the hillside, that the magnificent prospect of it bursts upon your view.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Address Before the American Association of Prof. Francis Wayland Against Capital Punishment.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The American Social Science Association convened tonight and was called to order by the President, Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., whose opening address, listened to by a large and distinguished gathering, was on the subject of "Capital Punishment." The first portion of his able address was devoted to a brief survey of English criminal jurisprudence in comparatively recent times, from which certain conclusions were reached. First, that with the growing intelligence of a free people there arises an increasing aversion to capital punishment. In giving his second conclusion Prof. Wayland quoted the words of Sydney Smith: "The efficient maximum of punishment is not what the Legislature chooses to enact, but what the great mass of the people think that maximum ought to be." The third conclusion was that whenever a penalty is far out of harmony with public sentiment with rare exceptions juries refuse to enforce it. After elaborating these points and giving a large number of illustrations and statistics he argued that the only legitimate objects to be accomplished by any form of penalty for the crime of murder are: First, to incapacitate the convicted criminal from doing society any further injury; and, secondly, to deter others from following his example. The lessons taught by the gallows are short-lived. The man dies and is forgotten, but the prisoner for life preaches from his lonely cell a daily sermon to deter from crime. Again, the deterrent influence of this form of penalty will be materially enhanced by the greatly-increased certainty of conviction after detection and of punishment after conviction. From the moment when it is made to appear that a possible mistake is not irreparable, trials for murder will be deprived of their anomalous and exceptional features. The gallows will no longer cast its dark shadow across the court-room. Evidence will be weighed and inferences drawn, probabilities balanced, and verdicts rendered, as in other criminal cases. There will be less feverish excitement, fewer angry controversies, diminished attraction for the idle and vicious—in a word, a much more wholesome atmosphere, material as well as moral, for the exercise of calm reflection and deliberate judgment. It would be strange, moreover, if much impassioned, not to say lurid, eloquence of the Old Bailey variety were not lost to the world.

In conclusion Prof. Wayland said: "And now if the question be asked, and certainly nothing could be more natural than such an inquiry, How can the literal execution of a life sentence be insured? the answer is, by a constitutional provision making release from confinement impossible until before the court in which the prisoner was convicted it shall be made to appear that he was innocent."

MRS. CHARLES TOLMAN.

The Story of Her Disappearance from Her Home at Marshfield, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A Sunday paper of this city, in connection with a rumor that the body of Mrs. Charles Tolman, of Marshfield, had been found in the North River at New York, tells the story of her disappearance. Hasea Pezi, a young Spaniard, who has been living in Marshfield several months, became friendly with Mrs. Tolman, and July 13 left town, ostensibly for his home in Malaga. Four days after his departure Mrs. Tolman also went away, and gossip began to make free with her name. The morning after Mrs. Tolman's departure a friend received a letter from her stating that she had lent Pezi a large sum of money; that he had promised to pay her, but had failed to do so, and she was going to follow him to New York if possible to recover the money. She also requested the lady to inform her husband as to the cause of her absence. The next evening the lady received a postal card from Mrs. Tolman, stating that she had arrived in New York safely, and that she would return home on a certain date. Nothing has since been heard from her. Her husband visited New York, where he learned that Pezi had engaged a passage on the Italian steamer Archimedes for Gibraltar, which steamer sailed the last day of July. He afterward traced him to Brooklyn, where he had an interview with him. He denied any knowledge as to Mrs. Tolman's whereabouts, claiming he had not seen her since his departure from Marshfield. His actions, however, were of such a nature as to throw doubt upon his statements. Mrs. Talman had, it is said, when she left Marshfield, a large sum of money and valuable jewelry about her person.

A RABBI CANED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—A sensation occurred here today in the shape of a personal rencontre between A. Harby and the Rev. D. Levi, the rabbi of the Jewish synagog in this city. The parties decline to give any reason for the origin of the difficulty, and have made strenuous efforts to keep the matter private. Harby, it seems, is a native of Sumter County, in this State, but has recently lived in Texas. He went to the synagog this morning after the rabbi, and encountered him about 10 a. m. in the street near the church. A few words passed, when Harby began to use his cane on the parson, and subsequently his fists. The rabbi did not resist, and the parties separated without the interference of the police. It is rumored that a lady is at the bottom of the affair. The Rev. Mr. Levi is a young married man, has been here for several years, and has the respect of a very large circle of friends, both Jews and Gentiles, who refuse to believe any statements which involve his moral character.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Celebration of the Semi-Centennial of Iowa's Settlement at Dubuque Yesterday—Many Prominent Men Present.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The semi-centennial of the settlement of Iowa was fittingly observed today by the largest assemblage of people ever in Dubuque. Excursion trains came in from all directions bearing crowds of people from Galena, Shullsburg, Independence, Manchester, Rock Island, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Lansing, Bellevue, and numerous other towns. It is estimated that over 3,000 visitors were present from abroad. The city was decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting, and on Main street three beautiful arches were erected.

The procession was one of the finest ever witnessed in Dubuque, including the military and many civic societies, the fire department, old settlers in carriages, etc. The exercises were held at the fair-grounds, where addresses, listened to with deep attention by 12,000 people, were delivered by Judge T. S. Wilson, ex-Minister to France E. B. Washburne, Gen. Chetlain, and ex-Senator A. C. Dodge.

Among the distinguished guests present are the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, an old pioneer, now of Chicago; Gen. Dodge, of Burlington, Iowa's first Governor; Gen. Leroy Hopkinson, who built the first brick house in Dubuque; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Clark, of Illinois; John Lorraine, of Galena; and Samuel Morris, of Potosi, both putting up the first buildings erected here, away back in 1832; Capt. D. S. Harris, of Galena, Frank Emerson and J. Bailey, of Manchester, who were here in 1837; Mayor Mott, of Rock Island; Capt. Girdon, of Galena County; Superintendent Band, of Galena; Judge Murdock, of Clayton; and Mayor W. A. Jones, of Independence.

The weather was beautiful, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of this most notable event. After the speeches the company dispersed for dinner and for the enjoyment of calling up reminiscences of the past.

WIRE-FENCE WAR.

Trouble of the Most Serious Character in Texas Between the Big Cattle Companies and the "Nesters"—Possibility, and Even Probability, of a Bloody Struggle.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 31.—[St. Louis *Republican*.]—The Hon. Mr. McComb, of Montgomery County, was in the city today en route home from Wise and adjoining Northwest Texas counties. He represents that the most serious troubles and open collisions are anticipated, and liable to occur at almost any moment in that section between the large stock-ranch owners on the one side, and the nesters, as the cattle-men of moderate or small, limited means and possessions are termed, and a certain element of cowboys, mostly those unemployed, on the other side. The wire-fence cutting is the cause of the threatened conflict. McComb represents both sides to the controversy as quietly arming and everything

FORESHADOWING BLOODSHED.

He says that from his observation the causes of the trouble are mainly that the big cattle companies fence up large tracts of land that they have not purchased, and in many instances vast amounts that they have no claim to. They keep their own stock, and everybody else off these inclosed lands, and let their own herds graze on the common range till the grass is exhausted, and then turn their stock in on the wire-fence range and exclude the nester element. The latter swear that they will not tolerate this, and demand a common range for all. They say that they have as much right to the range of the big cattle corporations as the last named have to the common range, and that in no event have the big companies the right to fence in any of the public domain and get the exclusive benefit of it. The unemployed cowboys, Mr. McComb says, naturally side with the nesters as a matter of self-interest, as the erection of wire fences would give their numerous fraternity labor they have been deprived of. The wire-fence trouble extends over an area of hundreds of miles and involves several thousand men, and as both sides appear equally determined Mr. McComb says he cannot see how an open war can be averted. Both sides are

QUIETLY ARMING FOR THE AFFRAY.

In addition to the fence-cutting the nesters and the cowboys swear that they will fire the range, burn all the grass, and let stock perish in common before they will submit to what they term the monopoly and autocracy of the ranges.

A special correspondent sent out by the *Live-Stock Journal* Publishing Company to investigate the troubles sends in a two-column report from Monlogue for publication tomorrow, in which he says a very important question is that which now agitates the great heart of the Western people. There has ever been a mutual dislike between the stock-men and nesters. The latter are regarded by the former as intruders encroaching on their God-given domain, and are ostracised and almost boycotted. There were conceived those large cattle-companies whose wealth and magnitude have been heard far and wide. Where before existed a severalty of thirty or forty men now appeared a corporate body powerful in its limited might. Their purpose is obviously to render agricultural pursuits impracticable in this country by impeding communications and monopolizing the territory. The method adopted by them and the stockmen in general was to purchase alternate sections in a body of land and then

FENCE IN THE ENTIRE TRACT.

One case is instanced in which a company whose pastures comprise 130,000 acres possess a title to only a small amount in excess of 20,000 acres. The nesters claim an equal interest in the unoccupied land with the stockmen, and allege that they should not be fenced off from it except by the real owners. In speaking of the secret order of the Nester, the correspondent says: "In its movements and methods it assimilates the policy of the old Ku-Klux Klan. But recently born, it is managed with an admirable discipline, which betokens the experience of years. It operates in darkness: its meetings are under the cover of darkness; and its membership is as deeply veiled. It is a desperate league to exterminate the wire fence, and its power is amazingly illustrated in the terrible blows which have already been dealt. It was rumored yesterday that a line-rider, one who looks after the fences, was lynched in Jack County for interfering with a party engaged in demolishing the wire. The report has not yet been confirmed, but it is not at all improbable; such measures are not incompatible with the spirit which now prevails. In fact, it would require but a signal from the leaders of the secret organization to inaugurate

A TERRIBLY UNFLINCHING CONTEST,

a border warfare, in which the black flag would be raised—brother arrayed against brother, friend against friend, and neighbor against neighbor. The most conservative men anticipate it. Said one to me today: 'We are bordering on the most desperate state of affairs Texas has ever experienced. Unless something is speedily done the outcome will be bloodshed, and the old days of the Texas desperadoes will furnish nothing to compare with it. Already there are low mutterings of an intention to burn out the entire range.' There is no doubt but that preliminary steps are being taken to render it effective. Even now the bubble is about to burst. Last Sunday there was a large prairie fire in Clay County, but the extent I could not learn."

The correspondent concludes his report: "Who can estimate the damage that will accrue when this bomb explodes?

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CATTLE

will die of starvation; millions of dollars will be detracted from the wealth of the State; millions more will be withdrawn in disgust; and to Texas will be restored her old reputation for lawlessness. And this is not all. When the worst comes no power can check the retaliation of the stockmen. They represent wealth; wealth represents power. Blood will flow freely; vigilance committees will be organized, and dreadful scenes of the cruelty of guerrilla warfare will be presented. Texas is about to be set back twenty years, is the verdict of a gentleman long a resident of this section, intelligent, conservative, and prominent in the highest circle. Many citizens of the menaced sections are demanding that Gov. Ireland call an extra session of the Legislature to take action to settle the range troubles and avert an open conflict, which, if once inaugurated, could not be quelled by the entire organized force of the State."

MARINE NEWS.

The Big Boom in Lake Grain-Freights Continues—The Countess Hard Ashore.

An Unknown Wreck Discovered Off Sturgeon Bay Canal—Minor Marine Mishaps.

The Smoke Nuisance.

Nearly every tug in the harbor has complied with the restrictions placed on it by the Health Department, so far as putting on a smoke-consuming device is concerned. The ultimate success of these inventions remains to be seen, but whether or not the tug-owners succeed in burning soft coal without creating an unpleasant amount of dense, black smoke, they must be credited with having done the best they could. They have had much to contend with in the way of worthless inventions, and have frequently been accused of trifling with the city officials, and having discouraged every inventor who attempted to help them out of their difficulty. Some of these charges were no doubt founded on facts. They have at times been ugly, and deserved punishment. They have been pestered for months with a large number of cranks who claimed to have invented the only device that would actually prevent smoke. Each one of the inventions was given a trial, but in almost every case proved an absolute failure. There have been cases where the so-called test was a mere farce, inasmuch as the tug employés were convinced that it was a fraud, and did all they could to make it appear so. What has tended to aggravate the tug-owners is that, no matter how good or bad the invention might be, the verdict of the officials was always the same, and every one of the devices was pronounced a "complete success." Some of them cut the smoke off entirely, but at the same time it caused the steam to drop down to so low a pressure that the tugs could scarcely propel themselves, to say nothing of towing large vessels. With some inventions it was found that the steam-jets injured the boiler, while others that were located inside the furnace were destroyed within a few days by the intense heat. All these defects made no difference in the opinion of the officials, and they were looked upon with distrust and accused of being prejudiced against the tugs. It is little wonder that the tug-owners became disgusted with the idea of trying to comply with the ordinance. Some of them tried hard coal but found it too expensive at the present rates of towing. Twice they were brought before a Police Justice and fined $50 for each tug. They then thought that the only thing to be done was to tie their boats up and appeal to a higher court with a view of testing the validity of the ordinance. The cases were appealed, but in the meantime one of the tug-owners tested his inventive powers and succeeded in at least partially solving the problem. His device was tested and the tugmen agreeing that it was the most successful of any, it was adopted for use on nearly all of the tugs. Its inventor does not claim that it will entirely prevent smoke, but that it destroys the greater portion of it and does away with soot and cinders. Any tug not making use of this or some equally good device should be proceeded against at once. So much for the tugs, but the propellers and steam-barges have done nothing toward abolishing smoke. There are from fifteen to thirty of these smoke-giving monsters in the river every day, and as most of them have docks near the principal bridges, they are a source of much annoyance to the public. The mammoth line propellers lie at their docks usually from one to three days loading and unloading, and almost a continuous volume of smoke and cinders is belching out of their stacks. They are as guilty of violating the ordinance as the tugs, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Lake Freights and Charters.

There was a universal good feeling among vesselmen yesterday when they found their predictions for an advance in grain freights more than realized. Such a genuine boom has not occurred before in a long time, as better rates were obtained yesterday than at any previous time in two years. At the opening of 'Change vessels were in big demand. The first engagement made was for a cargo of corn to Buffalo at 4½ cents. That was a quarter of a cent better than Saturday's quotations. Several other cargoes were placed at the same rate, but some carriers were holding off for 4½ cents, and by maintaining a firm attitude eventually succeeded. The most remarkable feature of the advance in rates was that it occurred when there was more than an ordinary amount of tonnage on the market, but despite this fact the supply was by no means equal to the demand. There was an active inquiry for vessels to Canadian ports at 7¼ cents on corn to Kingston and 3 cents on corn to Sarnia. These are the best rates paid to those ports this season. As an indication of the present demand for vessels it may be noted the grain clearances from Saturday noon to yesterday represented over a million bushels, and this does not include the charters made yesterday. It is more than likely that several vessels were engaged and not reported, as that occurs every day. For some unexplainable reason vessel-agents as a class are very uncommunicative and conduct their business affairs in a sort of a mysterious, won't-give-it-away manner. Vessels are frequently chartered and not reported for several days after, although for what reason no one seems to know. Ordinary business transactions and every fluctuation in the freight market is guarded with as much secrecy as some great State affair. Capt. Vance, a well-known Milwaukee vessel-agent, was in the city yesterday, and said that he never saw so much jealousy displayed among business-men as was indicated by the air of mystery that pervaded the offices of Chicago vessel-agents. He has often telegraphed here for information regarding rates, but has seldom succeeded in getting correct quotations until the papers arrived.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Siberia, corn	75,000
Propeller Fred Mercur, corn	55,000
Propeller William Edwards, corn	54,000
Schooner T. P. Sheldon, corn	50,000
Schooner Joseph Paige, corn	48,000
Schooner M. W. Page, corn	50,000
Schooner Golden Age, corn	90,000
To Kingston.	
Propeller Clinton, corn	18,000
Schooner W. H. Rounds, corn	23,000
Schooner Grimsby, corn	22,000
Schooner Gibraltar, corn	19,000
Schooner Clyde, wheat	15,000
To Sarnia.	
Schooner Red, White and Blue, oats	36,000
Schooner Pomeroy, corn	25,000
Total	575,000

Arrivals and Clearances for August.

The following tabulated report shows the number of vessels that arrived and cleared at the different ports in this district during the month of August. It will be seen that in comparison with the same period last year the number of arrivals and clearances were greater, but the aggregate tonnage less:

	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Pt. of Chicago—				
Steam	642	311,386	647	310,750
Sail	1,067	253,801	1,045	243,401
Total	1,709	565,187	1,692	554,191
Pt. of South Chicago—				
Steam	9	5,757	9	5,757
Sail	39	13,837	35	13,033
Total	48	19,594	44	18,790
Pt. of Michigan City—				
Steam	31	4,696	31	4,696
Sail	37	6,539	37	6,539
Total	68	11,23	68	11,235
Foreign trade—				
American	7	2,063	42	12,812
British	20	7,727	19	7,107
Total	27	9,790	61	19,919
Aggregate total 1883	1,852	605,806	1,865	604,135
Aggregate total 1882	1,818	708,943	1,820	697,331

Damaged Craft.

The tug Crawford was towing the barge Brunette out in the lake yesterday afternoon. The bow of the barge came in contact with the tug's wheel and smashed it. Damage $200, besides several days' delay.

A survey made on the schooner S. H. Foster, damaged by a collision with the Sunnyside, estimated the cost of repairs at $1,750. On removing her cargo it was found that her injuries were more serious than supposed, and another survey has been ordered.

A floating log in the river got caught in the wheel of the tug Protection, and she was taken to the dry dock for repairs.

The steam-barge Clinton for a new stern-post, and the schooner Z. Y. M. C. A. to stop a leak, are in the Chicago Dry-dock.

Marine Hospital Notes.

The Marine Hospital report for the month of August shows that there were fifty patients in the wards Aug. 1; that during the month fifty-eight were admitted, fifty-one discharged, 320 given outside treatment, and fifty-three remained Aug. 31. Three deserted and one died.

Dr. Miller, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Marine Hospital, yesterday obtained leave of absence, and will start for Escanaba Thursday on a three-weeks' pleasure trip. The Doctor will be accompanied by a small party of friends and five Indians, the latter acting as guides, cooks, and bait-diggers. They will go into the woods and camp out, spending the time trout-fishing and hunting deer.

George Johnson, formerly engaged as engineer on the tug Miner, died at the hospital Sunday night. The deceased was admitted July 9, and was suffering from an acute attack of asthma. He was given especial care and improved rapidly. Sunday morning he said that he felt almost well, and thought that he would be able to go to work this week. A few hours later he was dead. He was 48 years of age, and leaves a wife, who resides on Orchard street, in this city.

The Countess Ashore.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The schooner Countess, lumber-laden, and bound from Gordon for Chicago, is hard ashore on Gravelly Gull, and is said to be in a bad condition. She is out only two feet forward and is full of water. The crew are safe. The tug Bruce has gone to her assistance, but fears are entertained that the schooner may go to pieces.

[The marine register does not contain the name of any such schooner as mentioned in the dispatch. There is a yacht Countess which is owned at this port by Mr. S. C. Griggs Jr. The yacht left here about a week ago and may be in that locality, but it is not known that Mr. Griggs has transformed his handsome yacht into a lumber-lugger.]

A Mysterious Wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning, when about eight miles off the Sturgeon Bay Canal, the master of the scow Johnson picked up two small boats, painted white, which were about a mile apart, belonging to a catamaran. It was impossible to pick up the wreck on account of the heavy sea, but with this wind it will go ashore at Whitefish Bay. One of the boats was stove in amidships. Where the wreck came from is unknown, but she does not belong in the vicinity of Sturgeon Bay. Nothing is known concerning her crew.

Bob Teed's New Tug.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Capt. Bob Teed's new tug, built here by J. B. Martel, was launched today and towed to Chicago by the Douglas this evening. She bears the name Bob Teed, and has been previously described by THE TRIBUNE.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Montana, corn, flour, etc.; John Pridgeon, wheat, corn; Fountain City, corn, flour, etc.; schooners M. E. Tremble, rye; R. B. Hayes, corn; H. W. Sage, corn; Homer, flaxseed; R. Halloran, corn; Nellie Gardner, wheat. From Duluth—Propeller China, wheat, flour, etc. From Marquette—Schooner Montcalm, ore. From L'Anse—Schooner Cheney Ames, ore. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Dean Richmond, sundries; Gordon Campbell, coal; Rochester, sundries. For Milwaukee—Propellers Oceanica, coal; Argonaut, coal; Conemaugh, sundries; schooners F. A. Georger, coal; R. B. Hayes, coal; A. L. Andrews, light. For Portage—Schooner Montcalm, light. Coal freights were weak, and suffered a decline of 10 cents in rates to Chicago. Coal has been very scarce recently, and it has been with much difficulty that vessels have been placed for up cargoes. There was in reality no good reason why shippers should have paid 70 cents so long as they did; or even why they should have paid this figure at all. Quite a few Lake Michigan coal carriers have left here light within the last two or three weeks because they could not get cargoes, and yet shippers kept on paying 70 cents. Now, as receipts of coal are continuing very light and vessels becoming more plenty, they think it about time to cut the rates. The schooner H. W. Sage struck it heavy this forenoon, as she was placed for Chicago at 70 cents. After this charter 60 cents was the best rate offered, and but few loads could be got at that figure. The propellers Delaware and D. C. Whitney and the schooner Wayne were engaged for Chicago at 60 cents. The schooners Homer and R. Halloran were unable to get cargoes, and the latter will probably go light to Toledo for a cargo of wheat. The schooner W. E. Tremble will go light to Erie to load coal for Chicago. Other engagements: For Sheboygan—Schooner D. S. Austin, coal at 80 cents. For Detroit—Schooners Blazing Star, J. E. Gilmore, Atmosphere, Leadville, coal at 25 cents. For Toledo—Schooner Miami Belle, coal at 20 cents. For Sandusky—Schooner Fleetwing, coal at 30 cents. Canal freights were firm at 5½ cents on wheat, 5 cents on corn, and 3½ cents on oats to New York. Half a million bushels of wheat were received here since Saturday night, mostly from Toledo. The new harbor tug Lorenzo Dimick made a successful trial trip this afternoon with quite a number of prominent dock-men aboard. She was built by Capt. Samuel Gibson, is owned by Thomas Ryan, a canal forwarder, and was named for the well-known insurance agent of the firm of Crosby & Dimick. Her length is seventy-two feet, and she is the best modeled tug for running in this harbor.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Badger State, merchandise, Buffalo; Gordon Campbell, grain, Chicago; Roanoke, Buffalo; China, merchandise, Duluth; Jim Sheriffs, ore, Escanaba; Philadelphia, Chicago; schooner A. B. Morris, ore, Escanaba. Sailed—Propellers Lehigh, merchandise, Chicago; Badger State, merchandise, Duluth; Roanoke, Chicago; Gordon Campbell, merchandise, Buffalo; China, merchandise, Buffalo; Iron Chief, light, Escanaba; schooner F. N. Gifford, Escanaba.

Lake Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 3.—Passed up—Propellers Townsend with A. Fitzhugh and consort, 5:15; Conestoga with Allegheny, 3:30; Smith Moore, 4:30; H. B. Tuttle and consort, 6:50; Alego and consort, 6:45; Yerworia and barges, 7:30; Michigan and barges, 8; Oswegatchie and barges, 8; M. Mills and consort, 8:05; Henry Chisholm with Negaunee and A. Cobb, 9:30; tug Clark and barges; propeller James S. Fay and consort, 12; Music and barges, 4; B. W. Jenness and barges, 6:15; Rube Richards with H. C. Richards and May Richards, 7; Iron Age and consort, 6:50; schooners P. B. Locke, E. P. Beals, Hercules, Barbarian, 6:15; Passed down—Propeller Oconto, 6; schooners F. L. Danforth, Sunrise, 7:40; J. Kelderhouse, Garret Smith, 9; Fellowcraft, 9:30; propeller Buffalo, 12; Arctic, 1:40; Japan, 3:15; United Empire, 7; schooner Acontias, 7; Hoboken, Three Brothers, 1:30. Wind, east, gentle. Weather fine.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Minnie Davis, Smith & Post, H. C. Winslow, and Millard Fillmore. The last two are loading for Chicago. No departures.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Departed—Steam-barge George Colwell, with Dobbins; steamers Keweenaw, City of Mackinac, propellers Messenger, Atlantic, Lawrence. Arrived—Propellers Ste. Marie and Van Raalte. Northwest wind, stiff; clear and cold.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Grain freights at this port are firm, and vessels in fair demand. The following charters were reported today: Schooners Craftsman, wheat to Kingston at 5 cents; Middlesex, wheat from Toledo to Buffalo at 2¼ cents; Grace Amelia, ties from Southampton to Detroit at 8 cents each; barge Fame, lumber from Au Sable to Detroit at $1.50 per m. A company is being formed here to build a large side-wheel steamer for the excursion business at Chicago, Cleveland, and Buffalo. The steamer is to carry about 1,000 persons.

Lake Michigan.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Fred Kelly, H. C. Ackley, Ohio, Progress, Columbia, Business; schooners Sweetheart, Southwest, Eliza Gerlach, A. Boody, Comrade, J. T. Johnson, C. N. Ryan, M. R. Warner, P. S. Marsh, T. Frayle. Sailed—Steamer Business; schooners A. Boody, Eliza Gerlach.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—There are twenty-one vessels discharging coal here—the largest fleet in several months. Few if any of them will get loads here, and will either go to Chicago or Escanaba. There were some inquiries for vessels today, and an Anchor-Line propeller was engaged to load wheat. The steam-barges Business and Jim Sheriffs were chartered today for 80,000 tons of iron ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports at $1.45 per ton. The schooner H. M. Scove was chartered for stone from Bass Island, Lake Superior, to this port at $2 per cord. The schooner Eliza will be sold at Marshal's sale at Port Washington Sept. 12, and the scow supply at this port Sept. 13. Cleared—Schooner G. C. Finney, for Escanaba. The wind shifted to the southeast this morning, and the wind-bound fleet got away. Arrived—Steam-barges W. H. Barnum, Raleigh and consort, Lucerne. Thomas W. Palmer and consort, Ogarita, schooners Pathfinder, S. W. R. Watson, Champion, G. G. Houghton, Emma L. Coyne, David Vance.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.—Arrived—Hiawatha with Minnehaha, Colonial with Spectator. Cleared—Egyptian with Pelican, Farwell with Rutter and Godfrey, Vienna with Verona. Passed up—Propeller Winslow. Passed down—Propellers St. Paul, Empire State, and Joseph L. Hurd.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooners Penokee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Hyderabad, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Senator Blood, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat; Belle Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston, corn; W. I. Preston, Chicago to Kingston, rye; propeller Dominion, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo. Up—Schooners Nevada, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Mary Lyon, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; James Wade, Oswego to Toledo, coal; propellers Roanoke, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Lake Michigan, Montreal to Toledo, general cargo; Celtic, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Alma Munro, Scotia, Montreal, general cargo, and sailed for Chicago.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner New Dominion, from Toledo.

MIDLAND, Ont. Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Flying Mist, Chicago, grain. Sailed—Schooners Skylark, Alpena, light; Lottie Wolf, Cheboygan, light.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner J. Wade, Oswego to Toledo, coal; propeller Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo; schooner Comrade, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Jennie Matthews, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; J. E. Bailey, Oswego to Toledo, coal; W. L. Howe, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Angus Smith, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Jamaica, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Oswaco, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, iron-ore; Charger, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, general cargo; Nellie Hunter, Belleville to Cleveland, iron-ore; L. S. Hammond, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Garibaldi, Toronto to Cleveland, light; Mediterranean, Oswego to Toledo, coal. Passed down—Schooners O. M. Bond, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Monitor, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; propeller Dominion, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schooners Penokee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; J. R. Noyes, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Prussia, Grand Marais to Kingston, lumber; M. S. Breck, Ashtabula to Hamilton, coal; Lewis Ross, Cleveland to Port Hope; Bavaria, Grand Marais to Kingston, timber; propeller Oneida, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Pensaukee, Chicago, grain; Metropolis, Chicago, grain; Chicago, Chicago, grain; Biggle, Chicago, grain.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner W. H. Oades, Toledo, corn. Sailed—Schooners W. H. Oades, Sandusky, coal; Mediterranean, Toledo, coal.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners Myosotis, Chicago coal; West Side, Chicago, coal; Ada Medora, Milwaukee, coal.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Monitor, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, St. Ignace, iron ore.
Prop Brunette, St. Ignace, iron ore.
Prop Monohansett, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Clinton, Kingston, light.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Iver Lawson, Kewaunee, railway-ties.
Schr Westchester, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. B. Blake, Horseshoe Bay, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr John B. Wilbor, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Gipsy, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Tinney and Laura, Port Washington, gravel.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Oak Leaf, Bark River, telegraph poles.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rand, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Ludington, lumber.
Schr Dan J. Davis, Pentwater, bark.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Pine Lake, railway ties.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ogontz Bay, telegraph pole
Schr Evening Star, Kewaunee, railway ties.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Joseph Paige, Milwaukee, light.
Schr C. J. Magill, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Anne O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Jos. Dresden, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Regulator, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Henry Cowles, Ludington, railway ties
Schr Frank D. Barker, Buffalo, coal.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Phenix, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Metacomet, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Clyde, Kingston, light.
Schr Grimsby, Kingston, light.
Schr Gibraltar, Kingston, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Ford River, poles and ties
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu rye.
Prop A. A. Colburn, Muskegon, light.
Prop Walter L. Frost, Ogdensburg, 51,358 bu corn, 1,000 bags seed.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 1 carriage.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop J. M. Almendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, mdse.
Stmr Menominee, Muskegon, mdse.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, light.
Schr Souel, Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Pine Lake, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, light.
Schr Wm. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr Westchester, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr E. B. Blake, Port Huron, light.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, light.
Schr Regulator, Hamlin, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Traverse City, light.
Schr Guido, Pierport, light.
Schr James Paige, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr Evening Star, Menominee, light.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, light.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Eveline Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Dan J. Davis, Pentwater, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Muskegon, light.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, 74,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, sundries.
Schr Henry Cowles, Ludington, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, light.
Schr Onward, Ford River, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Sopen, Muskegon, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Chapman, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ray S. Farr, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Ludington, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, light.
Schr Starke, Manistee, light.
Schr Lillie E., Manistee, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wanetee, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River, light.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, mdse.
Schr Sardinia, Kewaunee, light.
Schr R. Rand, Kewaunee, light.
Schr America, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Gipsy, Charlevoix, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Otter, Frankfort, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Point Peninsula, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr Lake Forest, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, light.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Golden West, Escanaba, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, light.

THE STORM ON THE BANKS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 3.—Capt. Nickerson, of the schooner Bessy, has just arrived from the Grand Banks. He left the fishing ledge twenty miles north of Rodgers' Shoals and 120 miles off Cape Spear. Capt. Nickerson describes passing through a perfect sea of shattered dories, broken booms, spars, gaffs, and other gear of fishing vessels. No further reliable particulars are yet at hand. The Bessy narrowly escaped going down with all hands. She was badly strained and leaking.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 3.—Intelligence from Trepassy is to the effect that several Newfoundland vessels succumbed to the storm Thursday last. Portions of vessels' hulls, water-casks, diaries, and punts are hourly driven ashore.

ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER-TRAIN.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 3.—The east-bound passenger-train on the New York & New England Railroad, consisting of seven passenger-cars and one baggage-car, jumped the track near here this morning, owing to the spreading of the rails, and collided with two freight-cars standing on a siding, smashing them to pieces. Engineer Allen was badly cut about the head and arms, but not fatally. No passengers were injured, although the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

THE ART EXPOSITION AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—Some further facts of interest are furnished concerning the Detroit Art Loan Exposition, which was brilliantly opened Saturday evening. The building is modeled after the Centennial Annex, and erected for the purpose. It contains 2,000 running feet, or nearly half a mile of wall and hanging room. The exhibition numbers over 1,000 oil-paintings, 250 water-colors, over 400 prints, 100 pieces of statuary, fifty bronzes, and 1,000 works in black and white, besides innumerable curious textiles, articles of virtu, etc., in all over 4,000 art objects.

SLADE AND MITCHELL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Madden, manager for Mitchell, telegraphed this afternoon to Harry Hill, the stakeholder at New York, that Mitchell had accepted the proposals of the El Paso committee for a fight near El Paso, beyond the Mexican line, and requesting Hill to notify Slade's manager to that effect. It is thought improbable Slade will decline the proposal, and therefore it is considered almost assured the fight will occur in Mexico the 25th inst. upon the same terms as the match recently declared off.

A HORSE AND HIS TRAINER KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—A freight-train was ditched at Wright City, on the Wabash Road, today. Fifteen cars were derailed and damaged. The pacing horse Hanging Rock and his trainer, Frank Mason, were killed.

WANTED TO DIE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—George Wagner, a private watchman, went to Green Lawn last night, where he shot himself three times in the head, and fell across the grave of his daughter. He cannot recover.

Gastrine relieves the unpleasant feelings one experiences on arising in the morning at sea. Prevents nausea. All druggists.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Urine diseases. One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE."
"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."
"RADWAY ON SCROFULA."

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office—23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

6 Per Ct. Free of Taxes.

Chicago 6 per cent Car Trust Certificates mature in from six to sixty months. They are, 1st, the direct obligation of a strong railroad company; 2d, the cars themselves are held in trust until final payment is made. We offer a limited amount at par and interest.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 La Salle-st., Chicago. 17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

WM. BEYE. JAMES H. HEALD. Members of the Regular Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

WILLIAM BEYE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, No. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

HELPING INFIDELITY.

[New York Times.]—When it was announced that a Christian minister was to make an argument at the Freethinkers' Convention in defense of Christianity, the friends of that faith were not particularly pleased. Every intelligent man knows that clerical argument is entirely wasted on the peculiar people who hold freethinking conventions. It was therefore probable that the self-appointed champion of Christianity at Rochester would prove to be more zealous than wise—a defender who would injure rather than benefit his cause. This foreboding has been fully justified by the report of the speech of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the well-meaning Methodist minister, who Thursday unwittingly strengthened the hands of the assembled infidels.

Mr. Mitchell began his socalled argument by asserting the verbal inspiration of the Bible and the literal exactness of the Mosaic account of the creation. If he did not assert in so many words that the Christian religion is founded upon the doctrine that every sentence of the Old and New Testaments was directly dictated by the Deity, he plainly asserted it by implication. Of course, this was mere assertion and not argument. It is a doctrine held by scarcely a single intelligent modern theologian, and implying as it does the divine inspiration of every copyist, translator, type-setter, and proof-reader concerned in the copying, translating, or printing of the Scriptures, it is the worst stumbling-block that foolish zeal can place in the path of a reasoning man. To inform a convention of infidels that in order to accept Christianity they must first accept this doctrine is to give them the strongest possible reason for renewed confidence in their errors. The Virginia darky, the Rev. Mr. Jasper, who insists that unless the earth moves around the sun Christianity is unworthy of belief, occupies virtually the position taken by Mr. Mitchell at Rochester.

The first part of Mr. Mitchell's address consisted of an attack upon the hypothesis of evolution and the views as to the age of the world held by modern geologists, he insisting that it was not a day over 6,000 years old! Here he succeeded admirably in convincing his audience that science and religion are antagonistic, and that the Christian must reject the teachings of science if they come in conflict with his private and literal interpretation of the Mosaic record. The pious ignoramus evidently thought he was doing his duty and making an eloquent and convincing defense of Christianity. In point of fact, he was making a far better defense of infidelity than has yet been made by any of the course, ranting blasphemers who have so far addressed the convention.

A mild commendation may be given to the latter part of Mr. Mitchell's address, in which he tried to illustrate the divine spirit of Christ's teachings. To this part of his address, however, many of his hearers probably assented. Even Col. "Bob" Ingersoll generously approves of the personal character of Christ, and admits that His teachings were in the main admirable. This is, of course, very far removed from an admission of the truth of the claims of the Christian religion, but perhaps Mr. Mitchell mistakes it for such.

The effect of this preposterous defense of Christianity upon the minds of Mr. Mitchell's hearers must have been to comfort them with the conviction that Christianity is too absurd to be capable of defense.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were received yesterday at the Chicago Custom-House: E. A. Shoyer & Co., 390 packages tea; Moseback & Humphrey, 424 packages tea; Fitch & Howland, 668 packages tea; J. W. Doane & Co., 1,206 packages tea; Ingraham, Corbin & May, 1 case tea; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1,765 boxes tin-plate; C. Cgvaroc & Sons, 20 cases wine; J. C. Vaughan, 15 cases bulbs; Elmer & Anderson, 7 cases dry goods; H. Sibley & Co., 25 cases bulbs; Kollsatt & Co., 1 case manufactured flax; Chicago Stamping Company, 400 boxes tin-plate; Marshall Field & Co., 101 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 31 cases musical instruments; Sprague, Warner & Co., 1 case olive-oil, 5 casks gelatine; H. P. Ide & Co., 4 cases woolens; Burke, Walker & Co., 4 cases woolens; Morison, Anderson & Co., 67 bales burlaps; Crerar, Adams & Co., 8 cases woolens; J. V. Farwell & Co., 11 packages dry goods; A. B. Fiedler, 1 case woolens; G. Hinstorff, 3 cases books. Collections, $20,213.

MAKING DRUNKENNESS INFAMOUS.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, late preacher of Harvard University, in a recent letter on the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, says: "I believe that the only remedy for intemperance is to make drunkenness the prime offense, and to bring about a state of public feeling in which drunkenness and all approaches to it shall be looked upon with the same disesteem, loathing, and intense moral disapprobation with which the attempt is made to brand the sale of spirituous liquors. Stigmatize the sale and the seller as you please, I care not with how deep a brand, if you will only make one that shall be deeper still for those whose vice makes the sale infamous. What the law makes ignominious society will hold in like disesteem. If a young man of respectable family is likely to be locked up in a house of correction for coming home drunk from a convivial gathering, not only will he be restrained from excessive indulgence, but his parents and friends will be very careful how they start him on the first steps of the evil way. Making drunkenness infamous would do more than all things else toward checking, and to a large degree entirely preventing, the use of strong drink of any kind in families and on occasions of social festivity, and would multiply beyond any other conceivable cause the number of total abstinents."

BAY STATE BEN.

Ben Butler was a soldier bold,
And used to war's alarm;
But politics took him off his legs,
So he threw up his arms.

Now, Ben he loves an office well,
And he has got the tin;
He ran for Governor last year;
Egad! and he got in.

But when he tried the second time,
They made him quite a scoff;
They got him on the campaign plank,
And then they shoved him off.

"O, old Bay State! O, old Bay State!
Is this your love so warm?
The love that loves an old turn-coat
Should be more uniform."

"Look here," the old Bay State replied,
"Your love we did allow;
We needed some bad medicine—
We have a plenty now."

To act on the liver and cleanse the bowels no medicine equals Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Growing Stronger—Exchange Easy.

Stocks Generally Higher, with a Good Demand, After an Early Decline.

The Produce Markets More Active with the Return of Summer Tourists—Provisions Irregular.

Grain Depressed by Fine Weather and the Largest Receipts of the Season—Corn Taken Freely by Shippers.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was again active, the clearings being largely increased by the settlements on the 1st of the month, and country orders for currency were much heavier than hitherto. The demand for discounts was also active, and rates were a shade stronger, the quotations still ranging from 6@7 per cent. Some loans which were before running at 6 were renewed at 7. Money was quoted at 5 on call.

The bank clearings yesterday aggregated $16,740,000, being $5,100,000 less than Saturday. The clearings of the last two days aggregate $28,340,000. The increase is due to the large settlements the 1st of September.

Exchange on New York was 50@60c discount per $1,000. The market was not quoted strong, though weakest at the opening.

Foreign exchange was weak under a liberal supply of bills. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 482½ and 486, with actual rates at 482 and 485¼. English documentary at 479½@479¾ for sixty days and 482½@483 sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528¾@527½, and 525⅝@525 short. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94¾ sight; do documentary, 93¼ and 94¼.

The Corn Exchange will probably be ready to open as a National bank about Oct. 1. Mr. S. A. Kent is talked of for the Presidency.

Stocks improved yesterday, and local houses think the situation is decidedly favorable for higher prices. The short interest is believed to be pretty well covered, and many of the bears are said to have gone over to the bulls' side of the fence.

Large orders for the Grangers are said to be deferred pending the fate of the corn crop.

The New York dealers in fractional lots of stocks report a largely increased call for investment, and estimate that within the last three days as many as 10,000 shares of Vanderbilt, Granger, and Villard stocks have been bought for investment, paid for, and taken from the street. Intelligent operators look upon this as an important indication of a rising market.

Denver earnings the fourth week of August are reported to have increased $14,000, and the mileage 540. The Denver & Western bond interest is paid.

The net earnings of the Atchison system for six months increased $1,300,000.

Union Pacific has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

A dispatch says a suit has been commenced at Trenton by the executors of an estate asking that the lease of Jersey Central to Reading be annulled. It is asserted that the road could now pay a 10 per cent dividend. The case comes up next month.

The finances of the Erie Road for the first time in its history are said to be on a basis that promises to endure; and if its progress continues favorable for a few years dividends on both classes of stock issues are considered as likely to be made. For the last five years and since its latest reorganization the progress and prosperity of Erie is declared to having been satisfactory to both stock and security holders.

The statement of the Controller of the Currency Sept. 1 gives the amount of National-bank notes outstanding on that date, exclusive of the circulation of National gold banks, $754,679, at $353,834,542. The decrease during last month was $1,189,724, and since Sept. 1, 1882, it was $5,857,031. The amount of legal-tenders outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, was $346,681,016, and the decrease in deposit since Sept. 1, 1882, was $3,414,534.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Two of the Boston banks whose bonds, held to secure circulation, have been called have concluded to give up their circulation to the amount of their called bonds—$736,800. This is another straw showing that the profits of circulation are no longer an attractive feature of the National banking system."

The imports at Boston for the four weeks ending Aug. 24, were the smallest for any month since last February, being $5,227,604. The imports at New York for last week were $8,131,822, which is below the usual average. During August the imports of dry goods at New York amounted to $14,623,759, against $15,652,196 for the same month of last year.

The visible supply of cotton Aug. 31 was 1,732,705 bales, against 1,336,924 the corresponding date in 1882.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chi. Nat. Bank	135	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105¼
†Con. Nat. Bank	109	N.C.Cy.Ry.1 mgelis1900	110
†Hibernian Bankg.Co.	140	N. C. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	100
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	175	†W. Div. Ry. cpn 5-20 4½s	105
International Bank	100	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	104
Mer.Loan & Tr'st Co.	190	West Park 7s, 1890	107
Nat. Bk. of America	142½	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	99¼
National Bank of Ill.	140	Mut. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	78½
†Chi. City 4½s, 1900	107¼	†Postal Tel. Co. 6s 1912	50
†Chi. City 4s, 1901	103¼	Cnt. B. of Trde 10-50 5s	97
†Chi. City 3.65s, 1902	99⅞	C. & C. C. & D. C. com.	15
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	88¼	Chicago City Ry	236
Cook County 7s, 1883	103¼	Chi. Gas. L. & C. Co.	106¼
Cook County 7s, 1890	112	†Inter-State Ind. Ex.	40
†Cook County 7s, 1892	118¼	Traders' Ins. Co.	127½
Cook County 5s, 1890	100½	Union Iron & Steel Co	5
Cook County 4½s, 1900	105½	Postal Tel. Co.	6¾

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 C M&StP CP&W5s	92¼	1000 Ja'kv'e S'h'rn 6s	92
1000 do	92¼	1000 C & N W R R s fd 5s	102¾
10 Postal Tel Co	6¾	2000 C M & St P C & P 5s	92¼
10 A T & S Fe RR s 10	83¼	2000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s	89½
10 do s 10	83¼		

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The stock market during the forenoon was generally stronger and prices were higher on a moderate volume of business. The market opened ⅛@¼ higher, the latter on Northwestern. About 11:30 there was a temporary reaction of ⅛@⅜, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental, of which 100 shares were at that time sold under the rule at 64½. The market, however, soon recovered, and the advance in price from that point was almost continuous until 12:30, at which time prices were generally ¼@1 above the closing figures of Saturday, the latter on Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Lackawanna, Oregon & Transcontinental, and Northern Pacific preferred, all of which showed advances at that hour. In the hour and a half between 12:30 and 2 o'clock the market was stronger, and the advance was nearly continuous to the extent of ¼@1½, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental. In the last hour prices were generally lower as the result of sales to realize profits on the advance of the last few days. The extreme decline in the hour was ⅛@⅞ the latter on Northern Pacific preferred to 75¼, Oregon & Transcontinental to 65¼, and Lackawanna to 122. In the final dealing the general market was stronger, and there was a recovery of ⅛@½, the latter on Lackawanna. The closing was strong. In the final dealings Oregon Improvement sold at 89, against 85 earlier in the day, and Oregon Railway & Navigation advanced ¾, to 130½. The result of the day's trading, however, was to leave prices generally higher than at the close Saturday.

The *Herald's* money article says: The bull feeling (which, it must be confessed, proved to be of rather a short-horned nature until toward the close) was pretty well expressed today. Contrary to general expectation, the market opened moderately weak, and it was not until noonday that there was any decided stiffening of prices. After this time a moderate advance was made, and at the end quotations were fractionally better than were those at Saturday's closing, but still not quite up to the best figures of the day. Nevertheless it would appear that the bulls are having the swing of the market. Commission houses representing a country clientele are unanimous in reporting that orders to purchase stocks have greatly increased, and there is no question but that firms representing foreign interests have been active buyers for customers abroad. Unquestionably many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stocks have been quietly absorbed by home and foreign dealers during the last ten days, either with the purpose of withdrawing them, in an investment way, permanently from the market, or with the intent of not again marketing them until considerably higher prices are reached. The assurance that this is the case, that the supply of long stocks has been at least moderately lessened, and that the outlook of things agricultural and commercial favors a higher range of values are the causes for the better feeling which prevailed today. All of the "big men" talk bullish, and it is safe to say that most of them mean what they say. Even the clever contributor to a morning newspaper, who is always a bear, seems inclined to squirm out of a position which looks like a false one, and be contented hereafter to sign his articles with the more correct but equally euphonious subscription of "Wriggles." The day brought some bits of news. Word comes from Chicago that the receipts of corn are only limited by the railroad facilities for bringing it to market, the farmers being extensive shippers upon the probabilities that the coming crop will be an enormous one. The present superb weather would seem to back up the opinion that large foreign shipments of this product will be made and that gold must be sent here to pay. Foreign bankers estimate that at least $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 of gold will be shipped to this country before Jan. 1, 1884. We had occasion yesterday to notice the failure of the Ohio Central Railroad Company to pay interest upon its River Division bonds. It is said that the Seney syndicate received some $5,000,000 with which to build 150 miles of road and construct the bridge—a sum more than ample for the purpose. It is complained that no statement as to how this large amount has been expended has yet been made. Considered in the light of a trust fund, subscribers are naturally asking, "What has become of it?" It is generally understood that the Chesapeake & Ohio Company were willing to lease the River Division and bridge at a rental sufficient to insure 5 per cent upon the bonds upon which default has been made. Nothing came of this proposition, however, and now persons in interest are asking why the bridge was not finished months ago, as they say it should have been, and the question definitly settled whether its earning capacity was sufficient to provide for the fixed charges upon the bonds before default was made. The Denver people were in labor today upon the subject of a new President. What was the result of the "accouchement" is not known at this writing. Union Pacific declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record. A meeting of the Trunk Lines' Executive Committee will be held Thursday next, when efforts will be made in the usual school-boy way to straighten out the new squabbling regarding the cutting of rates. Western Union was strong, though quiet. Its concession to the ci-devant strikers and a vague report that the Hatch-Williams suit was likely to be compromised gained strength to the quotations. The market closed strong, but slightly lower.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sept. 3	Sep. 1
Canada Pacific	4,351	57¼	56¾	57¼	56¾
Canada So.	4,400	53½	52¾	53¼	52¾
Central Pacific	7,125	68¾	68¼	67¾	67½
C., B. & Q.	560	125	124¾	124¾	124¾
C., C., C. & I.	240	63¾	62½	63¾	63
Ches. & O.	100	16	16	16	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G.	5,800	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
D., L. & W.	38,420	122¾	121¾	122¾	122½
Erie	18,930	31¼	30¾	31¼	30¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	700	8	8	8	8
do pfd.	200	17	16¾	17	16
I. B. & W.	700	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¼
Illinois Central	500	128	127¾	127¾	127¾
Jersey Central	5,300	83¾	83¼	83¼	83¼
Kansas & Texas	3,875	25¾	25¼	25¾	25½
Lake Shore	22,955	103	101¾	102¾	101¾
Louis. & Nash.	18,210	46¾	45¾	46¼	45¾
Metropolitan El.					
Mich. Central	2,100	84¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
M. L. S. & W. pfd.	100	41	41	41	
Minn. & St. L.	500	22¼	21¾	22¼	21¾
do pfd.	601	49	49	49	
Missouri Pacific	4,500	99¾	98¾	99¼	98¾
N. Y. Central	6,200	116¾	116	116¾	116¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2,300	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
Northern Pacific	8,150	40¾	39¾	40¼	40¼
do pfd.	33,425	76¾	75¼	75¾	75¾
Northwestern	6,865	125¾	124¾	125	124
do pfd.	700	145¼	144	145¼	142¾
Ohio Cent.	1,475	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Ohio & Miss.	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ont. & Western	700	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	900	130½	129¾	130½	130
O. Trans-Con	31,800	65¾	64¾	65¾	64½
Pacific Mail	1,300	32¼	31¾	31¾	31
P. P. C. Co.	400	129	129	129	128
Peoria D. & E.	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14
Reading	5,900	52¾	52	52¾	52¾
R. & D. term.	1,300	33	32¾	33	
Roch. & Pitts.	900	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	200	47	47	47	
St. Paul	26,655	104¾	103¾	104	103¾
do pfd.	379	119¾	119¼	119¾	118¾
St. Paul & O.	2,400	42¾	41¾	42¼	41¾
do pfd.	550	103¾	102¾	102¾	102½
St. P., M. & M.	2,500	109¾	109	109	108¾
Texas Pacific	9,500	29	28	29	28¾
Union Pacific	19,730	92¾	90¾	91¾	90¾
Wabash	4,300	21	19¾	20¾	19¾
do pfd.	7,910	34¾	33¾	34¼	33¾
Western Union	11,121	78¾	77¾	78¾	78

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	116
American	89	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st	115
4½s	112¼	Texas Pacific l. g.	51
4s	119⅝	Texas Pacific R. G.	77
Pacific 6s	129	Union Pacific 1st	113
Central Pacific 1st	111	Union Pac. l. g.	105¼
Erie 2d	94	Union Pac. s. f.	113¾
L. W. (asked)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con.	66¾	Tenn. 6s new	35
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joe	109	Virginia con.	37
Tenn. 6s	38	Virginia defd.	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 3s reg	103¾	50000 N Y W S & B 1st	72
1000 A & P inc	27¼	3000 do	72¾
5000 do	27¼	5000 do	72¾
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	91¼	11000 do	72¾
1000 D & R G '21	112¾	5000 N Y C Ex 5s	105
6000 Erie 4th mtg	105	7000 No Pac 1st coup	103¼
1000 F & P M 1st	110¾	1000 do	103¼
1000 I B & W 1st	88	5000 do	103¼
1000 M & St P con	118	5000 do	103¼
12000 do 1st C&P W Div	93	10000 No Pac 1st	82
10000 Met 1st	99	5000 R & D deb	66¾
1000 do	99¼	5000 do	67
11000 M K & T gen 6s	78¾	5000 do	67¾
1000 do	78½	5000 S P M & M 1st con 6s	112
50000 do	78¾	5000 T Pac 1st Rio	77¼
10000 M & O 1st	103	5000 U P 1st	113¾
10000 N Y C St L 1st	100	5000 do	113
21000 N Y C 1st con	128¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 Ala class C	81½	15000 N Y W S & B 1st	73
5000 A & P inc	27½	5000 do	73¼
3000 Can So 1st	104¾	5000 do	73¼
10000 C & O 1st B	91¾	5000 do	73¼
1000 E Tenn inc	30¾	5000 do	73¼
10000 do	30¾	10000 N Y C & St L 1st	100
2000 Ft W & Den 1st	69¾	25000 O C inc	9¾
1000 L E & W inc	34¾	10000 O & T 1st	92¼
5000 M So s f	105¾	10000 R W & O ex 5s	62
2000 Metn 2nd	86	5000 S P M & M 1st c 6s	112
3000 W U Tel 6s	82¾	6000 W S L & P T P & W	1.103

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

25000 U S 4s coup 1907	119¾	5000 L & N N & M 1st 6s	92
23000 La cons	66¾	1000 L & N con	116¾
10000 A B & S 1st	123	10000 M & E 1st con	122¾
5000 C & S P M & O con	103¾	1000 M & S P 1st W & M	90
2000 C & O cy	47	3000 N Y W S & B 1st	73½
2000 C & O 1st B	91¾	15000 do	73¾
5000 Con Pac l g	88	5000 do	73¾
10000 D & R reg '91	112¾	5000 do	73¾
10000 D & R G 1st con	81	5000 N Y C & St L 1st	100
5000 Ft W & D 1st	69¾	10000 N W cons reg g b	123¼
4000 do	69¾	5000 N P 1st	82¾
6000 do	70	57000 N P 1st coup	103¼
7000 I B & W 1st ED 6s	91	20000 O & T 1st	91
5000 I B & W 2d ED 6s	75	5000 R & D deb	68
10000 K P 6s 1896	108¼	5000 St P M & M 1st	103

New York, Sept. 3.—Money market easy at 2@2½; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weaker at 481½; do demand, 485¼.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—For more than a month the local bank rate has held firm at 3 per cent, and was the same today, against 7 per cent, the rate at the corresponding date of 1882. The advance last year came the middle of August, and was 3½ per cent the 15th to 7 per cent the 19th. The decline set in Sept. 14, and in three days there were loans as low as 4½ per cent. Rates gradually stiffened until early October, when the maximum rate of the year, 8 per cent, was reached. The demand for money is so far lighter this year than last, and yet it would be singular if there should not soon be an advance in the bank rate. New York funds sold at par to 12c discount today. Par was last previously recorded Aug. 28. The note market is dull, 5½@6 per cent representing the basis of most transactions. The best corporations hold their paper for 4½ per cent, and can command money at that price where the circumstances favor. The local bank statement is one of declining averages throughout, save in the item of surplus reserve, which, thanks to a decrease in the obligations of the banks, shows a nominal gain of $52,514, making the surplus $1,100,724, against $157,214 Sept. 4, 1882, and $138,100 Sept. 5, 1883. The stock market generally maintained the advance of Saturday afternoon, with a slight decline after the opening. Of the home roads Eastern opened at 40 (Saturday's closing) and declined ¼; Boston & Maine sold at 161; Fitchburg, unchanged at 128; New York & New England, ½ lower, at 24¼. Union Pacific was higher at 91¼@91½. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1¼ higher, at 124¾. Atchison ½ higher, at 83¾, Mexican Central at 13, Flint & Pere Marquette 25, Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1. Atlantic & Pacific 6s sold at 95, Mexican Central 7s 60¼, New York & New England 6s 92¼, 7s 102. There was little doing in mining stocks. Cotton futures advanced a trifle and then settled down to Saturday's prices.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
American Bell	30	242	242	240	240
Atchison	700	83¼	83⅝	83½	83¼
B. & M.	1	161	161	161	161
C., B. & Q.	25	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Eastern	12	40	40	40	40
Mex. Central	1000	13	13	13	13
N. Y. & N. E.	150	25	25	25	25
Rutland	60	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
T. C. & St. L.	925	1	1	1	1
Union Pac.	100	90½	90¾	90¾	90¾
Flint & P. M.	100	25	25	25	25
Fitchburg	50	128	128	128	128
Franklin Mining	50	10	10	10	10
Second board—					
Bell Tel.	20	239	239	239	239
Mexican Tel.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Atchison	200	84	84	84	84
C. B. & Q.	10	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	50	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
San Pedro Mining	50	17	17	17	17

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

15000 Mex Cen 7s	60¾	1000 N Y & N E 7s	102
5000 do	60¾	5000 A & P 6s	95

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Eastn 6s	110¼	10000 Mex Cen 7s	60¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The market closed irregular:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¾	58¼
Reading	26⅛	26¼
Lehigh Valley	68¾	69¼
Northern Pacific	40¼	40⅜
Northern Pacific, preferred	75¾	75⅞
Lehigh Navigation	44	44⅛
N. N. Y. & P.	13¼	13½
Jersey Central	83	83¼

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 3.—Sight exchange in New York, $1.00@1.50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482@482½.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 3—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 3-16; do account, 100¼.

Illinois Central, 131½; Pennsylvania Central, 59¾; New York Central, 119¾; Erie, 31¼; do seconds, 96; Reading, 27¼.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Rentes, 79f 90c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 3.—Mining stocks very dull. Horn Silver, $7.25; Iron Silver, $3.05; Chrysolite, $1.15; Sierra Grande, 97c and 95c; and Robinson Consolidated, 45@40c. Sales of the day, 20,540 shares. Pipe-Line certificates very dull; 108⅝@107½.

Homestake	$ 17	Quicksilver	$ 6
Iron Silver	3.05	Quicksilver pfd.	29¾
Ontario	30	Sutro	29

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	1¼	Ridge	¾
Calumet & H.	243	Silver Islet	3¾
Catalpa	¾	Wis. Central	18
Franklin	10	Do preferred	35
Pewabic	3	Osceola	17½
Quincy	45		

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 3.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.00	Mount Diablo	$4.50
Belcher	1.12½	Navajo	2.87½
Best Belcher	3.75	Northern Belle	6.37½
Bodie Con.	15	Ophir	3.50
California	25	Potosi	80
Choliar	2.37½	Savage	1.87½
Con Virginia	50	Sierra Nevada	3.12½
Crown Point	1.12½	Union Con.	4.87½
Eureka Con.	7.12½	Utah	2.62½
Gould & Curry	2.37½	Yellow Jacket	3.12½
Hale & Norcross	4.00	Scorpion	60
Mexican	3.50		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Elston av, n w cor of Augusta st, e f, 100x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (F. Caspari to George Woelfel)	$ 3,000
West Thirteenth st, 24 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Robert Wunderlich to Arthur Oudes)	875
West Ohio st, 48 ft w of Elizabeth, s f, 48x128 ft, dated Aug. 8 (George A. Robbins to G. M. Wilson)	2,000
Lull place, 48 ft e of North Wood st, s f, 48x100 ft, with 45½x100 ft in same block, dated Aug. 28 (Edwin C. Harmon to F. W. Hatterman)	2,000
West Van Buren st, 75 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x122 ft, dated July 27 (John Hollowed to James Mowatt)	3,000
West Seventeenth st, 192 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 27 (Frank Nowak to J. and M. Horacek)	1,850
Lane place, 151⅛ ft n of Centre st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (W. H. Lahman to Catherine Kaub)	2,350
Fulton st, 166 3-10 ft e of Oakley, s f, 26 7-10x123 ft, dated July 3 (M. M. and H. H. Moody to E. H. Raber)	1,300
Lewis st, 25 ft s of Garfield av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (C. and A. Breinig to John Minnick)	1,850
Milwaukee av, 72 ft n w of Paulina st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 16 (estate of William Sheedy to Carl Schroeder)	2,500
West Nineteenth st, 250 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Aug. 9 (Mathias Strnad to Frank Tupa)	2,375
Oakley av, 130 ft n of Coulter st, e f, 26x104 ft, dated Aug. 3 (P. M. Thompson to P. Dwyer)	550
Dickson st, 216 ft n of Blackhawk, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Aug. 21 (James Pleasants to Jacob Harmocinsk)	700
Canal st, n w cor of Mather, e f, 27 85-100x100 ft, dated Aug. 27 (S. D. Ward et al to Lewis Oberndorf)	5,000
West Erie st, 120 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x121½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (L. Washington to Dora Manning)	740
Undivided ⅔ of w ½ Blocks 2 and 6, with other property in Clifford's Addition, dated July 23 (Le Baron B. Colt to Francis Colwell)	17,500
Webster av, s w cor of Dayton st, n f, 39 2-12x125 ft, improved, dated April 19 (Harrison Rosa to Mary T. Earhuff)	8,500
West Jackson st, 73 ft e of Albany av, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (Willis G. Jackson to Mary Gunderson)	2,250
Fulton st, 46 ft e of Albany av, s f, 63x149 ft, dated June 26 (John H. Nichols to Bridget Weldron)	3,700
Elk Grove st, 100 ft s e of Girard, n e f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept 1 (P. A. Duff to Alwine Schulz)	1,300
Deering st, 270 ft s of Archer av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (B. and M. Lauterbach to Peter Jung)	1,250
Courtland st, 140 ft e of North Hoyne, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 21 (John T. Dale to W. H. Shutterly)	500
Armitage road, 24 ft e of Elk Grove av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (James M. Allen to John Bailey)	1,800
Armitage road, n e cor of E k Grove av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (same party to Charles Braley)	1,850
Webster av, 141½ ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (John D. Allan to G. W. Cep-erley)	1,450
Sangamon st, bet Van Buren and Congress, e f, 72x118 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (Nathan Neufeld to Benedict Wolf)	9,000
Same property as the above, dated Sept. 3 (Benedict Wolf to Rebecca Neufeld)	9,000
Wabash av, 125 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x181¼ ft, dated Sept. 3 (M. A. and H. Caflin to Charles M. Barnes)	7,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Paulina st, 252 ft s of Leland av, e f, 50x165 ft, dated April 24 (J. B. De Luce to A. J. Livesey)	$ 1,000
Fullerton av, 75 ft w of Southport, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 23 (W. Hahne to estate of Carl Pocock)	550
Commercial st, 32 ft n of Bertian av, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Aug. 21 (Daniel Donahue to H. and M. L. Dupuy)	650
Orchard st, 50 ft s of Huck court, w f, 25x135 ft, dated Aug. 6 (W. B. Snow to John Kleng)	850
Burling st, 50 ft s of Dewey court, w f, 25x105 ft, dated Aug. 29 (F. Deming to N. Kerwer)	600
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
School st, near Forty-eighth, w f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Aug. 29 (W. and M. McGurk to Mary T. Bowes)	$ 2,700
School st, adjoining above, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Aug. 29 (Thomas Marr to same party)	2,750
Fifty-eighth st, between Frederick place and Madison av, s f, 60x124 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 28 (F. H. Kent to Anna C. Merrill)	4,000
Fifty-sixth st, 500 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 72x140 ft, dated Sept. 3 (N. M. Chittenden to Thomas Cartan)	1,400
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Humboldt st, 250 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 25x120 ft, dated June 28 (Henry Wedekind to A. G. Anderson)	$ 600
Henry court, 50 ft n of Point st, w f, 25x107 ft, improved, dated Aug 30 (F. and H. Hoepe to M. and M. Englund)	725

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

William Lesch, two-story dwelling, 24x50, No. 78 Jay street, to cost $3,000.

H. Tessman, one-story cottage, 20x40, No. 205 Henry street, to cost $900.

Townsend & Godfrey, four-story theatre, 72x126, No. 167 Halsted street, to cost $50,000.

J. A. Thomas, one-story cottage, 20x50, No. 686 Thirty-first street, to cost $1,000.

H. Bryant, one-story cottage, 22x30, No. 15 Francisco street, to cost $1,000.

John Rohles, two-story store and dwelling, 25x68, No. 2420 Wentworth avenue, to cost $4,500.

R. C. Barry, one-story cottage, 21x40, No. 763 West Ohio street, to cost $1,000.

Fred Buettner, basement, 20x30, No. 475 North Lincoln avenue, to cost $800.

E. White, two-story dwelling, 22x56, No. 285 Idaho street, to cost $2,000.

P. Canion, three-story dwelling, 27x28, No. 369 Wells street, to cost $4,000.

M. Dewon, two-story dwelling, 22x52, No. 30 Nebraska street, to cost $4,500.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, with a much better attendance of operators, the additions being men who had returned from their summer vacation, and some of them proceeded in a mild way as if they meant to "make Rome howl." There was a good deal of selling in grain, which weakened prices, in sympathy with the facts of fine weather and big receipts, while provisions were partly firm and partly uncertain. The great points of the day were the biggest list of grain receipts this season so far, and the vexatious delay in the posting of the list, which left the great mass of operators all at sea up to within a few minutes of noon. The monthly pooling of stocks of provisions was also a great disappointment to many parties in that branch of the trade.

Provisions were more active and very irregular. Pork declined 10@15c, and closed 2½@5c below the latest prices of Saturday, at $12.12½ bid for October. Lard declined 7½c, and closed 5c lower, at $8.32½ bid for October. Short ribs sold down 5c, but closed 20c higher than Saturday, at $6.70 for October. Liverpool reported lard 3d higher, but meats 3d lower, while the tendency here was exactly the reverse, chiefly owing to the publication of stocks on hand here. People looked for some 35,000 tcs lard, and found 52,000 tcs; they looked for some 30,000,000 lbs short ribs, and found barely 25,000,000 lbs reported. The difference in lard was supposed to be stuff brought here from other places during last month and not reported by the carriers, while the meat shipments seem to have been larger than counted on. The market sold off early in sympathy with the decline in grain, while hogs were quoted easier; and the reaction was led by short ribs, which were found to be scarce, while the stocks here were said to be all controlled by one firm. There was a very good shipping demand yesterday for lard and meats. The bulls said that we have now on hand only about 10,000,000 lbs of all kinds of stuff more than a year ago, with prices so high then that the export demand was killed off, while there is now a brisk movement to Europe, present prices being attractive to foreign buyers. One operator said that he believes there will not be a pound of salted meats on this market by the close of this month, as September is the great month for the shipment of hog products East and South. We note that January stuff is again at a discount. As compared with October the market was 25c lower on pork and 30@32½c lower on lard yesterday. In the afternoon the market was quiet and steady at $12.10@12.12½ for October pork, $8.32½ bid for October lard, $8.02½ for November do, $7.97½ for year do, and $6.70 bid for September or October ribs.

Flour was dull and easier. There was a light local trade and nothing perceptible doing for export. Bran and other millstuffs were dull and easier.

Wheat was active and irregularly weaker. It opened ⅝c higher, declined 1@1¼c, reacted ⅜c, declined 1½c, and closed 1⅛@1¼c below the latest prices of Saturday, at $1.00¼ bid for October and $1.02⅜ bid for November. The British markets reported a better tone, but our receipts were much heavier, being 432 car-loads of all grades, 257 of which were spring. Also St. Louis reported the receipt of 220,000 bu, and New York was easier, while fine weather in the West was favorable to a continuance of the active movement in this country. There was a very moderate shipping demand here, exporters being slow. The public cable caused the early strength, but the fine weather invited so much selling as to beat down prices, and a great deal was unloaded on the decline, chiefly small lots. The subsequent turn was due to the buying of about 500,000 bu by one man, in two lots, and it fell back, as people suspected him of wanting to sell it out again. One operator remarked that it was useless to attempt to sustain the market with nearly half a million farmers on top of it. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold chiefly at 98¾@99c, and No. 3 do at 91½c. No. 2 red winter sold at $1.06 cash and $1.07 for October. No. 3 red sold at $1.01. In the afternoon the market was again weak, with free selling by leading houses. Regular for October sold down to 99⅞c, with rather large sales at $1.00, including one lot of 100,000 bu; it closed at $1.00, with November at $1.02⅜.

Corn was active and weaker, closing at ⅜@1c below the latest prices of Saturday, at 47¼c bid for October and 46¼c bid for November, with September at 48c bid. The British markets reported a better tone, and that, with the strength in wheat, caused a shade of firmness here early in the day, from which point the market eased off gradually under the fear of very heavy receipts. The daily inspection was not posted till near noon, by which time shippers were in the field, and the reported arrival of 1,309 cars, with 42,200 bu by canal, caused little additional weakness. The shipping demand was really a strong one, unusually so, the lower prices attracting buyers, though the larger supply enabled lake carriers to command another advance in freight rates. It was this demand, which kept No. 2 at a premium of ⅛@⅜c over the month, that prevented a worse break in futures, as it made the bears afraid to sell freely except on the more deferred deliveries. Car-lots of No. 2 sold chiefly at 48⅜@48⅝c and rejected chiefly at 45¼c in good houses. In the afternoon the market was quite weak, October selling to 46⅞c and closing at 47c, with September to 47⅜@47⅞c. In the put-and-call crowd on the sidewalk there was a noticeable spreading out of the difference between the two, to 1c; they were barely ½c apart last week. The fact shows more life in the "valley of dry bones" which has been for so long a synonym for the speculative part of the corn crowd.

Oats were firm under a good cash and speculative demand, the liberal transactions in spot being mostly at 25¾c, the price ruling at the close Saturday. In futures October was the strong point, selling early at Saturday's latest figure, advancing ⅛c, and closing strong at the opening price. The other deliveries, after selling up ⅛c, closed about ⅛c below the earliest prices made. In the sample market the demand was healthy at about Saturday's prices, No. 2 selling at 26@26¼c, and No. 2 white at 27@27½c.

Rye was active and a little easier under liberal offerings, No. 2 spot selling at 55½c, and seller the month in several round lots at 55¼c. October sold at 56⅞c, and November at 58¼c, closing at 58c bid, or ½c below the latest prices of Saturday.

Barley was inactive so far as store lots were concerned, the sample market also showing little desire to trade on the part of buyers. The receipts averaged poor in quality, that grading No. 2 under the new rule being the subject of much fault-finding. Samples sold at 62@63c for No. 2, and 48@55c for No. 3.

The demand for dry goods continues to show steady improvement, but the movement is not as active as it should be at this stage of the season, and prices continue to lean a little in the buyers' favor. Staple and fancy groceries met with only a light demand, and prices were again quoted steady all around. Dried fruits were in fair request, and averaged fair. Fish were quiet as last quoted. There was a quiet butter market, but prices were easy for all grades below good. Cheese was dull and heavy. The only change in the oil market was an advance to 44c in turpentine.

Mackerel continue scarce and exceedingly firm. It now looks as though the season's catch would not be more than 50 per cent of an average, and high prices are likely to prevail throughout the season. Although the storm of last week drove the fleet into port, the receipts were nearly 7,000 brls less than for the corresponding week last year.

In green fruits peaches were in light supply, the receipts being mostly from Southern Illinois and Delaware, the latter making a fine showing as to quality, and selling higher. Blackberries and blueberries were scarce, the latter selling 50c per drawer higher. Watermelons plenty and cheaper. Eggs were plenty at 17c per doz. Hides, grease, and tallow moving slowly at quotations. Potatoes continue plenty at the low prices of last week. Hay was weak as a consequence of the heavy receipts, selling down 50c per ton. In seeds flaxseed was 1@2c off, selling at $1.28@1.29 in store and on track, and timothy seed was active and steady at $1.26@1.27 for prime.

Stocks in Liverpool are reported to include 975,000 quarters of wheat and 65,000 quarters of corn, both showing a slight increase from the figures of two months ago.

The shipment of 865,000 bu corn from the city in one day is a feat scarcely paralleled except on the opening of the season of navigation.

It was reported yesterday that the side-tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad all the way between Chicago and Aurora, a distance of forty miles, are "filled" with loaded corn-cars. Per contra, the crowd had it "on good authority" that a frost-wave was about to sweep over the corn belt.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or 1½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
September	$ 12.02½	$11.90 @12.05	$11.95
October	12.15	12.00 @12.20	12.12½
Year	11.60	11.40 @11.60	11.42½
January	12.02½	11.82½@11.97½	11.90

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
September	$ 8.30	$ 8.25 @ 8.40	$ 8.25
October	8.37½	8.30 @ 8.37½	8.32½
Year	8.05	7.97½@ 8.05	8.00
January	8.12½	8.07½@ 8.15	8.10

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Short ribs, cash	$ 6.45	$.....@ 6.42½	$ 6.70
September	6.45	6.47½@ 6.70	6.70
October	6.50	6.42½@ 6.70	6.67½
January	6.20	6.07½@ 6.15	6.15

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 red cash	$ 1.06	$.....@ 1.06	$ 1.06
No. 3 red	1.01	.....@ 1.01	1.01
No. 2 spring	99	98¾@ 99¼	*98
No. 3 spring	92	.....@ 91½	91¼
September	99	98¾@ 99½	98¾
October	1.01¼	1.00 @ 1.00⅞	1.00¼
November	1.03½	1.02 @ 1.03⅛	1.02⅜
The year	98¾	98 @ 99¼	98

CORN.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 cash	49¼	48 @ 48¾	48¼
High mixed	49⅝	48¾@ 49	48¾
Rejected	45¾	45 @ 45¼	45
September	48¾	47¾@ 48	47⅞
October	48¼	47¼@ 48⅜	47¼
November	47¼	46¾@ 47¼	46¼
The year	45½	44¾@ 45¼	44¾
May	46¾	46¼@ 46¾	46¼

OATS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 mixed	25¾	.....@ 25¾	25¾
September	25¾	25¾@ 25⅞	25¾
October	26⅛	26⅛@ 26¼	26¼
Year	25¼	25¼@ 25⅜	25¼
May	29¾	29¾@ 29⅞	29¾

RYE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2	55¾	.....@ 55½	55¼
September	55	.....@ 55¼	55¼
October	57	.....@ 56⅞	56¾
November	58½	.....@ 58¼	58

BARLEY.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 cash	....	.....@	....
No. 2 September	62	.....@	*60
No. 2 October	63	.....@	*60

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 5.50	@ 5.60
Long clears, loose	6.60	@ 6.65
Short clears, loose	6.90	@ 6.95
Green hams (18@16 lbs)	8.50	@ 9.00
Sweet pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.75	@12.25
Bacon, short ribs	7.50	@ 7.75
Bacon, short clears	7.75	@ 8.00
Bacon, hams	12.75	@13.25
Mess beef	11.00	@11.50
Beef hams	20.00	@21.00
Winter flours	5.00	@ 5.75
Patents	6.50	@ 7.00
Minnesota bakers'	4.50	@ 5.25
Supers	2.25	@ 3.50
Rye flour	3.00	@ 3.40

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	1882.
Flour, brls	5,953	7,906	9,052	10,738
Wheat, bu	138,347	128,285	74,191	202,683
Corn, bu	454,497	226,302	872,891	247,847
Oats, bu	201,199	224,072	169,129	208,354
Rye, bu	46,193	9,932	133,484	27,565
Barley, bu	9,965	6,273	2,087	2,270
Grass seed, lbs	934,778	186,890	437,700	404,487
Flaxseed, lbs	642,630	776,030	140,720	2,549,769
Broom-corn, lbs	61,000	30,000	12,775	16,859
Cured meats, lbs	287,900	300,846	3,673,465	2,373,492
Canned meats, cases	500		3,076	
Dressed beef, lbs			847,714	
Beef, tcs			120	33
Beef, brls			395	461
Pork, brls	270		2,651	1,108
Lard, lbs	24,600	226,290	482,778	432,650
Cheese, lbs	225,543	154,846	287,650	118,225
Butter, lbs	300,600	367,910	277,563	285,595
Dressed hogs, No.				
Live hogs, No.	8,512	3,723	4,820	4,285
Cattle, No.	2,970	2,376	2,482	1,950
Sheep, No.	1,815	3,090	520	1,008
Hides, lbs	223,071	140,847	281,670	272,929
Wool, lbs	161,959	154,000	533,620	119,827
Coal, tons	8,483	13,569	2,987	2,339
Lumber, m	17,997	9,711	2,625	4,752
Shingles, m	1,520	3,487		780
Salt, brls	825	3,520	3,588	4,421

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 49 cars high grade winter wheat, 120 cars lower do, 5 cars No. 1 spring, 180 cars No. 2, 71 cars lower grades (432 wheat); 724 cars and 14,200 bu contract corn, 585 cars and 27,000 bu lower grades (1,309 corn); 153 cars No. 2 white oats, 73 cars No. 2, 91 cars lower grades (317 oats); 94 cars No. 2 rye, 42 cars lower grades (136 rye); 9 cars No. 2 barley, 30 cars lower grades. Total, 2,233 cars, or about 1,300,000 bu. Inspected out: 96,476 bu wheat, 865,085 bu corn, 4,838 bu oats, 121,083 bu rye.

Lake freights were firm, 4½c being paid on corn to Buffalo, and an offer of 4¾c was made in one instance on a small cargo. Engagements covering 182,000 bu corn and 15,000 bu wheat were reported up to the close of 'Change, most of the charters being for Canadian ports.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

The following shows the receipts of the various articles of produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 2,739,470 brls; wheat, 6,979,116 bu; corn, 46,531,282 bu; oats, 22,276,984 bu; rye, 2,740,154 bu; barley, 4,035,737 bu; flaxseed, 44,607,319 bu; hog meats, 94,525,355 lbs; lard, 40,748,422 lbs; butter, 51,804,677 lbs; hogs, 3,157,412; cattle, 1,158,182; sheep, 461,165; hides, 44,645,497 lbs; wool, 28,636,862 lbs; coal, 1,824,313 tons; lumber, 1,085,579,000 ft; salt, 574,529 brls.

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city at the close of the month, as reported by Registrar Mixer:

	Aug. 31, 1883.	July 31, 1883.	Aug. 31, 1882.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	139,058	175,010	146,297
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	5,797	9,365	1,789
Short rib middles, lbs	24,800,022	33,907,375	8,830,370
Short clear middles, lbs	2,472,557	5,237,919	24,990
Long clear middles, lbs	4,590,328	4,932,988	2,145,100
D. salted shoulders, lbs	5,588,423	7,473,208	1,283,955
S. P. shoulders, lbs	3,394,440	5,722,232	3,511,140
S. P. hams, lbs	6,877,160	10,901,489	8,937,107
Other cut meats, lbs	10,693,772	12,017,474	5,544,089
P.S. Lard, contract, tcs	42,279	59,405	95,779
Other kinds of lard, tcs	3,801	5,537	5,567

The following shows the movement of product through the city during last month:

	Received.	Shipped.
Pork, brls	4,141	31,763
Lard, gross weight, lbs	3,603,635	23,805,149
Meats, gross weight, lbs	13,051,167	67,434,402
Live hogs, No.	319,225	94,328
Dressed hogs, No.		552

Average weight of hogs received August, 249; August, 1882, 225; August, 1881, 233.

The following table shows the exports from the four principal Atlantic ports for the periods named:

	Week ending Aug. 25, 1883.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 25, 1883.	Week ending Aug. 26, 1882.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 26, 1882.
Flour, brls	140,016	5,068,075	181,491	3,548,808
Wheat, bu	2,458,474	29,176,319	2,521,613	35,065,374
Corn, bu	1,131,631	34,643,495	79,409	10,307,365
Oats, bu	8,073	80,706	6,789	118,754
Rye, bu	185,869	2,766,869		1,272,120
Barley, bu		820		6,636
Pork, brls	2,662	137,171	2,651	147,192
Lard, lbs	5,802,231	175,780,449	3,399,142	143,810,565
Bacon, lbs	8,509,051	282,688,543	2,670,819	229,743,143

The exports of wheat and corn, including wheat reduced to flour, from the principal American ports from Sept 1, 1882, to Aug. 27, 1883, are given herewith, compared with the four previous years:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
*1882-'83	132,108,000	47,889,000
1881-'82	125,731,000	26,297,000
1880-'81	185,910,000	84,130,000
1879-'80	187,000,000	108,314,000
1878-'79	160,000,000	81,356,000

*One week partly estimated.

The following shows the exports of breadstuffs from New York for the week ending on the dates given:

Articles.	Aug. 29, 1883.	Aug. 22, 1883.	Aug. 15, 1883.	Aug. 30, 1882.
Flour, brls and sacks	121,415	70,495	33,684	128,464
Wheat, bu	739,865	926,852	618,953	1,522,493
Corn, bu	781,249	509,808	335,444	

The stock of pork in New York Aug. 31 is given at 16,480 brls, against 16,384 brls one month ago, and 20,699 brls one year ago.

The stock of lard in New York at the close of August is reported at 22,504 tcs, against 37,218 tcs one month ago, and 28,284 tcs Aug. 31, 1882.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

Flour—On 'Change, 250 brls springs on p. t.; 150 brls winters at $4.50; 650 sacks low grades, partly at $3.25@3.30; 100 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 900 brls.

Other Millstuffs—On 'Change, 6 cars bran at $11.50 on track and $11.00@11.25 free on board; 6 cars middlings at $15.00@20.00 free on board.

Winter Wheat—On 'Change, 12 cars No. 2 red at $1.06; 15,000 bu seller October at $1.07; 11 cars new No. 3 at $1.01@1.02, the latter in special bin; 10 cars new rejected at 92c; 10 cars by sample at 94c for rejected red, $1.02@1.05 for No. 3 red, and 90c for No. 3 white on track; 15 cars do at 70@85c for no grade, 90@95c (the former old) for rejected red, $1.02 for No. 3 red, $1.07 for No. 2 Turkish, and $1.08½ for No. 2 red free on board; 4 cars do at 94@97c for rejected red switched; 1 car No. 2 mixed at 96c on track. Total, about 47,000 bu.

Spring Wheat—On 'Change, 55 cars No. 2 at 98¾@99¼c; 17 cars new No. 3 at 91½@94c, the latter special bin; 6 cars by sample at 87c for no grade, 89c for rejected, and 93@95c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars do at 91½c for rejected, and 94½c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car do at 93@94c for No. 3 switched. Total about 94,000 bu.

Corn—On 'Change, 436 cars and 25,000 bu No. 2 at 48@48⅝c; 4 cars No. 2 white, special bin at 49¼c; 109 cars high mixed at 48⅝@49½c; 185 cars and 12,000 bu rejected at 45@45¼c; also 19 cars do, special bin at 46@47c; 17 cars by sample at 44c for no grade, 45½@47c for rejected, and 47c for cars on track; 101 cars do at 42@45¼c for no grade, 45@48c for rejected, 49¼c for high mixed, 47c for rejected white, and 51c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 510,000 bu.

Oats—On 'Change, 45 cars No. 2 at 25¾c; 18 cars No. 2 white at 27½@28¼c; 22 cars by sample at 24c for no grade, 24½@25½c for rejected, 25½@26½c for rejected white, 26½@26¾c for No. 2, and 28@28½c for No. 2 white on track; 226 cars do at 20@22c for no grade, 24@25½c for rejected, 25@27c for rejected white, 26@28¼c for No. 2, 27@29¼c for No. 2 white, and 23@30¼c for barley oats free on board. Total about 233,000 bu.

Rye—On 'Change, 79 cars No. 2 at 55¼c; 2 cars rejected at 48c; 4 cars by sample at 57½@56c for no grade and 56c for rejected on track; 12 cars do at 49c for no grade and 49@50½c for rejected free on board. Total about 52,000 bu.

Barley—On 'Change, 8 cars by sample at 50c for No. 4, 50@60c for No. 3, and 63c for No. 2 on track.

Meats—On 'Change, 3,000 pcs green hams, 16 lbs, at 8¾c; 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs, at 12¼c; 50,000 lbs long clear sides at $6.42½; 1,250,000 lbs short ribs, partly $6.42½ early yesterday, and the remainder late Saturday on p. t.

Seeds—On 'Change, 3,300 bags spot and 12 cars for future delivery at $1.20@1.25 cash and $1.25 seller the year; 10 bags new mammoth clover-seed at $5.75; 31 cars and 8,000 bu flaxseed at $1.28@1.29 in store, $1.28@1.29 on track, $1.30 delivered, and $1.24 seller the year.

Hay—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00; 1 car No. 2 at $7.00; 2 cars Iowa upland prairie at $8.00; 1 car at $8.25; 3 cars at $8.50; 4 cars at $9.00 on track.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Butter—The demand showed little or no improvement. It was sufficient to take all the good and fancy stock offered, but there was a large surplus of low grades. Prices ranged about as follows:

Creamery, fancy	22@23	Common grades	11 @12
Do, fair to choice	18@21	Packing stock	9 @10
Dairy, fancy	17@18	Inferior	7½@ 8½
Dairy, choice	15@16	Grease	7 @ 7½
Dairy, fair to good	13@14		

Cheese—Sold in a moderate way at the following range of prices, the market averaging weak:

Full cream, cheddar	8¾@ 9
Full cream, flat, two in a box	10¼@10¾
Flat, slightly skimmed	4½@ 5¼
Skim, common to fair	3½@ 4
Low grades	1 @ 3

Eggs—Were selling at 17c per doz for fresh.

Grease—A light business reported at quotations:

City white	7
City brown	6
City yellow	4¾
Country white "A"	6
Country white "B"	5¾
Country yellow	4@4½
Country brown	4 @4½

Green Fruits—There were few Michigan peaches on the market yesterday, the supply being confined to receipts from Southern Illinois and Delaware, the latter selling at $1.75@2.00 per basket, while Illinois and Michigan were steady. Blackberries and blueberries scarce. Others unchanged:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@6.50
Apples, per brl	1.50@3.25
Peaches, per basket and box	40@ 70
Blackberries, per case	2.00@2.25
Blueberries, per ⅓ bu	2.50
Pears, ⅓-bu box	50@ 90
Grapes, per lb	5@ 10

Groceries—Trade was reported quiet, with prices averaging steady as given below:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	18 @25
Maracaibo	13 @16
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12¾
Rio, prime to choice	10¾@11½
Rio, fair to good	9½@10
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9
A standard	8¾@ 8¾
A No. 2	8¼
Extra C	7¾@ 8
Yellow	6¾@ 7¼

Hides—Only a moderate business reported at the prices given below:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8 @ 8¼
Green-cured, heavy	8
Part cured	7½
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12½@13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

Metals and Tinners' Ware—An active trade in all descriptions:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	5.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	25@ 27
Bar-tin	29
Solder	12@ 16
Bar-lead	5
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper-bottoms, per lb	32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 18 oz	35
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 18 oz	35
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc	5¾@ 6¼
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3.80
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.20
Common bar-iron rates	2.25@ 2.30
Russia iron, No. 8 to 13	13
American planished iron, "B"	9
American do, "A"	10¾
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 10 per cent on Juniata and 40 per cent on charcoal.

Nails—In light stock and steady at $3.15.

Oils—Turpentine advanced 1c, which was the only change noted. There was a quiet general market:

Carbon, 175 test	14	Linseed, boiled	$ 54
Carbon, 150 test	10¾	Whale, winter	75
Lard, extra	67	Sperm	1.35
Lard, No. 1	67	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Lard, No. 2	56	Turpentine	44
Linseed, raw	53		

Potatoes—Supply liberal and prices steady at 30@40c per bu by the car-lot on track for common and $2.00@3.00 per brl for Illinois and Jersey sweets.

Salt—A steady trade at quotations:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	$ 1.11
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.50

Dairy, with bags	2.60@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.75@1.90
Ashton, dairy, per sack	3.60
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool, fine, ground	1.10

Tallow—Steady, with a moderate inquiry, at 6¾@7¾c for city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6⅛c for No. 2 country.

Whisky—Steady on a basis of $1.18 for highwines.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The official receipts and shipments for last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	38,481	[illegible]
Calves	434	[illegible]
Hogs	68,209	[illegible]
Sheep	12,184	[illegible]

Isaac Webb, for the last twenty years engaged in the live-stock trade in this city, died yesterday at his residence in Englewood.

The *Drovers' Journal's* special cablegram from Liverpool quotes cattle ¾c higher, tops 15½c dressed, and sheep steady at 17c dressed.

Officer De Wolf is neglecting his duty. Since the resignation of Thomas Gahan there has been but one Inspector on duty at the Stock-Yards. He has done all that could reasonably be expected, but to properly inspect all the stock that arrives at the yards is a greater task than one man can perform. A competent and proper officer should be stationed at the main exit through which is driven the stock intended for local consumption. At that point every hour in the day may be seen on their way to the slaughter-houses animals that are unfit for human food.

There was a liberal run of live stock yesterday, and there was activity in all branches of the market. At the close of the day saw the yards well cleared. Of cattle 3,000 arrived, about 5,000 of which were Texas cattle. Good native stock was in light supply and sold strong, while range stock averaged easier. Sales of the former were at $5.50@5.95, and of the latter at $3.00@4.50. Hogs declined 10c, but were active, merchantable lots being taken at $4.70@5.50. Sheep were active and steady at $3.00@4.75.

Cattle—Considering the extent of the supply and the quality of the stock composing it the general tone of yesterday's market was surprising. Trade was slow to open, and the early feeling was bearish, but after about 10 o'clock there was an active demand from all classes of buyers, and the general market worked firm. While the aggregate receipts ran up to about 9,000 head, there was a comparatively light supply of good shipping cattle, and for anything carrying flesh enough to attract the attention of the dressed and export trade the market was strong. Nothing very fine was offered. A few choice lots reached $5.80@5.95, but there were not 500 head good enough to command prices above $5.75. As low as $4.00@4.25 was paid for some rough thin lots, but $4.75@5.70 took the major part of the shipping steers. Dressed-beef steers were bought chiefly at $4.50@5.50.

Native butchers' stuff was in moderate supply, and though rather quiet sold at steady prices. Buyers were enabled to get all the Texans they wanted, and therefore did not compete with the butchers, but the offerings were not in excess of the wants of the latter class, and they were required to pay fully last week's closing figures. Poor to prime cows were at $3.00@4.00, bulls at $2.50@3.50, and steers at $4.00@4.25.

There was not as much activity in the stocker trade as for some days past, but there were buyers for all the offerings and at well-sustained prices. Stockers were quoted at $3.25@4.25, and feeders at $4.00@4.75.

Eastern dairy calves were inquired for at $5.00@5.50 per head.

There was a heavy run of range cattle, the territory beyond the Missouri furnishing fully 6,000 of the 9,000 received. There was a depressed feeling at the outset and the early sales were at 10@15c off from last week's closing figures, but the movement soon became active, and after about 11 o'clock the market ruled steady at about Saturday's prices. Canners and dressed-beef men were liberal buyers, and, large as was the supply, everything was taken and the market finished steady. Sales of Texas through droves were at $3.00@4.25, and of Northern range at $3.00@5.25.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	1,703	$6.25	20	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]
59	1,578	6.25	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	1,468	6.10	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	1,451	6.00	151 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	1,448	6.00	75 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
78	1,413	5.95	40 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	1,413	5.95	250 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	1,431	5.90	230 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	1,322	5.85	25 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	1,369	5.80	18 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
114	1,287	5.75	50 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	1,355	5.70	60 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	1,355	5.60	121 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	1,297	5.60	18 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
119	1,289	5.60	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,263	5.70	11 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,273	5.60	14 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,226	5.60	268 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,270	5.60	20 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,226	5.45	202 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,189	5.40	251 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,189	5.35	17 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,179	5.25	12 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,185	5.25	59 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,176	5.20	100 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,101	5.12½	29 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,010	5.05	25 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,095	5.00	25 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,146	5.00	22 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,041	4.90	22 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,153	4.90	25 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	981	4.10	28 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	909	4.10	21 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	4.00	43 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	879	3.85	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hogs—Received during Sunday and Monday, 24,861; same time last week, 16,861. The trade opened dull, owing to the refusal of buyers to pay Saturday's prices. It soon became active at a reduction of 10@15c, though after the morning hours the decline averaged fully 10c, and some of the heavy and mixed lots sold 15c lower than Saturday. The receipts were liberal and of excellent quality. Light hogs comprised only a small proportion of the offerings, and, as that class was in active demand, the decline was less severe than in heavy and medium weights. The market finished weak at $4.70@5.50 for poor to choice light, and at $4.70@5.40 for inferior to choice heavy. Culls sold at $3.00@4.50.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

Sheep—Were in fair supply in good demand, and steady. Not enough fat sheep were offered, while there being fewer of the common sorts the market would have suffered nothing. All sold, and prices were steady at the close at $3.00@4.75 for poor to extra. Sales were at $3.00@4.50. Lambs were quoted at $1.50@4.00 per head. The receipts were about 1,200 head.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
174	99	$3.90	109	84	$4.10
284	97	3.75	79	105	4.25
96	97	3.75	177	[illegible]	[illegible]
99	97	4.00	135	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	104	4.00	27 lambs per h'd		2.15
76	89	4.00	24 lambs per h'd		2.75

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,300 head, making 10,300 head for the week; dull; easier for all grades except extra; steers, extremes, $4.70@7.00 per cwt live weight for natives; 8 cars, $4.60@5.00; Texas steers, few good Colorado cattle sold at $5.90@6.00; general sales, $5.18@6.40; natives, $4.81@5.60; Texans, exporters used 60 car-loads, $6.10@6.72 per cwt, good to choice steers; exports at this port for the week, 1,307 live cattle, 1,400 live sheep, 8,550 quarters beef, 1,300 carcasses mutton.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,400 head; for week, 32,600; dull and easier for sheep; $4.00@6.00 per cwt, with really prime lots going at $5.50; lambs, steady at $5.50@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,560 head; for the week, 25,460 head; live hogs dull at $5.50@5.90 per cwt.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market opened active and closed dull, with a downward tendency; extra steers, $5.90@6.10; good to choice, $5.40@5.80; fair to medium, $4.90@5.30; light butchers', $4.40@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,600; market steady with good demand; fair to good Western, $4.25@5.10; choice to fancy, $5.15@5.65; Western lambs, $4.75@6.00; Canada lambs, $6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,800; market steady, with good demand for good grades; common, dull and lower; good to choice corn-fed Yorkers, $5.65@5.90; mixed corn-fed and grassers, $5.20@5.60; good medium and heavy, $5.40@5.65; grassers neglected and a good many held over.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3.—Hogs—Slow, weak; light, $5.40@5.50; packing, $4.65@5.10; butchers' to fancy, $5.15@5.40; receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 3,800 head.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 550 head; supply liberal, mainly grass and low-grade natives, which were slow, weak, and lower to sell; good natives about steady, but slow; exporters, $6.00@6.25; good to choice shipping, $5.25@5.75; common to fair, $4.50@5.00; Texans, $3.25@4.00; choice Indians, $5.00@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,100 head; quiet; common to fair, $2.75@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; Texans, $2.50@3.75.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3.—Beef Cattle—Market fairly active and in few cases prices ⅛@¼c off; very best, $5.37½@5.87½; first quality, $4.25@5.37½; medium, $3.62½@4.25; ordinary, $2.50@3.25; most sales from $4.00 to $5.12½. Receipts, 2,806 head.

Swine—Fair to full supply; moderate demand; receipts, 5,657 head; quotations, $7.00@8.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,544; quotations, sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@6.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,466 head; market slow, about last week's closing prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,800 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $5.60@5.75; Yorkers, $5.60@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,300 head; market very dull; prices ½c off from last week.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; about steady and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; lower; light, $5.00@5.15; mixed, $4.90@5.00; heavy, $4.80@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; slow; unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 3.—Hogs—Firm; common and light, $4.00@5.75; packing and butchering, $4.50@5.40; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 400 head.

LUMBER.

The usual large Monday fleet was at the cargo market yesterday, and the offerings averaged the best in quality of any received this year. Piece stuff was quotable at $9.25@9.75 for ordinary lengths, common inch at $10.25@12.25, and shingles at $2.15@2.40 for everything outside of the fancy brands.

An improved trade is reported at the yards, where the leading grades sell as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 1@2 inch	$ 48.00
Same, 1¼@4½ inch	[illegible]
A and B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
2x4 select	[illegible]
First, second, and third clear and finishing	[illegible]
A to D stock boards, 12 inches	[illegible]
A to C box boards	[illegible]
A to C dressed flooring, 6-inch	[illegible]
Fencing flooring, 6-inch	[illegible]
Clear A, B, and C 4-inch flooring	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, tied	[illegible]
A and B siding	[illegible]
Common boards, 14x16 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12-inch, 18x20 ft	[illegible]
No. 2 boards, 18x20 ft	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
A to C flooring strips	[illegible]
Pickets, common to fancy, dressed	[illegible]
2-in. battens, C. G. beveled, per 100 lin. ft	[illegible]
2-in. joist and scantling, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
Timber	[illegible]
1-inch cull plank	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, choice A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard A	[illegible]
Lath, car-loads	[illegible]

BY TELEGRA[PH]

FOREIGN.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—Provis[ions] ... Western steady at 44s.

Breadstuffs—Corn—New mix[ed] ... Wheat—Spring No. 2, 0s.d. steady ... at 8s 7d; new Western winter stea[dy] ... of wheat for the last week from A[tlantic ports] ... qrs; from Pacific ports, 10,000 qrs; o[f] ... qrs. Receipts of corn, 38,000. Stoc[ks] ... centals; corn, 310,000 centals; flour, ... 5,550 brls. Wheat—No. 1 steady at ...

Liverpool, Sept. 3—11:30 a. m.— ...

Breadstuffs—Wheat—... No. 1 Californi[a] ... spring, 8s 6d@8s 9d; No. 1 California, 9s@9s 2d. New corn, 5s ...

Provisions—Pork, 71s. Lard, 45s ... 6 1-16@53d; sales, 10,000 bales; sp[eculation and export] 1,000; American, 7,200.

Provisions—American lard, ... clear, 38s 6d; do short clear, 39s 6d, ...

Refined Petroleum—7¼@7½d.

London, Sept. 3.—Refined Petr[oleum] ...

Spirits Turpentine—28s 6d.

The following were received at the ... Liverpool Sept. 3, 12 m.—Whe[at] ... Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes ... better tone. Corn unchanged. To ... corn quiet but steady. Wheat and c[orn] ... Kingdom and Continent im mode[rate] ... 7½s; lard steady at 45s; bacon, l. c., ... 39s 6d; cheese, 51s 9d; beef, 88s; tall[ow] ...

Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. Co[untry] ... wheat quiet. Weather in England ...

London, Sept. 3.—Mark Lane—Wheat ... but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wh[eat] ... steady. Cargoes on passage ... corn, none offered. Cargoes on pa[ssage] ... corn quiet but steady. Country m[arkets] ... English and French quiet but stea[dy] ... and flour quiet. Weather in Engl[and] ... rain.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 3.—[Special.] ... wheat drifted to lower prices, givi[ng] ... deliveries about ¾c, and, in the ... red, on the option list, about ... current quotations the business fo[r] ... was very moderate, shippers and m[illers] ... ingly; further purchases of graded ... made for storing purposes; rath[er] ... evinced in spring wheat, mainly be[cause] ... at lower and irregular figures ... freights closed steadier in ... kets, on, however, very mo[derate] ... embracing, by steam, for ... at 2½d per 60 lbs; Glasgow, whea[t] ... grain (relet room) at 5½d per bu. ... red quoted as closing at $1.21½@1.2... 2 red at $1.16¾@1.16¾ in elevator, ... afloat, closing at $1.17¼ naked afloat ... in elevator; No. 1 white, $1.14; No. ... hard, to arrive in October, ... Chicago spring, early deliver[y] ... terms, quoted at $1.10 as ... No. 2 red futures: September, $1... $1.16¾; October, $1.18@1.19¼, closing ... vember, $1.20¾@1.21½, closing $1.2... $1.22¾@1.23¾, closing $1.22¾; Janua[ry] ... February closing $1.26¾. Corn decl[ined] ... on prompt deliveries ¼@¾c, and on ... tion list ⅛@¼c a bushel, as offere[d] ... urgency, partly in view of the more ... at interior points, particularly at Ch[icago] ... weak on a moderately active move[ment] ... 2 regular inspection afloat ... 63c, and from elevator ... 63c, closing at 61½c bid; do i[n] ... 62c; No. 2 white at 65½c. No. 2 ... 61@63½c, closing at 61½c; October, ... at 61¼c; November, 61¼@61¾c, closi[ng] ... cember closing nominal. Oats forced ... about ¼c, and in exceptional instanc[es] ... 2c a bushel for prompt delivery, an[d] ... tion line, leading to a fair busines[s] ... ward delivery, and closing barely s[teady] ... cluded No. 1 white, in elevator, ... in elevator 34½@34¾c, closing at 34... livered nominal; No. 2 Chicago old ... No. 2 September, 33¾@33¾c, closing ... 34½@34¾c, closing at 34¼c; Novembe[r] ... ing at 35¼c; December closing at 36c ... little inquiry noted, though offered ... quoted lower; prime Western afloa[t] ... bid and 72c asked, and to arrive, o[n] ... insurance, quoted at 68c; Canada ... and malt dull; quotations nominal ... Canada barley offerings were repo[rted] ... delivery on the basis of about 85c ... without business.

Provisions—Hog products depres[sed] ... less unsettled, as offered with more ... in view of the heaviness at the West ... scarce inquiry for supplies. Western ... light demand for early delivery, leav[ing] ... 14.00 for ordinary brands; othe[r] ... dealt in; and in the option line We[stern] ... neglected and weak, with pickled bellies ... meats, with pickled bellies in bulk, ... 7½ ... ; pickled hams, ... in bulk quoted at 6¾@7c; pickled ... hams, 13@14c; smoked shoulde[rs] ... Bacon very quiet in the local mar[ket] ... quoted at 7¾c; long clear at Chicago ... short clear at do at 7.30; long and ... December delivery, at the ... at $8.50. A very moderate ... vailed for Western steam lard ... delivery, closing at $8.75@8.77½ for ... Futures: September, $8.73, closing at ... ber, $8.65@8.80, closing at $8.68 bid ... $8.52½; year, $8.40@8.45, closing at $8.4... $8.42½@8.55, closing at $8.45 asked.

Tallow—Moderately active, with ... the close at 7¾c.

Sugars—Raw less active, but quote[d] ... 6 11-16c for fair to good refining mu[scovado] ... fined offered with reserve and in g... loaf closing at 10@10½c; cut-loaf and ... fine; granulated, 9¼c; standard, 8... 9c; confectioners' A, 8¾c; off A, 7¾... ... 8¼c; yellow extra C, 7@7¼c; C, 6... cane[?].

Freights—Berth freight quotatio[ns] ... lines left off rather more firmly on a ... ter demand for room, especially for ... ward shipments, flour, grain, and pro[visions] ... steam chartering movement was repo[rted] ... petroleum interests, at unchanged ... For Liverpool the reported engageme[nts] ... steam, flour is 3s@13s 9d, as to routes, ... 2d per lb; grain from Baltimore, on ... 3d@11s 6d; local at 12s 6d@13s.

New York, Sept. 3. — Cotton ... steady; September, 10.18c; October, ... 10.13c; December, 10.28c; January, ... 10.44c; March, 10.67c; April, 10.79c; ... 11.04c; July, 11.10c.

Flour—Dull; super State and Wes[tern] ... extra Ohio, $3.80@6.75; St. Louis, $3.80@...

Hay—Quiet but firm.

Groceries—Coffee dull and easier; ... Molasses stronger; 50 test refining qu[oted] ... Rice firm; domestic, 5¾@7¾c; ... Java, 5@6¾c.

Petroleum—Quiet; United, $1.08...

Resin—Quiet and weak; $1.75@1.82½ ...

Turpentine—Firm.

Eggs—Western fresh higher and fi[rm] ...

Butter—Dull and unchanged.

Cheese—Demand fair and market f[irm] ...

Lead—Dull.

Tallow—Steady; 7¾@8c.

Leather—Demand fair and market ... so's, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande ... and heavy weight, 21@25c.

Wool—Steady and moderately ac[tive] ... fleece, 30@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unw[ashed] ... Texas, 10@27c.

Provisions—Lard steady; prime st[eam] ... September, $8.75@8.77½; October, $8.7... $8.55; December, $8.50@8.55; January, ... Other articles unchanged.

Receipts—Wheat, 243,000 bu; corn, ... 212,000 bu; flour, 20,000 brls.

Exports—Wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, ... 385 bu; flour, 7,000 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.] ... There was a flurry in the markets ... 'Change, accompanied by a great ma[ny] ... but prices gradually settled down ... condition. A proposition to amend th[e] ... has been placed on the bulletin-b[oard] ... Scotch barley is to be subjected to ... governing Nos. 1, 2, and extra No. 3 g... The amendment was recommended ... visors of Inspection, approved by th[e] ... rectors, and will come before the ch[amber] ... at a meeting to be held Wednesday n[ext].

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3. — Flo[ur] ... steady.

Grain—Wheat weak; easier; 98¼c ... tember; $1.00¼ October; $1.02 Novem[ber] ... and drooping; 48¼c for No. 2; 45c ... store. Oats steady; 25½c for mixed; ... Rye in fair demand at 55½c for No. 1. ... Barley dull and drooping at 65¼c for ...

Provisions—Steady. Mess pork, ... and October; $11.80 for January. Lar[d] ... $8.35 cash and October; $8.05 January.

Hogs—Steady; $4.80@5.30.

Butter—In good demand.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged.

Eggs—Steady; 16@17c.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, ... 5,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; whea[t] ... 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—[Special.]— ... Market dull and lower to sell; ... mixed, 67@68c; steamer yellow, ... mixed, steamer yellow, 65c; No. 2 mix[ed] ... ermixed, 63@64c; good no grade, 6... and color. Oats dull and generally eas[ier] ... 41c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white, 39... 38c; No. 3 mixed, 36@37c. At the cal[l] ... white oats sold at 37¾c. Closing bid ... 2 white oats, 37¾c November, 37¾c ...

Flour—Dull trade, with prices low[er] ... ers steady in their views, and as th[e] ... prices are obtained; Western superfin[e] ... Louis, $6.75@6.25; winter patents, $6.... patents, $7.00@7.75.

Provisions—Pork—Market quiet ... steady; extra prime, $14.00@14.50; me[ss] ... Prime mess, $18.00@18.50. Lard dull and ... Hams, 13@14c. Live hogs, 5¾... Bows[?], 6@6½c. Beef—Dull market, w[ith] ... fairly maintained; mess, $10.00@10.50; ex[tra] ... @11.50; extra plate, $12.50@13.00. Fre[sh] ... more active and prices steady: Texas ... heavy cattle, 8@9½c; hinds, 10@12c; fo[res] ...

Butter—Firm, with a good demand ... goods; extra Northern creamery, 25@... 25@26c; Northern dairy, 18@22c; W[estern] ... ladle, 13@15c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,915 brls, 7,730 sac[ks] ... bu; oats, 36,305 bu; wheat, 10,150 bu.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Sept. 3.—Grain—Wh[eat] ... steady; No. 2 red, cash or Septembe[r] ... ber, $1.11½; November, $1.13¾; Janua[ry] ... red, $1.09¼; rejected, 96c. Corn dull an[d] ... cash or September, 53c; October, 53⅝c ... Oats lower; No. 2 white, 28¾c; No. 2 ... 28¼c; rejected, 25¼.

Afternoon Board—Wheat active ... lower; No. 2 white, $1.05¾; No. 2 red ... asked; September, $1.09¼; Octo[ber] ... vember, $1.12¾; December, $1.14¾; ... rejected white, 96c. Corn dull; high ... 2, cash or September, 53c; October, ... 47@48c; rejected, 48½c; no grade, 48c ... firm; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 2, cash ... 27½c; October, 28c; November, 29c; Dec[ember] ...

Receipts—Wheat, 156,000 bu; corn, ... 18,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 450,000 bu; corn, ... 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3.— ... grades favored buyers; spring gr[ades] ... steady; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.3... family, $5.00; Ohio, $5.75@6.00; winter ... 6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@... lower; choice, $2.75.

Grain—Wheat steady; no grade, ... $1.05@1.08 No. 3 red, elevator, $1.1...

Shingles, standard A..... 2.75
Lath, car-loads..... 2.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western steady at 44s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 4d. Wheat—Spring No. 2, o.d. steady at 8s; new steady at 8s 7d; new Western winter steady at 9s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 39,000 qrs; from Pacific ports, 10,000 qrs; other sources, 22,000 qrs. Receipts of corn, 38,000. Stock—Wheat, 468,000 qrs. Receipts centals: flour, 2,000; corn, 20,000 sacks and 5,000 brls. Wheat—No. 1 steady at 8s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—18s 6d@18s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 2d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 0d; No. 1 California, 9s 3d@9s 7d; No. 2 California, 9s 2d. New corn, 5s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—3 p. m.—COTTON—Firm: 5 1-16@5 3-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000. American, 7,200.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s 6d; do short clear, 37s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7¼@7¾d.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6¾@6¾d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—29s 6d.

The following were received at the Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—12 m.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat better and unchanged. To arrive—Wheat nominally unchanged but steady. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent quiet; moderate demand. Pork, London and Liverpool, quiet. Bacon, l. c. dull at 37s 6d; s. c. firm at 38s; 18 to 22 lbs, 37s 6d; beef, 85s; tallow, 41s 3d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Country markets for wheat firmer in England fair.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Wheat, firmly held. Corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather firmer. Corn, nominally unchanged. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Country markets for wheat—Spirits turpentine quiet but steady. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet. Weather in England fair after the rain.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat drifted to lower prices, giving way, on prompt delivery, about 1c, and, in the instance of No. 2 red, on the option list, about 2@2½c per bu; at the current quotations the business for prompt delivery was very moderate, shippers and millers buying sparingly; further purchases of graded red wheat were made for storing purposes; rather more interest evinced in spring wheat, mainly near the close, but at lower and irregular figures. Ocean grain freights closed steadier in the local market, however, very moderate business transacting, by steam, for Liverpool, grain at 3½d per 60 lbs; Glasgow, wheat at 3d; London, grain (rate room) at 3½d per bu. Sales included No. 1 red quoted as closing at 91.2½@91.3 in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.10@1.10¼, in elevator, and $1.13@1.13½ afloat. Closing at $1.11¾ asked afloat and $1.10¾ asked in elevator; No. 1 white, $1.14; No. 1 Duluth spring, to arrive in October, at $1.25; No. 2 Chicago spring, early delivery, on private terms. Quoted at $1.19 as the best bid. No. 2 red, prompt delivery, closing at $1.05@1.05½, closing $1.05; October, $1.18@1.19¾, closing $1.18¾ bid; November, $1.20@1.21¾, closing $1.21¾ asked; December, $1.22@1.23¾, closing $1.23¾ asked; January, $1.25¾, closing $1.25¾; February closing $1.27¾. Corn declined for the day on prompt delivery 1@1½c, and on No. 2 on the option list, but, as a consequence of the increased urgency, partly in view of the more liberal deliveries in interior points, particularly at Chicago, and closed rest on a moderately active movement. Sales No. 2 mixed, at 60@60½c, closing at 60½c; No. 2 white, 61@61½c, closing at 61¾c; No. 2 white at 62½c. No. 2 future: September, closing at 54½c; October, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54¼c; November, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54½c; December, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54½c; year, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54½c; May, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54½c; November, 54¼@55c, closing at 55c; December closing at 55c asked. Rye—Very little doing. Barley—Offered more freely and easier to sell; prime Western afloat quoted at 75c bid and 76c asked, and to arrive, cost, freight, and delivered, 75c bid and 76c asked; Canada malting and malt dull; quotations nominally as before; or Canada barley offerings were reported for October delivery on the basis of about 65½c for No. 1, but without eliciting bids.

PROVISIONS—Hog products depressed and more or less offered with more freedom, partly in view of the heaviness at the West and a very moderate inquiry for supplies. Western mess pork in light demand for early delivery, leaving off at $15.10@15.00 for ordinary brands; other kinds sparingly dealt in; and in the option line Western mess pork nagged and nominal at the latest market. Cut meats, with pickled bellies, in bulk, at 8¾c for 14-16 lbs and 9c for 12-lb averages; pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 6½c; pickled hams, 12½@13c; other hams, 13½@14c; smoked shoulders at 7¼@7½c. Bacon very quiet in the local market; long clear quoted at 8c; long clear at Liverpool quoted at 37s 6d; short clear at 37s 6d; long and short clear for December delivery, at the West quoted at 8c. Lard, moderate inquiry prevailed for Western steam, land for prompt delivery, closing at 8.75@8.77½ for contract grades. Future: September, 8.74; October, 8.74; November, 8.74; December, 8.74; January, 8.76; February, 8.78. Refined, closing at 9.05 bid; November, 8.45@8.50; December closing at 8.45 asked; December closing at 8.61 asked; year, 8.40@8.45; closing at 8.40 asked; January, 8.40; closing at 8.40 asked.

TALLOW—Moderately active, with prime quoted at 6c; close at 5¾c.

RICE—Rather less active, but quoted firm at 6¾@7c for ordinary to fair to good refining muscovado. Refined offered with reserve and in request, with cutloaf closing at 9c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 8¾c; granulated, 8½c; sold A, 8¼c; confectioners' A, 8c; standard A, 8c; off A, 7¾c; mould A, 8½c; standard C, 7¾c; yellow C, 7¾c; Rangoon, 6¼@6½c; Patna, 6¾@6¾c.

MOLASSES—Firm; fair refining quotations by the steam lines but little of either more firmly on a somewhat better demand for room, especially for cotton for forward shipments. Raw grain, and provisions, very slow and unchanged movements was reported, even in the petroleum interest, it essentially unaltered figures. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, it is ideal as to ports, local is 6d grain, 25d per lb; grain from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted 4 5-16d; grain through and loose at Philadelphia, 4d; at Boston 4½d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Dull; futures steady; September, 10.18c; October, 10.15c; November, 10.16c; December, 10.22c; January, 10.30c; February, 10.40c; March, 10.50c; April, 10.70c; May, 10.90c; June, 11.10c; July, 11.30c.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine state, $3.25@3.80; extra Ohio, $3.85@6.75; St. Louis, $3.80@7.00.

HAY—Quiet but firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and easier; Rio, 6¾@8½c. Molasses strenger; 50 test refining quoted at 24½@25c. Rice firm; domestic, 8¾@9¾c; Rangoon, 6¼@6½c; Patna, 6¾@6¾c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.05.

RESIN—Quiet and weak; $1.52½@1.52½.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 39½c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm at 21¼@23c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

PORK—Demand fair and market firm.

LARD—Dull.

TALLOW—Steady; 7½@8c.

HAY—Dull and market firm; hemlock 90's, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 21½@23½c.

WOOL—Moderately active; domestic fleece, 30@43c; pulled, 19@34c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 16@27c.

PROVISIONS—Lard steady; prime steam, $8.75@8.80; September, $8.70@8.75; October, $8.74@8.77; November, $8.76; December, $8.80@8.82; January, $8.92@8.94.

RICE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 249,000 bu; corn, 169,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; flour, 20,000 brls.

EXPORTS—Wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 166,000 bu; oats, 35 bu; flour, 8,000 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There was a flurry in the markets this morning on Chicago, accompanied by a great many fluctuations, but prices gradually settled down to their former condition. A proposition to amend the grading rules has been placed on the bulletin-board, by which Scotch barley is to be subjected to the same rule governing Nos. 1, 2, and extra No. 3 grades of barley. The amendment was recommended by the Supervisors of Inspection, approved by the Board of Directors, and will come before the chamber for action at a meeting to be held Wednesday next.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; easier; 98½c cash and September; $1.03¼ October; $1.07 November. Corn dull and drooping; 48¾c for rejected in store. Oats steady; 29½c for mixed; 30¼c for white. Rye in fair demand at 55¼c for No. 1, 54½c for No. 2. Barley dull and drooping at 65½c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $12.00@12.50 cash and October; $11.90 for January. Lard—Prime steam, cash and October, $8.05 January.

HIDES—Steady; $4.50@5.30.

BUTTER—In good demand.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Market dull and lower to sell; trade quiet; nigh mixed, 57@58c; steamer yellow, 57c; No. 2 mixed, steame yellow, 56c; No. 2 mixed, 55c; steamer mixed, 53@54c; good no grade, 5.@53c, as to quality and color. Oats dull and generally easier: No. 1 white, 34c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 1 mixed, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30@32c. At the call October No. 2 white oats sold at 37½c. Closing bids: October No. 2 white oats, 37½c; November, 37½c.

FLOUR—Dull trade, with prices lower to sell; holders nearly firm in their views, and, as the trade rules, prices are obtained. Western superfine, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3.75@3.75; winter patents, $5.50@7.00; spring patents, $6.00@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market quiet with prices steady; extra prime, $14.00@14.50; mess, $15.00@15.50; prime mess, $15.00@15.50. Lard dull and easy at 8½@8¾c. Beef—Dull market, with prices only fairly maintained; mess, $10.00@10.50; extra mess, $11.00; extra plate, $11.00@13.00. Fresh beef—Trade more active and prices steady: Texas steers, 6½@7½c; Western, 6½@7½c; hinds, 8@12c; fores, 4½@6½c.

BUTTER—With a good demand for best fresh goods; extra Northern creamery, 23@24c; Western, 21 to 22c; Northern dairy, 18@22c; Western, 13@18c; ladle, 12@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,915 brls, 7,700 sacks; corn, 44,835 bu; oats, 26,300 bu; wheat, 10,750 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red, cash or September, $1.05¼; October, $1.11½; November, $1.13½; January, $1.17¼; No. 3 red, $1.07¼; rejected, 92c. Corn dull and easier; No. 2 cash or September, 53c; October, 50¼c; no grade, 45c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 cash, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 30c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat active, but a shade lower; No. 2 white, $1.03¾; No. 2 red winter, cash, $1.05; seller December, $1.13¾; October, $1.05¾; November, $1.08½; December, $1.14¾; January, $1.17; rejected white, 80c. Corn dull; high mixed, 53c; No. 2 cash or September, 50c; October, 50¼c; the year, 52½c; rejected, 49½c; no grade, 45c. Oats quiet but firmer; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3, cash or September, 27½c; October, 29½c; November, 29c; December, 29½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 164,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 400,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Winter grades favored buyers; spring grades quiet, but steady; Minnesota extras, $3.15@3.25; Pennsylvania family, $5.40; Ohio, $5.75@6.00; winter patent, $6.25@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.25. Rye flour lower; choice, $4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; no grade, $1.03; rejected, $1.05@1.09. No. 3 red, elevator, $1.11½; No. 2 red, September, $1.14@1.15¼; October, $1.17@1.17¾; November, $1.19¼@1.19¾; December, 1.21@1.22. Corn—September options firm, later months quiet, but steady; car-lots scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 63½@64c; steamer, 61½@62c; sail mixed, September, 63½@64c; October, 63½@64c; November, 63¾@64c; December, 64@64c. Oats in fair demand; rejected mixed, 29c; No. 3 mixed, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c; rejected white, 32@33c; No. 3 white, 34@35c; No. 2 do, 36½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $14.00; India mess, $15.00. New mess pork, $14.50@15.00; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Hams—Smoked, $14.00@14.50. Lard steady; city refined, 8.12½@8.75; steam, 8.80.

BUTTER—Active and firm at 7½@22c.

EGGS—Steady at 22@23c.

CHEESE—Firmer; full cream 9@10½c; fair to good, 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 7¼@7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Not reported.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Dull; Howard street and Western super, $3.25@3.75; extra, $4.00@4.50; family, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady, dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and September, $1.15@1.15¼; October, $1.17¼@1.17¾; November, $1.18¾@1.19¼; December, $1.21¾@1.22¼. Corn dull; Western nominal; mixed, spot, 59@59½c; September, 59½c asked; October, 62@62½c; November, 60c asked. Oats steady; Western white, 36@38c; mixed, 32@35c. Rye quiet at 66@66c.

HAY—Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $16.50@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $15.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6½c; cedar-rib sides, 9c. Hams, 13½@16½c. Lard—Refined, 10¼c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed at 8@15c; creamery, 18@25c.

EGGS—Easier at 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 7¾@7¾c.

CHICAGO—Coffee higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9@10c. Sugar steady and quiet; A, 8 5-16, 8½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS To Liverpool—Per steamer steady; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 1s 3d; grain, 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,365 brls; wheat, 146,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 222,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.09¾ cash, $1.09¾ September, $1.05 October, $1.08¾ November, $1.10¾ bid December, $1.09¾ the year; No. 3 red, 95@95½c. Corn lower and slow; 45½@45¾c cash, 45¾c September and October, 47¾c bid November, 43¾@43¾c December, 40½c the year. Oats firmer; 29½@29¾c cash, 29¾c September, 29¾c October, 29½@29¾c November, 25@25¼c year. Rye dull; 48½c. Barley quiet; 60@65c.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.10 asked.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet; 14@14½c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.15.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork slow; jobbing $12.00. Bacon quiet; long clear, 7¾@7¾c; short ribs, 7¼@7½c; short clear, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 204,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 57,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Experts representing the cotton exchanges of the country today agreed upon a standard of samples of cotton to be used in classifying different grades. Future deliveries at the first call ruled .01@.02c higher, lost the advance, and rose again .02c for October and November, and .04@.06c for the later periods. This is partly in consequence of operators changing from the near to more distant months, in addition to the anticipated receipts of new cotton at New York, when the quotations thereof will be put below those of old crop, as was the case in the third call January brought 10.41c; February, 10.51c; March, 10.62c and 10.63c; April, 10.72c; September was offered at 9.91c; October and November at 10.21c; December at 10.31c. Futures closed steady; September .01c lower; October .01c higher; November .02c higher; the balance, 04@05c higher than yesterday. Spot cotton dull at 10¾c for middlings upland, with sales of 402 bales to spinners and 900 bales delivered on contracts.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; net receipts, 1,143 bales; gross, 1,143; exports, coastwise, 3,745; sales, 300; stock, 51,616.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Firm: middling, 9c; low middling, 9 9-16c; good ordinary, 8½c; net receipts, 3,400 bales; exports, 2,930; sales, 1,200; stock, 111,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 9½c; receipts, 198 bales; shipments, 197; stock, 17,000; sales, 61.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9½c; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 45; shipments, 46; stock, 4,650.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 3.—PETROLEUM—Crude oil firm and steady; total shipments Saturday and Sunday, 100,234 brls; no runs nor charters reported; clearances, 4,672. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 81.00¾, closed at 81.08; highest price, 81.08¾; lowest, 81.07¾.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates closed at 81.07¾.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 3.—PETROLEUM—Market today fairly active; opening price, 81.08¾; highest, 81.09¾; lowest, 81.07¾; closing, 81.08¾ bid; sales, 1,300,000; clearances Sept. 1, 3,022,000; shipments yesterday, United, 76,490; tide-water, 3,731; runs Friday, United, 74,880; tide-water, 14,328.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—On the Board of Trade today butter advanced materially, the ruling price being 25c, and choice lots selling for 26c; the lowest point reached was 24c; last week 24c was the ruling price and 22c the highest point reached. At today's prices the market was brisk, all offerings being taken. The sales aggregated 450 lbs. Cheese continued dull, there being disposed of but 800 boxes at 8@9½c.

WHISKY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 3.—WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.09@1.30.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 39½c.

QUIPS.

The wheat-grower's motto—Of two weevils choose the less.

Positive, wait; comparative, waiter; superlative, no and get it yourself.

It is said that a true Bostonian is one who, when he is in Rome, does as the Bostonians do.

When Fogg was asked regarding the latest addition to the English language, he said he would ask his wife. She always had the last word.

[Boston *Post.*]—We only know of one man in this country who has sufficient dignity to command respect as a base-ball umpire, and that is Roscoe Conkling.

A man, when told the other day of the death of a well-known stock-dealer, replied: "Why, he's worse off than I am. I'm dead broke, but he's dead broken."

It is about an even thing between man and orange peel. Sometimes the man throws the orange peel into the gutter, and sometimes the orange peel throws the man.

"What are you going to do when you grow up if you don't know how to cipher?" asked a school-teacher of a slow boy. "I'm going to be a school-teacher and make the boys do the ciphering," was the reply.

The body of a fox was found near Newport the other day after a fashionable hunting party had returned from the chase. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, "Died from fatty degeneration of the tissues, caused by lack of exercise."

"I feel so worried about Charles!" sighed Mrs. Wildbushand. "It's getting late, sure enough," said sister Kate, looking at the clock; "but I guess nothing unusual has happened." "That is what fret's me," replied Mrs. Wildbushand; "I am afraid something usual has happened to Charles."

A young gentleman writing from Long Branch asks whether it is "good form" to hold a bird with one's fingers while eating it. If the "bird" is the regulation watering-place spring chicken it is "good form" enough, but poor policy. You should brace yourself against something and use both hands.

Adele—Yes, your poem, "He loves me very dearly," is a remarkable production; but if you want those pleasant relations to continue, don't let him see it. As for the copy sent hither, it will be carefully placed in a little basket, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.—Ed.

A White Mountain episode: Mrs. A, who is of a jealous turn, to Miss B, who is no longer in the heyday of youth—"Why, Miss B, was it you I saw talking so confidentially with my husband on the piazza this morning? I thought it was some young lady and began to be quite jealous, but I feel quite relieved to find it was only you."

Ingratiating photographer (after carefully posing little Violo): "And now you are going to be a very good little girl, and sit as still as a mouse for a few minutes." Violo (who, though but a mite, has a mighty will of her own, quickly appreciates and promptly acts upon the suggestion): "O, indeed, Mr. Man! That's all you know about it! I'm going to be as naughty as possible!"

A CALIFORNIAN INDIAN OUTRAGE.

[San Bernardino (Cal.) *Times.*]—A story of an outrage on an Indian reaches us, which if true should be investigated, and if the Indian has any rights which the white man is bound to respect he should receive them. It seems that an Indian of the Piute tribe settled on a piece of land in a out-of-the-way corner, about forty miles from here on the head of Rock Creek, in a place where he found some water, and as he supposed was safe from intrusion. He built here for himself and squaw a little hut, carrying all the material on his back for the same, and fitting up quite a comfortable home. He worked for 50 cents a day, and earned sufficient money to get some seed barley, and at infinit labor prepared his land and put in the seed and patiently worked and watched his growing crop, upon which he was depending for life. A short time since he went with his squaw to hunt deer. He was gone but a short time, and upon his return was confronted by a scoundrel who had jumped his little farm and stood in the door of his house with a pistol and threatened to shoot the owner if he dared to claim what by the most laborious toil he had made for himself. The unfortunate Indian was driven from his home by the scoundrel; robbed of everything he possessed on earth, and the fellow who was guilty of this outrage is now harvesting the grain which the poor Indian has produced by the hardest manual labor. If the outraged man appeals to the courts, there is no redress for him; if he does as a white man would do, and takes justice into his own hands, then there will be an outcry against the savage race and a demand for their extermination. The case alluded to above is not an exceptional one, but has been repeated over and over again in Southern California and elsewhere, and it is time these outrages were investigated by the Government and measures taken to protect the Indians when they are willing to pursue peaceful avocations and become self-supporting.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,981—Della M. Sinnott vs. Caroline E. H. Ela. Petition for dower. Cook & Upton, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,236—E. W. Caspari vs. Frederick Caspari and Emil Zens. Confession of judgment, $4,730.66. H. H. C. Miller, atty.

88,237—L. Griesheimer et al. vs. Ike Rubel Jr. Appeal.

88,238—Ann B. Butterfield vs. John Butterfield. Bill for divorce for cruelty. John M. Gartside, solr.

88,239—Jacob Cohen vs. B. J. Eteelson. Case, $10,000. Gary, Cody & Gary, attys.

88,240—James Keane vs. John Drohan. Confession of judgment, $986.50. John E. Dalton, atty.

88,241—Frederick Abbott vs. Alice Abbott. Bill for divorce on the ground of duress. Joseph Le Boeuf, solr.

88,242—Frank P. Berry, use, etc., vs. W. S. Lasher and George R. Webber. Debt, $240. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.

SUPPRESSED SATURDAY—88,234—Chicago Tyre & Spring Works vs. Charles Cammell & Co., of Sheffield, England (limited). Attchd., $10,000. Cook & Upton, attys.

88,235—Forest City Sugar Refining Company vs. Hiram Sibley, John A. Stewart, Hiram W. Sibley, and Henry G. Savage. Replevin, $5,000. Campbell & Lawrence, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery orders—511, Saffran vs. Saffran; rule an compit. in original bill and deft. in cross bill to show cause in two weeks why he should not be ordered to pay alimony and solr.'s fees.—634, Dyer vs. Decker; mo. to set aside deft. of Babcock, Farr, and Gill to amd. cross bill.

Law orders—87,653, Jacobson vs. Meinroth; exns. to bail bond outd.—7,815, Edinger vs. Wannfried; iv. to file exns. to ord. of Aug. 7.—87,001, in re. pet. of H. Park; rule to file objns. by Sept. 4.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

45,772—Henry Wagner vs. Louisa Wagner. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. Wyman Bros., solrs.

45,774—Frederick Kuehl vs. Louis Toll. Confession of judgment, $285.08. Chas. Drandorff, atty.

45,775—F. O. Lindahl vs. Othelia Lindahl. Bill for divorce for adultery. D. W. Mannheimer, solr.

45,776—Mary Drohan vs. John Drohan. Confession of judgment, $1,018. W. A. Schonfeld, atty.

45,777—Conrad Seipp vs. Louis M. Exley and Marie Schoch. Asst. $3,000. Butz & Eschenberg, attys.

45,778—Caroline Hainse vs. John Hainse. Bill for divorce for cruelty and impotency. F. J. Ritert, solr.

45,779—Theodore A. Shaw vs. W. P. Garner. Attchd., $367.78. Grant & Brady, attys.

45,780—Jacob Koehler et al. vs. John Ubrig. Appeal.

45,781—American Stock Food Company vs. William F. McKay. Confession of judgment $1,485.80. F. S. Bangs, atty.

45,782—A. D. Mills et al. vs. J. D. Brizzolara. Attchd. $1,011.75. Wilber & Crews, attys.

45,783—Anna Stein vs. John T. Kroch. Bill for divorce for cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion. M. H. Freshwaters, solr.

45,784—Mary McDonald vs. James McDonald. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. M. H. Freshwaters, solr.

45,785—Wilhelmina Nalikowsky vs. Ferdinand Krueger. Case, $2,000. N. M. Plotke, atty.

45,786—Thomas P. sweet et al. vs. William H. Dowrie. Asst., $1,000. M. H. Freshwaters, atty.

45,787—Rand, McNally & Co. vs. Nathan Whitman and S. F. Norton. Appeal.

45,788—Margaret A. Mitchell vs. Esther K. Boyle, John Boyle, Johanna S. Killeen, Frances M. Killeen, John Mitchell, and Thomas T. Clarke, guardian. Bill to remove cloud and for partition. Knickerbocker & Holdom, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,132, Dahlman vs. Kuhnhardt. Stlt. d.

Judgment—5,540, John Marder et al. vs. David W. Clark and Joseph B. Edwards; judgt., $402.82.

County Court—New Suits.

4,335—In re Frederick Caspari and Emil Zens. Voluntary assignment to F. H. Traver for benefit of creditors. Millard R. Powers, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE E. H. GARY—Orders—4,134, In re Larson & Jorgenson; vol. assgt.; ord. of Sept. 1 declaring proceedings made absolute, no objections being filed.—4,305, In re Caspari & Zens; vol. assgt.; on mo. of Loescher Bros. and others, citation against debtors issued; ret. Sept. 4 at 2 p. m.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE SMITH—Grand jury called, twenty answered, one excused, and a special venire ordered for four to fill panel; returnable tomorrow (Tuesday).—Theodore Schauck, larceny; nol. pros.—371, City vs. Cohn; appl. reinstated and case set for trial Sept. 5.—Ordered, viol. Sec. 1,733 city ord.; jury wad. and sub. to ct. by agt.; finding guilty and fined 25c and costs; appealed.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 29, 38, 39, and 190, E. S. Magill; embezzlement; court by agt.—Nick Richman; murder (killing Lewis Jefferson Aug. 5); no. to admit to bail heard and remanded.

The Call.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 37, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 58, 52, 60, 64, and 65.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 8, 55, 96, 97, 11, 30, 35, and 46.

A WHOLESALE MURDERER.

A shocking crime was perpetrated at Courtney place, near St. James' Street Station, Walthamstow, a father having drowned three of his children—Charles, aged 3½ years; Herbert, 2½ years; and Frederick, aged 16 months; and so seriously injured two others—twin boys only 7 days old—that one of them died shortly afterward, and the death of the second was hourly expected. The man's name is William Gouldstone, aged 43, employed by a firm in Lower Thames street, city. His wife was confined of twins, and she had a woman in the house to nurse her. One evening Gouldstone returned home rather earlier than usual. He seemed in a very bad mood and said to the nurse that he wanted her out of the house while he had a chat with his wife concerning the medical expenses of the confinement. The woman went out of the house, and just before going she heard the father ask for the boy Frederick. The woman was surprised a short time afterward at seeing the cistern running over, and on going to it she was horrified to discover the dead forms of three children in it. At the same moment she heard screaming in the room where Mrs. Gouldstone was in bed, and she knocked at the door, but was unable to gain entrance. She called for assistance, and the door was burst open. Then it was found that the enraged father, after drowning his three eldest children, had struck the twin babies at their mother's breast with a hammer. The police were at once sent for and the man was taken into custody and conveyed to the Sea Bridge Road Police Station. When the nurse asked the prisoner what he was doing he said, "Never mind, I am happy now, and she is a single woman." No motive, says the London *Globe*, can be assigned for the murders except one—viz.: that the prisoner has on more than one occasion quarreled, or rather grumbled, with his wife because she had children so quickly.

Dandruff is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,
And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

TOBACCO CHEWERS
A REWARD
Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great
ZOO-ZOO
CHEWING TOBACCO
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
EVERY CONSUMER, saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $50 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th, 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash; second highest, $90, and so on down to a knife, plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever put up. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the
WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.
☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope.
This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.
☞ Trades on having it and you will run no risk.

Mark's Reclining Chair.
BEST in the world. Send for catalogue. Sole Western Agents, 27and 29 State-st.
HILDRETH & CO.

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Northwestern Agent.

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REV. JAMES A. DOONAN, S. J., President.
ACADEMIC and SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS open on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1883. Board, tuition, etc., $320 per annum. For particulars address PRESIDENT GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE opens on Monday, Sept. 4th, 1883. Terms for the full Course of Lectures, $100. Address J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D., Dean, 920 Twelfth-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE SCHOOL OF LAW opens on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1883. Course of studies extended and reorganized. Faculty: Hons. B. H. Merrick, Hon. Jere M. Wilson, Judge W. A. Richardson (U. S. Court of Claims), Martin F. Morris, LL. D., and J. J. Darlington, Esq. C. W. Hoffman, Jr., LL. D., Dean. Terms, $60 per annum. Address SAMUEL M. YEATMAN, Esq., Secretary, 1405 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Harvard School
(FOR BOYS),
2101 Indiana-av., Corner 21st-st.
Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 19. Primary department and higher department. Prepares boys for college, the scientific school, and business life. The building has been enlarged and entirely refitted. Arrangements have been made that will secure perfect ventilation, and great attention is given to health and comfort of the pupils. For further information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av.

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NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
University Preparatory and Business for Boys. Graduating Course for Ladies. Primary instruction for backward scholars. Special Advantages in Art. Pleasantly located on the west bank of the Hudson River, one hour from New York. Send for new announcement. Next year opens Sept. 11.
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Miss Rice's School for Young Ladies and Children, removed to 45 and 469 La Salle-av., Chicago, reopens Sept. 18. Location superior; houses large, well built, well adapted to the growing wants of the school. Full courses of study. Girls prepared for college if desired. Boarding and day pupils. Thorough kindergarten engaged. Send for circular.
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A Business Course, an English Course; specials Telegraphy, Penmanship, Shorthand, and German. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, and pleasanter than the large city. For full information address
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SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
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Under care of members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Full College Course—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a Preparatory School of unusual completeness for boys and girls. Extensive grounds. New and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences 9th month (Sept.) 11th, 1883. Apply early to insure admission. For catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL A. M., President, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Kindergarten Departments, with provision for special. Superior facilities in Art, Music, Ancient and Modern Languages. Emil Liesling continues Director of Music Classes, and Miss Florence James of the Classes in Elocution. Excellent accommodations for both

CIPHER SAMMY.

How the Sage of Gramercy Park Tried to Buy the Presidency.

[New York *Truth.*]—The *Sun* has made itself the medium for the promulgation of Stephen W. Dorsey's ravings, and the letters which are intended to lend some color to them. It probably does not affect the merits of the question that Charles A. Dana is himself a sort of fraud, that he is unscrupulous, and that he has made money in devious ways. But it does affect the subject that Dorsey is not a competent witness.

Dorsey did not utter a syllable about any crookedness in Indiana until he had been accused of crooked practices himself. At that dinner which was given at Delmonico's Dorsey assumed all the credit for the success in the campaign, and no thought of modestly attributing a share of the triumph to the causes he now puts forward so eagerly seems to have entered his head.

Then it was all Dorsey; now it is all dollars.

If Dorsey had been actuated by good principles he would have taken that suitable occasion to gently rebuke those elements in the canvass which he now attempts to insist upon as deserving all the merit for Garfield's success.

But his position is, that having been accused by men of his own party with having been engaged in questionable transactions, having been prosecuted by a Republican Government and unshielded by a Republican Administration, he attempts to discredit that party because it was a Republican who was the accused and the prosecuted.

Had the Republican Government and the Republican Administration sought to whitewash him, to take upon its shoulders the burden of his misdeeds and associate with itself the odium of his acts, he would have lauded it to the skies and been silent as to its faults.

Dana seized upon the renegade as a congenial collaborator in his task of holding up Democratic corruption under the flimsy veil afforded by Dorsey's pretended revelations.

Truth will tomorrow present to the people a story of stupendous political corruption unparalleled in the history of the Republic. It is not altogether an unknown story, but it has been almost forgotten.

It is interesting as showing how the Democratic party will strain at a gnat after having cheerfully swallowed a camel.

Dorsey's entire charge, so far as the use of money in the Indiana campaign is concerned, is that a large fund was raised and spent in the canvass. There is not one single iota of evidence that the money was used in bribes. It is well known that able speakers were employed, that tons of electioneering pamphlets were circulated, that halls were engaged and torchlight processions and bands paid for; but not one man has been found who alleges that votes were purchased; nor has one man been found to admit that he offered or accepted a bribe.

If there was any purchase of votes the purchase was made of the voter direct. It was only his own vote that was paid for.

In the case of Tilden in 1876, as *Truth's* publication tomorrow will show, thousands of dollars were spent in direct and unblushing bribery. Not single votes were trafficked in, but whole States were debauched. The solemn trust vested by thousands of voters in the members of the Electoral College were approached, and were tempted by immense sums of money to sell out their constituents and deliver over to Tilden the votes that were beyond all doubt given to them to cast in favor of Hayes.

The preponderating superior virtue made by the Democrats through Dana rest upon a very fragile foundation, and since the greatest humbug of all has assumed the rôle of censor, it cannot but be of advantage to strip from him his sheep's clothing and exhibit the hideous figure of the rapacious wolf.

Truth has no sympathy with Dorsey's methods, as he would fain have the people believe them. But it does not care to have the people hoodwinked by a splurge and clamor about a very doubtful charge of corruption against one party in order to shield the other from the odium of its undoubted political crimes.

Tilden is laying the wires for a renomination on the ground that he was defrauded in 1876—Dana's denials to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Truth* has published the proceedings in the Hayes electoral investigation, and it is but fair that the public should know the extent and the villainy of the plot the Republicans had to counteract.

They shall have the advantage of reading the testimony which implicates Tilden in a desperate effort to buy what he could not otherwise gain, and learn probably for the first time what the Tilden cipher dispatches really mean.

KENTUCKY EDUCATION.

The "Tribune" Justified by an Eminent Kentucky Lawyer Who Knows Whereof He Affirms.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial in the *Courier-Journal* of the 31st ult. entitled "Colored Schools in Kentucky," commenting on some statement in THE TRIBUNE of a prior date, the author of the article says: "The decision of Judge Barr of the United States District Court, to which probably THE TRIBUNE refers, was rendered after the Legislature had abolished the discrimination against the blacks. Judge Barr's decision may be found in the *Kentucky Law Reporter* for May, 1883, pages 876-884 (Claybrooks vs. City of Owensboro)."

The above statement from the *Courier-Journal* is correct; but it is in keeping with the sophistical evasions constantly resorted to by the Democratic journals in Kentucky in order to elude the responsibility of the Democratic party in this State for the deplorable condition of the common-school system.

The decision referred to was not the beginning of the controversy in the courts in Kentucky on the constitutionality of the common-school system. The first decision was given by Judge Baxter, United States Circuit Judge, and Judge Barr, District Judge, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jesse Ellis, in the United States Court at Paducah, at the June term, 1880, the two Judges sitting together in the case. At the time this judgment was rendered the Legislature of Kentucky was in session; and the very day this decision was published the Legislature was considering a bill the object of which was a continuance of the same vicious system of illegal and unconstitutional discriminations which had existed in State legislation on this subject ever since the War.

It was only after this decision was announced that the Legislature "abolished the discriminations against the blacks" in Kentucky. In spite of the protests of the best intelligence in the State, including that of the *Courier-Journal*, that the public welfare was constantly prejudiced by the existence of an iniquitous educational system; in the face of the uniform judicial determinations of the highest court in the Union in analogous cases from other States, the decisions of the Kentucky courts and the action of the Kentucky Legislature were a constant reaffirmation of the constitutional fitness of the old system prior to the action of the United States courts. Outside the City of Louisville and two or three other cities in the State, where the advanced sentiment of enlightened communities will not longer tolerate such injustice, there is yet no prevailing disposition to correct this evil condition of the school system, and the education of the blacks" remains, as ever, a transparent sham. I will do the *Courier-Journal* the justice to say that it has done much by its marvelous journalistic ability and enterprise to improve the condition of the colored schools in many parts of the State, and the trouble is, in order to appease the dead-weight of illiteracy and prejudice which exists in the State, what that respectable journal condemned yesterday it half justifies today. This method of treating the subject is not calculated rapidly to increase public interest in favor of educating the negro in Kentucky. The time is far off, I fear, when the people of Kentucky can be made to understand that the negro should be educated in order to protect society against the effects of his ignorance.

Every word in the statement of THE TRIBUNE, which appears in the *Courier-Journal*, is true. A little more of the same sort of enlightened criticism from THE TRIBUNE, and other respectable journals, while it is a little harrowing to our sensibilities, may yet prove exceedingly helpful to educational interests in Kentucky. All other instrumentalities have failed. Yours respectfully,

E. W. BAGBY.

QUEER DEMANDS FOR MONEY.

[New York *Times.*]—Mr. Charles Pavia, General Manager of the Italo-American Bank, received a letter in July last from Benincara Gaetano and Antonio Landi, in which they said that they knew a man who had found a "bill" for $80,000, and who had sold it to the Italo-American Bank for $10,000. They further said that unless Mr. Pavia remitted them $300 they would divulge the matter to the police. Mr. Pavia had never heard of the men or the "bill" before, and he paid no attention to the letter. About three days later he received another letter from the same parties on the same subject, and again the demand for the immediate remittance of $300 was made. This letter made no more impression than the first, and a day or two afterward Mr. Pavia was surprised at receiving a card from the gentlemanly senders of the letters, who asked why no attention had been paid to their missives, and threatened to have Mr. Pavia arrested unless he gave them the $300. Mr. Pavia thought they were insane and would not listen to them. He was advised to have the two men arrested for attempted blackmail, but he decided not to act in the matter at all. Wednesday, however, an advertisement appeared in a morning paper asking for information of the men who lost a bill for $80 000. The advertisers were the men who had written to Mr. Pavia. That gentleman has determined to put a stop to the nuisance by having the men arrested. He will apply today through his lawyer for a warrant for their arrest.

CARRIED OVER NIAGARA.

Remarkable Self-Possession of a Man Doomed to Sure Death.

[Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser.*]—At sundown yesterday a man was carried over the falls. Who he was is not known. His dress and appearance indicated respectability, and after he got into the rapids his self-possession was extraordinary. His boat was a very good one, decked over the bow, and I should think would carry three or four tons. No other than a person unacquainted with the current above the rapids would venture so near them. I was on the head of Goat Island when I first discovered the boat, then near half a mile below the foot of Navy Island, and nearly two miles above the falls. There seemed to be two in the boat. It was directed toward the American shore—the wind blowing from the shore, and the sail was still standing. Being well acquainted with the river, I regarded the position of the boat as extraordinary and hazardous, and watched it with intense anxiety. Soon I discovered the motion of an oar, and, from the changing direction of the boat, concluded it had but one. While constantly approaching nearer and nearer the rapids I could discover it was gaining the American shore, and by the time it had got near the first fall in the rapids, half a mile above Goat Island, it was directly above the island. There it was turned up the river, and for some time the wind kept it nearly stationary. The only hope seemed to be to come directly to Goat Island, and whether I should run half a mile to give an alarm, or remain to assist in case the boat attempted to make the island, was a question of painful doubt. But soon the boat was again turned toward the American shore. Then it was certain that it must go down the American rapids. I ran for the bridge, rallied a man at the toll-gate, and we ran to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it got to the first large fall in the rapids. There I saw but one man—he standing at the stern with his oar changing the course of the boat down the current, and as it plunged over he sat down. I was astonished to see the boat rise, with the mast and sail standing, and the man seated erect directing the boat toward the shore. As he came to the next and to each succeeding fall he sat down, and then would rise and apply his oar in the intermediate current. Still there was hope that he would come near enough to the pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Another, ideal, he might jump upon the rock near the bridge; but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the mast. Again he rose on the opposit side. Taking his oar, and pointing his boat toward the main shore, he cried: "Had I better jump from the boat?" We could not answer, for either seemed certain destruction. Within a few rods of the falls the boat struck a rock, turned over and lodged. He appeared to crawl from under it, and swam with the oar in his hand till he went over the precipice. Without the power to render assistance, for half an hour watching a strong man struggling with every nerve for life, yet doomed with almost the certainty of destiny to an immediate and awful death, still hoping with every effort for his deliverance, caused an intensity of excitement I pray God never again to experience.

THE ST. JOSEPH FAIR.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The St. Joseph Fair opened today. The display of live stock, grain, fruits, and machinery is especially fine. The attendance was very large. The town is full of strangers.

Mr. Foster H. Roper, Springfield, Mass., says that his mother had been troubled with a lame knee, and could hardly walk. She made one application of the magical pain-reliever, St. Jacobs Oil, and was cured.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken at the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
2501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—C. Le R. Monroe, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., S. R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.; H. W. Buchman.
37 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., Frederick Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD - BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.; F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James E. D. Mohler & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
681 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Hervey, Bowen & Co., Druggists.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1010 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
622 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plantz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blodgi, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schraze, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Branch Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AN OLD WHITE MARE ON Michigan-av. Owner can have her by paying charges in rear of 3149 Wabash-av.

LOST—IN FRONT OF OUR STORE, Saturday, salesbook. Finder will please deliver at our office and receive liberal reward. A. ARMSTRONG & CO., 126 Franklin-st.

LOST—A LADY'S LIGHT ALLIGATOR hand-bag on Monroe-st., between Dearborn-st. and Michigan-av. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Mrs. H. BRADLEY, 183 West Madison-st., Room 12.

LOST—A PUG DOG ABOUT 3 MONTHS old. A liberal reward will be paid for return to 2072 Michigan-av.

$10 REWARD—LOST—LADY'S SMALL gold watch. Return to C. R. HOPKINS, 142 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARriages of all kinds, landaus, hacks, coupes, rockaways, jump-seat, top, and open buggies, new and second-hand; grocery and express wagons, top and open, new and second-hand, trucks, etc.; harness, single and double, new and second-hand; come and see the largest stock in Chicago and the cheapest; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; advances made; horses and wagons to let by the day or week. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

A COUPE, FALLING FRONT AND back, cheap; side-bar and end-spring top buggies. E. D. MORSE, livery, 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE COUPE or carriage horse, 16¾ hands, bay; also saddle-pony. KEIN'S, 91 West Washington-st.

WANTED — A TWO-WHEEL ROAD-cart, also single and double harness, in good order. E. D. MORSE, livery, 804 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HARvard Fountain Pen; new principle; uses an ordinary pen; preserves character of handwriting. Address E. W. & H. S. CHILD, 66 Federal-st., Boston, Mass.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 381 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 8 to 5. Call or write.

LULU ST. JOHNS, NATURAL CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer, at 139 West Madison-st. Room 2. Call and see her.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AI INVESTMENT; INside property; paying 8 per cent net on $60,000, for sale for $45,000; only $15,000 cash required. Principals only address K 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.; Parties looking for residence or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick, north of Twenty-fourth-st., east front, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 25x125. This house is now occupied by the owner and is a real home in a choice location. Price, $7,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR FOUR 3-STORY and cellar new brick houses, finished in hardwood, nicely papered and location desirable, on Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.; will sell at a bargain to parties wanting a nice home. C. W. BROWN, 140 Lake-st., or 4324 Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, the elegant 4-story marble-front house 1269 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements; in first-class order. Inquire at 135 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 82x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 256 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—99X173 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Market and Jackson-sts.; also southwest corner, 99x164. Apply at Room 30, 115 East Adams-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—100X135, CORNER WASHington-st. and Garfield Park; east front; 135x125, northwest corner Madison-st. and Garfield Park; 200x220, northwest corner Monroe-st. and Central Park-av.; 200x150, corner Jackson-st. and Central Park-av. The above property is very choice and now ripe for improvement. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 600 DIVISION-ST., near Lake-Shore drive—Nursery with barn; basement finished for laundry; D.-H. and K. on first floor; nine rooms; possession at once; price $4,000; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, lot 25x125. 362 West Congress-st. One residence, 12 rooms, lot 25x120. No agents. Inquire at 359 West Congress-st.

FOR SALE—150X148 ON CENTRE-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.—Will sell separate lots if desired. We invite the attention of builders to this fine property, as it is one of the best for improvement in the market. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON easy terms, 2-story brick; water-closet, bath, etc. 1311 West Twelfth-st. Also furniture. Leaving city. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE AND lot 24x100 Walnut-st., south front, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—64 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard east of California-av.; all assessments paid in full; a good investment at a price authorized to sell at. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE, 735 WEST Monroe-st., being one of the nicest corners in the West Division, lot 54x220 feet, containing all modern improvements. Apply to owner.

FOR SALE—24 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, west of California-av.; we want a cash offer for it today. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONEfront houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., CORNER York-st. 100x165 feet. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 134 PARK-AV., JUST east of Lincoln-st.—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; all in first-class order; possession at once; brick barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICEST corner lot for a gentleman's residence in all Chicago; North Side; unobstructed view of Lincoln Park and the lake; 105 feet east front. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of Division-st., 49½x140, west front. Cash offer wanted. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GREAT AUCTION SALE
ON THE GROUNDS,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1883,
OF CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GROVE LOTS,
IN
Beautifully located on the lake shore between Seventy-ninth and Seventy-ninth-sts., Cheltenham Beach (Hyde Park).
SEVEN TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.
Special free train will leave depot of Ill. Cent. R. R. at 1 o'clock p. m. and stop at Van Buren, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, and Thirty-ninth-sts., and 111th and Lake Park.
Title perfect.
Abstract furnished.
Terms, 1/3 cash.
For plats and tickets apply to
LAYTON, HATER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers,
187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—A FARM of 160 acres with buildings, 14 miles from Court-House, Joliet; 100 acres choicely cultivated. Inquire at 161 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 20 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $5 down and $5 monthly; 10 per cent discount for all purchases of 10 lots or more. Money to build without money down; lots shown free any day. Abstract free. These prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the same desirable location to build on from $1 reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. KNIGHT, 311 Olde Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6741 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LIST OF BARGAINS IN Hyde Park property, with map ready for buyers who desire lots, acres, or residences at Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, Woodlawn, or Cheltenham Beach. Railroad tickets to see property free.
B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on early terms; property of Northwestern, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, YOSKE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—WE ARE authorized to sell the "Judd property," in lots; there is nothing better in Hyde Park at a bargain. Our office, THOMAS & PUTNAM, 81 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE WITH 100 feet, near lake, Winnetka; $2,500; $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 36 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ROBERTSON HOTEL, IN Joliet, Ill.; city of 30,000 people; the hotel is 3-story, brick, and one of the finest as well as largest hotels in the State of Illinois, and finest first-class house in the city; 103 large rooms, water, baths, and gas; lot 165x132 on corner fronting public square, and only one block from depot; hotel is now being put in first-class repair in every shape, and will be sold for cash at a sacrifice; terms easy. Call on or address ROBERTSON HOTEL, Joliet, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ADVANCE OF $650 SECURES THE sole right for the United States of manufacturing and selling a patented article in great demand; will pay $200 per month. Apply for particulars Room 28, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A TENroom house, seven rooms paying $126; rent $20 per month; South Side; sickness and inability to care for it cause for selling; beautifully furnished; price, $1,100, part down, balance monthly. Address, for five days, N 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLInery store, located on prominent street; sales $500 to $1,000 per month; finest of fixtures; store carpeted in brussels carpet; all new; rent reasonable; $3,000, half cash, balance on time to suit. Address K 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of an eight-room-and-basement house, seven rooms renting for $125; rent, $30 per month. For particulars call on or address G. W. HUBBARD, Crawford House.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HARDware and agricultural business, about 100 miles west of Chicago; a fine town and business; good reasons. Apply through HIBBARD, SPENCER & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES; doing good business; the best location on Blue Island-av.; this is a splendid opportunity; going in other business. G 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NICELYfurnished large house, North Side, full of rooms, near business centre; must be sold this week; owner leaving city. Address K 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES, well selected; this is a good chance to do a business; established eight years. G 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; FINE location; will invoice about $800; doing a good business. G 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF STATIONERY, music; fine selection of all kinds of goods paying to the business; old stand. G 61, Tribune.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

STORES AND ALL GOOD BUSINESS places wanted; bargains for cash buyers. "Business Chance Office," 117 South Clark-st., Room 2.

$10,000 TO $15,000 WILL BUY AN interest in a Chicago house that will pay $5,000 to $6,000 per annum. An unexpected change in the concern, which must be made immediately, occasions this opportunity. Address K 95, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

NOTICE—OLD FURNITURE POLISHed equal to new of evenings at the house very low. Polish for sale. Address N 6, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

GRATE BARS—HEAVIEST ALL DAY fires! No cinkering with ash sifter or coal! More steam guaranteed. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; 9-story and basement brick; 13 very fine house; 13 rooms. If desired will sell furniture. Call between 10 and 12 and 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG.

TO RENT—1529 MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE of 13 rooms; full of roomers; lease to May, 1885; will sell some furniture.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE; LEASE cheap to responsible party; location Michigan-av. Address O D 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON SOUTH Side—Brick house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; furnished in good style; will rent low to desirable parties. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 108 OAKWOOD-BOULEvard—Two-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; modern improvements; will be rented till May 1, with the privilege of two years. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY marble-front house at 322 Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; also elegant 9-room brick cottage at 15 Groveland-court; all modern improvements; rent cheap. Inquire of H. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store; apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—2 3-STORY AND CELLAR new brick houses, finished in hard wood; street paved and desirable location on Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.; $40 per month. C. W. BROWN, 140 Lake-st. or 4324 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms at 1259 Fortieth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; convenient to L. G. R. R.; rent low.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS RESIdence in perfect repair on Lake Park-av. to first-class tenant. Inquire at 142 North Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST., new two-story and cellar stone-front houses; every improvement; price $35. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY stone swell front; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; every modern convenience; south frontage. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—428 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-story and cellar stone-front house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; still in good order; good yard, etc. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, with finished mansard. No. 79 South Morgan-st. $25 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house on West Side. Possession given Sept. 1. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK COTTAGE, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$12—One flat, 26 Harrard-st.
$11—One flat, 436 Campbell-av.
$8—One flat, 503 Western-av.
Inquire at 522 Western-av.

TO RENT—675 ADAMS-ST., COR. HONore—2-story frame house; 7 rooms. B. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM OCTAGON-FRONT brick house, 164 Walnut-st.; all modern improvements. JOHN F. EBERHART, 164 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements; West Jackson-st., near Hoyne. H. L. BENSS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 663 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park; 7 rooms; $40. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—WILMETTE—EIGHT-ROOM house and two-story barn; large grounds; good order; low until May. J. C. DAVISON, 24 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED house pleasantly located in Hyde Park, for the winter; rent moderate. N 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT — ON KENWOOD-AV.—10-room brick house one block from station. Apply at No. 16 Rush-st. J. H. PHILLIPS.

TO RENT—2 NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment houses at Cheltenham Beach, two blocks from I. C. Depot; $20 per month. K 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FIVE-ROOM flat in Randolph Building. Inquire in store, No. 16 West Randolph-st. or of CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Room 15, 154 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS AT 201 Walnut-st., $20 per month. LYMAN & GILDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 491A VAN Buren-st.; also new papered 4-room flat rear of 485 Van Buren-st., $16; cheap. Call to see owner.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-ROOM FLATS in rear of 127 Twenty-fifth-st., between State and Wabash.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., near lake-shore drive. Each apartment contains 6 rooms, one closet, kitchen complete, separate laundry, store-room, etc.; heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboard, refrigerator, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 61 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany, corner Clark and Polk-sts. These flats have all modern improvements, including elevator, steam heat, etc., and will be open for the inspection of tenants today.
JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 4, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE NEW FLATS 7 rooms each at 142 La Salle-av. With all the improvements; how to rent to good parties. Inquire of D. J. GALLERT, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT — AN EXCEPTIONALLY fine second flat, near Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; 8 rooms and bath; gas fixtures and all unusual conveniences. Address A 256, Tribune office.

TO RENT—38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR Cass, elegant 8-room flat, with all improvements. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THOSE UNRIVALED flats in Hotel Saint Benedict, cor. Chicago-av and Cass-st., at low prices. JANSELLA, 164 Lasalle

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 1612 WABASH-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, in one of the most desirable resident localities. House having been newly carpeted and furnished, and possessing all the latest improvements, offers inducements to parties seeking furnished apartments to get what they want at a reasonable price.

TO RENT — PARTY WISHING TO change manner of living authorizes me to rent two furnished or four unfurnished rooms in Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; every convenience. CHAS. G. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF CHARMING front rooms in "The Masury," 192 Michigan-av., First fl.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, Boulevard, First fl., 1464 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 1612 WABASH-AV., ELEgant parlor floor unfurnished; reasonable terms.

TO RENT—386 AND 388 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished double and single rooms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS NICEly furnished; also cottages to rent. Inquire at 3510 Lake-av.

TO RENT — 15 ELDRIDGE-COURT, elegantly furnished room suitable for two gentlemen; also, ball bedroom; gas and bath; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at 1362 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE WELL-FURnished rooms in private family, 64 Rush-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT and back room. 220 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—330 WEST ADAMS-ST. A large unfurnished room to respectable parties.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE, 54 WEST MADISONst. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AT 155-7 Washington-st.
Also large salesroom at 170 Madison-st.
E. E. BOWEN, Agent,
Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE; FREIGHT and passenger elevators. Southeast corner State and Washington-sts. Room 12, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE, 87 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, loft 82x66, centrally located, Michigan-av., near South Water-st.; includes use of elevator. Inquire at 37 South Water-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW STORE BASEMENTS 20x60, 127 and 129 Thirty-first-st. Good for barber, plumber, painter, market, etc.; very cheap.

TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEment rear of 186 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., Wells and Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—HIGH 3-ROOM BASEMENT, furnished or unfurnished; large closets, range, and stationary washtubs; room up-stairs if desired. 567 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, house, or part of house, city or suburbs; rent $12 to $20; immediate possession. Address K 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN and wife—A furnished room on the North Side, with board for the wife, in a private family. The best of references given and prompt pay. Address, stating price, N 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms, en suite, for four gentlemen. Address 67 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY of three adults a first-class furnished house or flat for two or three months. Address O B 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED room in respectable Jewish family for single young man, not to exceed 12 per week; within 3 blocks of the corner Halsted and Madison. Address M M C, 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH Side, by a young gentleman, a comfortable, well-furnished room. Address N 2, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

4 GROVELAND PARK —TWO NICE large rooms; stationary bowls and water in each; with board.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV. — CHANGED hands, under new management. Rooms with first-class board; also day-board. References.

1814 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANTly furnished front alcove room; also two or three communicating rooms if desired, with first-class board.

3009 WABASH-AV. — TO RENT — A few pleasant rooms, with board.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYthird-st.—A gentleman can secure a large room and good board in a private family. References. Address O D 83, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST ROOMS ON Michigan-av., Lake Front, to rent with board for one month or less; five minutes' walk from Palmer; private bath, etc. Address K 94, Tribune office.

PARTIES WANTING GOOD AND RElible places please call on F. J. REED & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—NICELY furnished rooms with board; terms reasonable.

312 WASHINGTON-